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SUMMIT BANCSHARES INC /TX/

Form 10-K

March 29, 2001

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K

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

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2000 Commission File Number 0-11986

SUMMIT BANCSHARES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Texas

75-1694807

(State of Incorporation)

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

1300 Summit Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas 76102

(Address of principal executive offices)

(817) 336-6817

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

None

Not Applicable

(Title of Class)

(Name of each exchange on which registered)

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

Common Stock, \$1.25 par value

(Title of Class)

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 authorized to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes X No

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

The aggregate market value of the shares of voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant at March 12, 2001 was approximately \$101,172,000.

The number of shares of common stock, \$1.25 par value, outstanding at March 12, 2001 was 6,379,478 shares.

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DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of Registrant's Proxy Statement dated March 14, 2001 filed pursuant to Regulation 14A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the 1999 Annual Meeting of Shareholders of Summit Bancshares, Inc., are incorporated by reference into Part III.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

The Corporation. Summit Bancshares, Inc. (the "Corporation"), a corporation -----
incorporated under the laws of the state of Texas in 1979, is a bank holding company registered under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the "BHC Act"). The Corporation maintains its principal office at 1300 Summit Avenue, Suite 604, Fort Worth, Texas 76102. The Corporation's principal activity is the ownership and management of its subsidiaries. The Corporation owns all of the issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of two national banking associations, Summit National Bank and Summit Community Bank, N.A. (the "Subsidiary Banks") and a nonbank subsidiary, Summit Bancservices, Inc., all located in Fort Worth, Texas. In January 1997 Camp Bowie National Bank, at the time a wholly-owned subsidiary, changed its name to Summit Community Bank, N.A. and in March 1997 Alta Mesa National Bank merged with Summit Community Bank, N.A. Alta Mesa National Bank was a former wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation.

At December 31, 2000 the Corporation had consolidated total assets of \$619,121,000, consolidated total loans of \$380,016,000, consolidated total deposits of \$539,666,000 and consolidated total shareholders' equity of \$55,571,000.

The Corporation provides advice and services to the Subsidiary Banks and coordinates their activities in the areas of financial accounting controls and reports, internal audit programs, regulatory compliance, financial planning and employee benefit programs. However, each Subsidiary Bank operates under the day-to-day management of its own officers and directors.

The Corporation's major source of income is dividends received from the Subsidiary Banks which are restricted as discussed on page 12. Dividend payments by the Subsidiary Banks are determined on an individual basis, generally in relation to each Subsidiary Bank's earnings, deposits and capital.

The Corporation's business is neither seasonal in nature nor in any manner related to or dependent upon patents, licenses, franchises or concessions and the Corporation has not spent material amounts on research activities.

The Subsidiary Banks. The services offered by the Subsidiary Banks are -----
generally those offered by commercial banks of comparable size in their respective areas. Certain of the principal services offered by the Subsidiary Banks are described below.

Commercial Banking. The Subsidiary Banks provide general commercial banking services for corporate and other business clients principally located in Tarrant County, Texas. Loans are made for a wide variety of purposes, including interim construction and mortgage financing on real estate and financing of equipment and inventories.

Consumer Banking. The Subsidiary Banks provide a full range of consumer

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banking services, including interest and non-interest-bearing checking accounts, various savings programs, installment and real estate loans, money transfers, on-site ATM facilities and safe deposit facilities.

Securities Services. Summit Bancshares, Inc. through an agreement with LM Financial Partners, Inc. offers investment brokerage services. LM Financial Partners, Inc., a subsidiary of Legg Mason, Inc. is a registered broker-dealer and member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Investment executives are available at each of the Subsidiary Banks and can provide information about tax-free municipals, government securities, stocks, mutual funds, or annuities.

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Certain information with respect to each Subsidiary Bank as of February 28, 2001 is set forth in the following table. Interbank balances have not been eliminated in the table as such balances are not material to total deposits or total assets.

As of February 28, 2001					
(In Thousands)					
Name and Address of Subsidiary Bank	Organiza- tion Date	Acqui- sition Date	Total Assets	Total Loans	Total Deposits
Summit National Bank 1300 Summit Avenue Fort Worth, TX 76102	1975	1980	\$239,625	\$132,078	\$203,553
Summit Community Bank, N.A. 3859 Camp Bowie Blvd. Fort Worth, TX 76107	1984	1984	\$360,995	\$250,239	\$325,042

Competition. There is significant competition among bank holding companies in

Tarrant County, Texas and the Corporation believes that such competition among such bank holding companies will continue in the future.

Additionally, the Subsidiary Banks encounter intense competition in their commercial banking businesses, primarily from other banks represented in their respective market areas, many of which have far greater assets and financial resources. The Subsidiary Banks also encounter intense competition in their commercial banking businesses from savings and loan associations, credit unions, factors, insurance companies, commercial and captive finance companies and certain other types of financial institutions located in its own and in other major metropolitan areas in the United States, many of which are larger in terms of capital, resources and personnel.

Employees. As of December 31, 2000 the Corporation and the Subsidiary Banks

collectively had a total of 167 full-time employees and 23 part-time employees.

REGULATION AND SUPERVISION

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The Corporation and the Subsidiary Banks are subject to federal and state law applicable to businesses generally and also to federal and state laws specifically applicable to financial institutions and financial institution holding companies. The laws and regulations governing financial institutions and their parent holding companies are intended primarily for the protection of depositors, the deposit insurance funds of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the banking system as a whole and not for the protection of shareholders or creditors. Those laws give regulatory authorities broad enforcement powers over banks and bank holding companies including the power to require remedial actions and to impose substantial fines and other penalties for violation of laws or regulations.

The following description of statutory and regulatory provisions does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the applicable statutes and regulations. Any change in applicable statutes or regulations or the policies of regulatory authorities may have a material effect on the business, operations, and prospects of the Corporation and the Subsidiary Banks. The Corporation is unable to predict the nature or extent of the affect on its business and earnings that fiscal or monetary policies, economic controls, or changes in federal or state statutes or regulations or regulatory policies may have in the future.

The Corporation

General. The Corporation is a bank holding company within the meaning of the BHC Act and as such is subject to regulation, supervision, and examination by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "FRB"). Under federal law, bank holding companies are subject to restrictions on the types of activities in which they may engage and to a wide range of supervisory requirements and actions, including periodic examinations and reporting requirements and regulatory enforcement actions for any violations of laws, regulations, or policies. The FRB has authority to order a bank holding company to cease and desist from unsafe or unsound practices, to assess civil money penalties against holding companies and affiliated individuals who violate the BHC Act or FRB regulations or orders, and to order termination by a bank holding company of any activities or control of any nonbank subsidiary which the FRB believes constitutes a serious risk to the financial safety, soundness, or stability of a subsidiary bank and is inconsistent with sound banking principles or the purposes of various provisions of law.

The Corporation is a legal entity, separate and distinct from its subsidiaries. As a result, the Corporation's right to participate in the distribution of assets of any subsidiary upon liquidation or reorganization of the subsidiary will be subject to the prior claims of depositors and creditors of the subsidiary. In the event of a liquidation or reorganization of a Subsidiary Bank, the claims of depositors and creditors of the Bank will have priority over the rights of the Corporation and its shareholders and creditors.

Scope of Permissible Activities. The BHC Act prohibits a bank holding company, with certain limited exceptions, from directly or indirectly engaging in, or from directly or indirectly acquiring ownership or control of more than 5% of any class of voting shares of any company engaged in, any activities other than banking or managing or controlling banks or certain other subsidiaries or other activities determined by the FRB to be so closely related to banking as to be a proper incident thereto. Some of the activities which have been determined by FRB regulation to be closely related to banking are making or servicing loans, performing certain data processing

services, acting as an investment or financial advisor to certain investment

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trusts or investment companies, and providing certain securities brokerage services. In approving or disapproving a bank holding company's acquisition of a company engaged in bank-related activities or participation itself in bank-related activities, the FRB considers a number of factors and weighs the expected benefits to the public (such as greater convenience and increased competition or gains in efficiency) against possible adverse effects (such as undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, conflicts of interest, or unsound banking practices). In considering these factors, the FRB may differentiate between a bank holding company's commencement of activities itself and its acquisition of a going concern already engaged in those activities.

The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (the "GLB Act"), which became law on November 12, 1999, amended the BHC Act to permit the creation of a "financial holding company," a new type of bank holding company with powers exceeding those of a traditional bank holding company. A financial holding company may engage in, and hold shares of any company engaged in, any activity which the FRB determines by regulation or order to be financial in nature, or incidental to such financial activity or complimentary to a financial activity, and not to pose a substantial risk to the safety or soundness of depository institutions or the financial system generally. Among the activities which will be considered to be financial in nature are lending, investing or safeguarding money or securities, underwriting insurance or annuities or acting as an insurance principal, agent, or broker, providing financial or investment advice, issuing or selling interests in pools of assets a bank could hold, underwriting, dealing in, or making a market in securities, engaging in any activity which, prior to enactment of the GLB Act, the FRB determined to be closely related to banking, and, subject to certain limitations, merchant banking activities. The amendments to the BHC Act made by the GLB Act, which became effective on March 11, 2000, allow qualifying bank holding companies to provide a wide variety of financial services previously reserved for insurance companies and securities firms. To become a financial holding company, a bank holding company must file with its Federal Reserve Bank a declaration that it elects to become a financial holding company along with a certification that all depository institutions controlled by the company are well-capitalized and well managed. Such a declaration will become effective 30 days after filing unless the FRB notifies the bank holding company prior to that time that its declaration is ineffective. Once the declaration becomes effective, the bank holding company can commence activities permitted to a financial holding company unless the FRB imposes supervisory limitations on the company. The FRB serves as the primary "umbrella" regulator of a financial holding company. The primary regulatory authority of a financial holding company subsidiary will depend upon the activities in which the subsidiary is engaged.

The Corporation cannot at this time fully evaluate the effect on the Corporation and the Subsidiary Banks of the changes made by the GLB Act, including possible new opportunities for expansion of the Corporation's activities and changes in competition for the Corporation and the Subsidiary Banks.

Safety and Soundness. Bank holding companies may not engage in unsafe or unsound banking practices. For example, with some exceptions for well-capitalized and well-managed companies, FRB regulations require a bank holding company to give the FRB prior notice of any redemption or repurchase of its own equity securities if the consideration to be paid, together with the consideration paid for any repurchases or redemptions in the preceding twelve-month period, is equal to 10% or more of the company's consolidated net worth. The FRB may disapprove a redemption or repurchase if it finds the transaction would constitute an unsafe or unsound practice or would violate any law or regulation. A holding company may not impair the financial soundness of a subsidiary bank by causing it to make funds available to nonbanking subsidiaries or their customers when such a transaction would not be prudent. In some circumstances, the FRB may take the position that paying a dividend would

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constitute an unsafe or unsound banking practice. The policy of the FRB is generally that a bank holding company should pay cash dividends on common stock only out of income available over the past year and only if prospective earnings retention is consistent with the organization's future needs and financial condition. This policy provides that a bank holding company should not maintain a level of cash dividends that undermines the company's ability to serve as a source of strength to its banking subsidiaries.

The FRB may exercise various administrative remedies to enforce safety and soundness standards, including issuing orders requiring parent bank holding companies and their nonbanking subsidiaries to refrain from actions believed by the FRB to constitute a serious risk to the financial safety, soundness, or stability of a subsidiary bank.

Source of Strength to Subsidiary Banks. FRB regulations require a bank holding company to serve as a source of financial and managerial strength to its subsidiary banks and commit resources to their support. This concept has become known as the "source of strength" doctrine. The FRB takes the position that a bank holding company should stand ready to use available resources to provide adequate capital funds to its subsidiary banks during periods of financial adversity and should maintain the financial flexibility and capital-raising capacity necessary to obtain resources for assisting its subsidiary banks if required. A bank holding company which fails to meet its obligations to serve as a source of strength to its subsidiary banks may be considered by the FRB to be engaged in an unsafe and unsound banking practice and in violation of FRB regulations. Further, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 ("FDICIA") requires a bank holding company to guarantee, up to certain limits, an undercapitalized subsidiary bank's compliance with any capital restoration plan approved by the bank's primary federal regulatory authority. See Imposition of Liability for Undercapitalized Subsidiaries below.

Enforcement. The Financial Institution Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 ("FIRREA") expanded the FRB's authority to prohibit activities of bank holding companies and their nonbanking subsidiaries which are unsafe or unsound banking practices or constitute violations of laws or regulations. Bank regulatory authorities may issue cease and desist orders which may, among other things, require affirmative action to correct conditions resulting from such a violation or practice, including restitution, reimbursement, and indemnification or guaranty against loss. Under FIRREA, a bank holding company or financial institution may also be ordered to restrict its growth, dispose of certain assets, or take other appropriate action as determined by the ordering agency.

FIRREA increased the amount of civil money penalties that the FRB and other regulatory agencies may assess for certain activities conducted on a knowing or reckless basis, if those activities cause a substantial loss to a depository institution. The penalties may

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reach as much as \$1,000,000 per day. FIRREA also expanded the scope of individuals and entities against whom such penalties may be assessed.

FIRREA contains a "cross-guarantee" provision which makes commonly controlled insured depository institutions liable to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC") for any losses incurred, or which the FDIC reasonably anticipates incurring, in connection with the failure of an affiliated insured depository institution. By law, the "cross-guarantee" liability to the FDIC of an insured depository institution has priority over the rights of the institution's shareholders including those of any parent holding company.

Anti-Tying Restrictions. Bank holding companies and their affiliates are

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prohibited from tying the provision of certain services, such as extensions of credit, to certain other services offered by a holding company or its affiliates.

Reporting and Examination. The Corporation is required to file quarterly and annual reports with the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas (the "Federal Reserve Bank") and to provide such additional information as the Federal Reserve Bank may require pursuant to the BHC Act. The Federal Reserve Bank may examine the Corporation and any nonbank subsidiary and charge the Corporation for the cost of such an examination. The Corporation is also subject to reporting and disclosure requirements under state and federal securities laws.

Capital Adequacy Requirements. The FRB monitors the capital adequacy of bank holding companies using a combination of risk-based guidelines and leverage ratios. Under the risk-based capital guidelines, asset categories are assigned different risk weights based generally on perceived credit risk. These risk weights are multiplied by corresponding asset balances to determine a "risk-weighted" asset base. Certain off-balance sheet items are added to the risk-weighted asset base by converting them to balance sheet components. For the purposes of the guidelines, a bank holding company's qualifying total capital is defined as the sum of its "Tier 1" and "Tier 2" capital elements, with the "Tier 2" element being limited to an amount not exceeding 100% of the "Tier 1" element. "Tier 1" capital includes, with certain limitations, common stockholders' equity, qualifying perpetual noncumulative and cumulative preferred stock, and minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries. "Tier 2" capital includes, with some limitations, certain other preferred stock as well as qualifying debt instruments and all or part of the allowance for possible loan losses.

The FRB guidelines require a minimum ratio of qualifying total capital to total risk-weighted assets of 8.0% (of which at least 4.0% must be in the form of "Tier 1" capital). At December 31, 2000, the Corporation's ratios of "Tier 1" and qualifying total capital to risk-weighted assets were 13.72% and 14.97%, respectively. At such date, both ratios exceeded regulatory minimums.

The FRB uses a leverage ratio as an additional tool to evaluate the capital adequacy of bank holding companies. The leverage ratio is defined as a company's "Tier 1" capital divided by its adjusted average total consolidated assets. The FRB guidelines require a minimum ratio of 3.0% "Tier 1" capital to total assets for bank holding companies having the highest regulatory rating. For other bank holding companies, the minimum ratio of "Tier 1" capital to total assets is 4.0%. Companies with supervisory, financial, or managerial weaknesses, as well as those anticipating or experiencing significant growth, are expected to maintain capital ratios well above the minimum levels. The Corporation's leverage ratio at December 31, 2000, was 9.04% which exceeded the regulatory minimum.

A bank holding company which fails to meet the applicable capital standards will be at a disadvantage in several respects. For example, FRB policy discourages the payment of dividends by a bank holding company if payment would adversely affect capital adequacy and borrowing by a company with inadequate capital for the purpose of paying dividends. In some circumstances, a failure to meet the capital guidelines may also result in enforcement action by the FRB.

Imposition of Liability for Undercapitalized Subsidiaries. FDICIA requires bank regulators to take "prompt corrective action" to resolve insured depository institutions problems. In the event an institution becomes "undercapitalized," it must submit a capital restoration plan to its federal regulatory agency. The regulatory agency will not accept the plan unless it meets certain criteria. One requirement for acceptance of a capital restoration plan is that each company "having control of" the undercapitalized institution must guarantee, up to certain limits, the subsidiary's compliance with the capital restoration

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plan. The Corporation has control of the Subsidiary Banks for purposes of this statute. See below The Subsidiary Banks - Capital Adequacy Requirements below.

Under FDICIA, the aggregate liability of all companies controlling a particular insured depository institution is generally limited to the lesser of 5% of the institution's assets at the time it became undercapitalized or the amount necessary to bring the institution into compliance with application capital standards. FDICIA grants greater powers to regulatory authorities in situations where an institution becomes "significantly" or "critically" undercapitalized or fails to submit a timely and acceptable capital restoration plan or to implement an accepted capital restoration plan. A bank holding company controlling an undercapitalized insured depository institution may be required to obtain prior FRB approval of proposed dividends or a consent to merger or to divest itself of the troubled institution or other affiliates.

In the event of a proceeding for a bank holding company under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, the trustee (or the debtor-in-possession) will, by law, be deemed to have assumed, and required immediately to cure any deficit under, any commitment made by the company to a federal regulatory agency to maintain the capital of an insured depository institution, and any claim based upon such a commitment will have a priority of payment.

Acquisition by Bank Holding Companies. The BHC Act prohibits a bank holding company, with some limited exceptions, from acquiring direct or indirect control of more than 5% of the outstanding shares of any class of voting stock or substantially all of the assets of any bank or bank holding company, or merging or consolidating with another bank holding company, without the prior approval of the FRB. In approving acquisitions of a bank or bank holding company by a bank holding company, the FRB is required to consider the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the bank holding company and the banks concerned, the convenience and needs of the communities to be served, and various competitive factors. The Attorney General of the United States may, within 30 days after approval of an acquisition by the FRB, bring an action challenging such acquisition under the federal antitrust

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laws, in which case the effectiveness of such approval is stayed pending a final ruling by the courts. In some circumstances, any such action must be brought in less than 30 days after FRB approval.

The Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994 (the "Interstate Banking Act") permits adequately capitalized and managed bank holding companies to acquire banks located in other states, regardless of whether the acquisition would be prohibited by applicable state law. An out-of-state bank holding company seeking to acquire ownership or control of a state or national bank located in Texas or any bank holding company owning or controlling a state bank or a national bank located in Texas must obtain the prior approval of both the FRB and the Banking Commissioner of Texas. If the FRB approves an acquisition which the Texas Banking Commissioner disapproves, the Commissioner may accept the FRB decision or attempt to have the decision overturned by a federal court. Under the Interstate Banking Act, a bank holding company and its insured depository institution affiliates may not complete an acquisition which would cause it to control more than 10% of total deposits in insured depository institutions nationwide or to control 30% or more of total deposits in insured depository institutions in the home state of the bank sought to be acquired. However, state deposit concentration caps adopted by various states, such as Texas, which limit control of in-state insured deposits to a greater extent than the Interstate Banking Act will be given effect. Texas has adopted a deposit concentration cap of 20% of in-state insured deposits; therefore, the Texas state deposit concentration cap will lower the otherwise applicable 30% federal

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deposit concentration cap. State law may establish a minimum age (not to exceed five years) of local banks subject to interstate acquisition. The minimum age established by Texas is five years.

Acquisition of Bank Holding Companies. The Change in Bank Control Act of 1978 prohibits a person or group of persons from acquiring "control" of a bank holding company unless the FRB has been given prior notice and has not disapproved the acquisition. Acquisition of 25% or more of any class of voting shares of a bank holding company constitutes acquisition of "control." The FRB presumes that the acquisition of 10% or more of any class of voting stock of a bank holding company constitutes acquisition of control if either the company has securities registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act, as does the Corporation, or no other person will own or control a greater percentage of that class of voting securities immediately after the transaction. That presumption can be rebutted by showing the FRB that the acquisition will not in fact result in control. Any company would be required to obtain the approval of the FRB under the BHC Act before acquiring 25% or more (or more than 5% in the case of an acquiror that is a bank holding company) of the outstanding common stock of the company or otherwise exercising control or a "controlling influence" over the company.

The Subsidiary Banks

General. The Subsidiary Banks are national banking associations organized under the National Bank Act, as amended, (the "National Bank Act") and are subject to regulatory supervision and examination by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (the "OCC"). Pursuant to such regulation, the Banks are subject to various restrictions and supervisory requirements, and potentially to enforcement actions. The OCC regularly examines national banks with respect to, among other matters, capital adequacy, reserves, loan portfolio, investments and management practices. The Subsidiary Banks must also furnish quarterly and annual reports to the OCC, and the OCC may exercise cease and desist and other enforcement powers over the Subsidiary Banks if their actions represent unsafe or unsound practices or violations of law. Since the deposits of the Subsidiary Banks are insured by the Bank Insurance Fund ("BIF") of the Federal Deposit Insurance Company (the "FDIC"), the Subsidiary Banks are also subject to regulation and supervision by the FDIC. Because the FRB regulates the Corporation, the FRB has supervisory authority which affects the Subsidiary Banks.

Banks are subject to the credit policies of governmental authorities that affect the national supply of bank credit. Such policies influence the overall growth of bank loans, investments, and deposits and may affect interest rates charged on loans and paid on deposits. The monetary policies of the FRB have had a significant effect on the results of operations of commercial banks in the past and may be expected to continue to do so in the future.

Scope of Permissible Activities. The National Bank Act provides the rights, privileges, and powers of national banks and defines the activities in which national banks may engage. Permitted activities for a national bank include making, arranging, purchasing, or selling loans, purchasing, holding, and conveying real estate under certain conditions, dealing in investment securities in certain circumstances, and, generally, engaging in the "business of banking" and activities that are "incidental" to banking. Activities deemed "incidental" to the business of banking include the borrowing and lending of money, receiving deposits (including deposits of public funds), holding or selling stock or other property acquired in connection with security on a loan, discounting and negotiating evidences of debt, acting as guarantor (if the bank has a "substantial interest in the performance of the transaction"), issuing letters of credit to or on behalf of its customers, operating a safe deposit business, providing check guarantee plans, issuing credit cards, operating a loan production office, selling loans under repurchase agreements, selling money

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orders at offices other than bank branches, providing consulting services to banks, and verifying and collecting checks.

In addition to expanding permitted activities for qualifying bank holding companies, the GLB Act also permits the creation of a "financial subsidiary" which can be used by a national bank to engage in many of the activities permitted for a financial holding company. The Corporation cannot at this time fully evaluate the effect on the Subsidiary Banks of this change made by the GLB Act.

Branching. National banks located in Texas may establish a branch anywhere in Texas with prior OCC approval. For this purpose, a national bank is located in Texas if it has either its main office or a branch in Texas. In acting on a branch application, the OCC considers a number of factors, including financial history, capital adequacy, earnings prospects, character of management, needs of the community and consistency with corporate powers.

The Interstate Banking Act, which expanded the authority of bank holding companies to engage in interstate bank acquisitions regardless of state law prohibitions, also allows banks to merge across state lines and thereafter have interstate branches by continuing to operate, as a main office or a branch, any office of any bank involved in the merger. States were, however, permitted to "opt-out" of

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interstate mergers by enacting laws meeting certain requirements. The Texas Legislature "opted out" of the interstate branching provisions during its 1995 Session. However, the Texas "opt-out" legislation, which by its terms was to have expired in September of 1999, proved to be ineffective to prohibit interstate mergers involving banks in Texas because it did not meet the requirement of the Interstate Banking Act. The Texas Banking Commissioner determined that, under federal law, the "opt-out" legislation was ineffective to prohibit interstate mergers and began accepting applications for interstate merger and branching transactions for state-chartered institutions before the September, 1999, expiration date of the Texas "opt-out" legislation as enacted. As a consequence, the Texas "opt-out" legislation did not have the effect of prohibiting interstate merger and branching transactions otherwise allowed under federal law.

The Interstate Banking Act also allows a bank to open new branches in a state in which it does not already have banking operations if the laws of that state permit a de novo branch of an out-of-state bank. A "de novo branch" is a branch office of a bank originally established as a branch and not one becoming a branch by acquisition or merger. In 1995, Texas elected not to permit de novo branching, but the Texas legislation prohibiting de novo branching proved ineffective. In 1999, the Texas law was amended to permit entry into Texas by an out-of-state bank's establishing a de novo branch in Texas if the laws of the home state of the out-of-state bank permit a Texas bank to establish a de novo branch there. Out-of-state banks are also permitted to enter Texas by merger with an in-state bank if the resulting bank in such a merger would not control 20% or more of total in-state deposits and the in-state bank has been in existence and operation for at least five years. An out-of-state bank that has established or acquired a branch in Texas may establish or acquire additional in-state branches to the same extent that a Texas bank may acquire or establish branches in Texas.

Restrictions on Transactions with Affiliates. The Subsidiary Banks are subject to federal statutes which limit transactions with the Corporation and other affiliates. One set of restrictions is found in Section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act, which limits loans to, purchases of assets from, and investments in

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"affiliates" of the Subsidiary Banks. The term "affiliates" would include the Corporation and any of its subsidiaries. Section 23A imposes limits on the amount of such transactions and also requires certain levels of collateral for such loans. In addition, Section 23A limits the amount of loans or extensions of credit to third parties which are collateralized by the securities or obligations of the Corporation or its subsidiaries.

Another set of restrictions is found in Section 23B of the Federal Reserve Act. Among the other things, Section 23B requires that certain transactions between a Subsidiary Bank and its affiliates must be on terms substantially the same, or at least as favorable to the Subsidiary Bank, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with or involving other nonaffiliated companies. In the absence of such comparable transactions, any transaction between a Subsidiary Bank and an affiliate must be on terms and under circumstances, including credit underwriting standards and procedures, that in good faith would be offered to or would apply to nonaffiliated companies. Each Subsidiary Bank is also subject to certain prohibitions against advertising that suggest that the Subsidiary Bank is responsible for the obligations of its affiliates.

The regulations and restrictions on transactions with affiliates may limit the Corporation's ability to obtain funds from its Subsidiary Banks for its cash needs, including funds for payment of dividends and operating expenses.

Under the Federal Reserve Act and FRB Regulation O, there are restrictions on loans to directors, executive officers, principal shareholders and their related interests (collectively referred to herein as "insiders") which apply to all banks with deposits insured by the FDIC and their subsidiaries and holding companies. These restrictions include limits on loans to one borrower and conditions that must be met before such loans can be made. There is also an aggregate limitation on all loans to insiders and their related interests. In the aggregate, these loans may not exceed the bank's total unimpaired capital and surplus. In some circumstances the OCC may determine that a lesser amount is appropriate. Insiders are subject to enforcement actions for knowingly accepting loans in violation of applicable restrictions.

Federal law and regulations also prohibit or limit "golden parachute payments" by FDIC-insured depository institutions and their holding companies. Golden parachute payments are defined generally as payments made by an insured depository institution or its holding company to a director, officer, employee, or other affiliated person contingent upon termination of the person's employment by the depository institution or its holding company when the institution or holding company is in troubled condition as determined by regulatory authorities. Indemnification payments are also prohibited or limited in certain instances.

Interest Rate Limits and Lending Regulations. The Subsidiary Banks are subject to various state and federal statutes relating to the extension of credit and the making of loans. The maximum legal rate of interest that the Subsidiary Banks may charge on a loan depends on a variety of factors such as the type of borrower, purpose of the loan, amount of the loan and date the loan is made. Texas statutes establish maximum legal rates of interest for various lending situations. Penalties are provided by law for charging interest in excess of the maximum lawful rate.

Loans made by banks located in Texas are subject to numerous other federal and state laws and regulations, including the Truth-in-Lending Act, the Texas Finance Code, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, and the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act. These laws provide remedies for the borrower and penalties for the lender for failure of the lender to comply with such laws. The scope and requirements of these laws and regulations have expanded in recent years, and claims by borrowers under these laws and regulations may increase.

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Restrictions on Subsidiary Bank Dividends. Substantially all of the Corporation's cash revenues are derived from dividends paid by the Subsidiary Banks. Dividends payable by the Subsidiary Banks are restricted under the National Bank Act. See Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters - Dividends. The Subsidiary Banks' ability to pay dividends is further restricted by the requirement that the Subsidiary Banks maintain adequate levels of capital in accordance with guidelines promulgated from time to time by the OCC. Moreover, the prompt corrective action provisions of FDICIA and implementing regulations

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prohibit a bank from paying dividends or management fees if, following the payment, the bank would be in any of the three capital categories for undercapitalized institutions. See Capital Adequacy Requirements below.

Examinations. The OCC periodically examines and evaluates national banks. Based upon such evaluations, the OCC may require revaluation of certain assets of a bank and require the bank to establish specific reserves to allow for the difference between the regulatory-determined value and the book value of such assets. The OCC is authorized to assess the institution an annual fee based on, among other things, the costs of conducting the examinations.

Capital Adequacy Requirements. OCC regulations require national banks to maintain minimum risk-based capital ratios similar to those for bank holding companies discussed above. The applicable regulations establish five capital levels, ranging from "well capitalized" to "critically undercapitalized." A national bank is considered "well capitalized" if it has a total risk-based capital ratio of 10.0% or greater, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 6.0% or greater, and a leverage ratio of 5.0% or greater, and if it is not subject to an order, written agreement, capital directive, or prompt corrective action directive to meet and maintain a specific capital level for any capital measure. A national bank is considered "adequately capitalized" if it has a total risk-based capital ratio of 8.0% or greater, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of at least 4.0% and leverage capital ratio of 4.0% or greater (or a leverage ratio of 3.0% or greater if the institution was given the highest rating in its most recent report of examination) and the bank does not meet the definition of a "well capitalized" bank. A national bank is considered "undercapitalized" if it has a total risk-based capital ratio that is less than 8.0%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio that is less than 4.0%, or a leverage ratio that is less than 4.0% (or a leverage ratio that is less than 3.0% if the institution received the highest rating in its most recent report of examination). A "significantly undercapitalized" national bank is one which has a total risk-based capital ratio that is less than 6.0%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio that is less than 3.0%, or a leverage ratio that is less than 3.0%. A "critically undercapitalized" national bank is one which has a ratio of tangible equity to total assets that is equal to or less than 2.0%.

At December 31, 2000, each of the Subsidiary Banks was "well capitalized." See Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Capital Resources.

Corrective Measures for Capital Deficiencies. FDICIA requires the federal banking regulators to take "prompt corrective action" with respect to capital-deficient insured depository institutions with the overall goal of limiting losses to the depository insurance fund. FDICIA contains broad restrictions on certain activities of undercapitalized institutions involving asset growth, acquisitions, branch establishment and expansion into new lines of business.

With certain exceptions, national banks will be prohibited from making capital

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distributions, including dividends, or paying management fees to a holding company if the payment of such distributions or fees will cause them to become undercapitalized. Furthermore, undercapitalized national banks will be required to file capital restoration plans with the OCC. Such a plan will not be accepted unless, among other things, the banking institution's holding company guarantees the plan up to a certain specified amount. Any such guarantee from a depository institution's holding company is entitled to a priority of payment in bankruptcy. Undercapitalized national banks also will be subject to restrictions on growth, acquisitions, branching, and engaging in new lines of business unless they have an approved capital plan that permits otherwise. The OCC also may, among other things, require an undercapitalized national bank to issue shares or obligations, which could be voting stock, to recapitalize the institution or, under certain circumstances, to divest itself of any subsidiary.

The OCC and other Federal banking agencies are authorized by FDICIA to take various enforcement actions against any significantly undercapitalized national bank and any national bank that fails to submit an acceptable capital restoration plan or fails to implement a plan accepted to the OCC. These powers include, among other things, requiring the institution to be recapitalized, prohibiting asset growth or requiring asset reduction, restricting interest rates paid, requiring FRB prior approval of any capital distributions by any bank holding company which controls the institution, requiring divestiture by the institution of its subsidiaries or by the holding company of the institution itself, requiring new election of directors, and requiring the dismissal of directors and officers.

Significantly and critically undercapitalized national banks may be subject to more extensive control and supervision. A critically undercapitalized institution may be prohibited from, among other things, entering into any material transaction not in the ordinary course of business, amending its charter or bylaws, or engaging in certain transactions with affiliates. In addition, critically undercapitalized institutions generally will be prohibited from making payments of principal or interest on outstanding subordinated debt. Within 90 days of a national bank's becoming critically undercapitalized, the OCC must appoint a receiver or conservator unless certain findings are made with respect to the prospect for the institution's continued viability.

Deposit Insurance Assessments. The FDIC is required by the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to assess all banks a fee in order to fund adequately the Bank Insurance Fund (the "BIF") so as to resolve any insured bank that is declared insolvent by its primary regulator. FDICIA required the FDIC to establish a risk-based deposit insurance premium schedule. The risk-based assessment system is used to calculate deposit insurance assessments made on BIF member banks to maintain the designated reserves for the fund. In addition, the FDIC can impose special assessments to repay borrowings from the U.S. Treasury, the Federal Financing Bank, and BIF member banks. Under the risk-based system, banks are assessed insurance premiums according to how much risk they are deemed to present to the BIF. Such premiums currently range from zero percent of insured deposits to 0.27% of insured deposits. Banks with higher levels of capital and involving a low degree of supervisory concern are assessed lower premiums than those banks with lower levels of capital and a higher degree of supervisory concern. Each of the Subsidiary Banks are currently being assessed at the lowest rate of zero percent.

Under the Deposit Insurance Funds Act of 1996 (the "Funds Act"), beginning in 1997 banks insured under the BIF were required to pay a part of the interest on bonds issued by the Financing Corporation ("FICO") in the late 1980s to recapitalize the defunct Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Before the Funds Act, FICO payments were made only by depository institutions which were

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members of the Savings Association Insurance Fund (the "SAIF"). Under the Funds Act, until January 1, 2000, BIF members were assessed for FICO payments at only one-fifth the rate of assessment on SAIF members. The Funds Act required that, as of January 1, 2000, all BIF- and SAIF- insured institutions will pay FICO assessments at the same rate. For the first quarter of 2001, FICO rates have been set at .01960% for both BIF and SAIF members. The FICO assessment rates for both BIF and SAIF members for 2000 were:

Fourth Quarter	.0202
Third Quarter	.0206
Second Quarter	.0208
First Quarter	.0212

Internal Operating Requirements. FDICIA requires FDIC-insured depository institutions with over \$500 million in assets to file an annual report with the FDIC and its primary federal regulator and any appropriate state banking agency within 90 days after the end of its fiscal year. The report must contain financial statements audited by an independent public accountant; a statement of management's responsibilities for (1) preparing the financial statements and for maintaining internal controls; (2) financial reporting and complying with designated safety and soundness laws and regulations; and (3) assessing the effectiveness of the institution's internal controls and compliance with safety and soundness laws and regulations. The independent public accountant also must report separately on the institution's internal controls and certain of the statements made by management in the report. The requirement of an annual audit of the Subsidiary Banks can be satisfied by an annual audit of the Corporation. The annual report must be available for public inspection. Each institution to which the annual report requirement applies must also have an independent audit committee entirely made up of outside directors. The audit committee's duties must include reviewing with management and the independent public accounts the basis for the annual report. The requirement of audit committees for the Subsidiary Banks can be satisfied by the services of an audit committee of the Corporation.

Community Reinvestment Act. The Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 ("CRA") and the regulations issued by the OCC to implement that law are intended to encourage banks to help meet the credit needs of their service area, including low and moderate income neighborhoods, consistent with the safe and sound operations of the banks. These regulations also provide for regulatory assessment of a bank's record in meeting the needs of its service area when considering applications to establish branches, merger applications and applications to acquire the assets and assume the liabilities of another bank. FIRREA requires federal banking agencies to make public a rating of a bank's performance under the CRA. In the case of a bank holding company, the CRA performance record of its subsidiary banks is reviewed in connection with the filing of an application to acquire ownership or control of shares or assets of a bank or to merge with any other bank holding company. An unsatisfactory record can substantially delay or block the transaction. A less than satisfactory CFA rating can limit the extent to which a bank and its affiliates can take advantage of the expanded range of activities permitted by the GLB Act.

Customer Privacy. The GLB Act enacted new measures to protect the security, confidentiality, and integrity of information concerning customers of financial institutions. The federal banking agencies were directed by the GLB Act to adopt rules to carry out those measures, and were given broad authority to enforce the privacy provisions of the Act and rules adopted to carry out those provisions. The agencies have adopted guidelines for safeguarding customer information which will become effective July 1, 2001. The agencies' guidelines require each financial institution to establish an information security program which will identify and assess risks that may threaten the confidentiality of

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customer information. The institution must develop a written plan containing policies and procedures to manage and control those risks and implement and test the plan. The plan must be adjusted on a continuing basis for changes in technology, the sensitivity of customer information, and internal and external threats to information security. A financial institution's policy for protecting the confidentiality and security of nonpublic personal information must be disclosed to the customer at the time the customer relationship is established and at least annually thereafter.

Expanding Enforcement Authority

One of the major effects of FDICIA was the increased ability of banking regulators to monitor the activities of banks and their holding companies. The Federal banking agencies have extensive authority to police unsafe or unsound practices and violations of applicable laws and regulations by depository institutions and their holding companies. For example, the FDIC may terminate the deposit insurance of any institution which it determines has engaged in an unsafe or unsound practice. The agencies can also assess civil money penalties, issue cease and desist or removal orders, seek judicial enforcement of their orders, and publicly disclose such actions.

Changing Regulatory Structure

Legislative and regulatory proposals regarding changes in banking, regulations of banks, thrifts and other financial institutions, are being considered by the executive branch of the federal government, Congress, and various state governments, including Texas. Certain of these proposals, if adopted, could significantly change the regulation of banks and the financial service industry. The Corporation cannot predict accurately whether any of these proposals will be adopted or, if adopted, how these proposals will affect the Corporation or the Subsidiary Banks. Also, there will be regulatory changes to deal with the expanded permissible activities permitted for financial holding companies and financial subsidiaries of national banks. The Corporation cannot predict at this time the effect of regulatory changes resulting from the enactment of the GLB Act.

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Effect on Economic Environment

The policies of regulatory authorities, including the monetary policy of the FRB, have a significant effect on the operating results of bank holding companies and their subsidiaries. Among the means available to the FRB to affect the money supply are open market operations in U.S. Government securities, control of borrowings at the "discount window," changes in the discount rate on member bank borrowing, changes in reserve requirements against member bank deposits and against certain borrowings by banks and their affiliates and the placing of limits on interest rates that member banks may pay on time and savings deposits. These means are used in varying combinations to influence overall growth and distribution of bank loans, investments, and deposits, and their use may affect interest rates charged on loans or paid for deposits. FRB monetary policies have materially affected the operating results of commercial banks in the past and are expected to continue to do so in the future. The Corporation cannot predict the nature of future monetary policies and the effect of such policies on the business and earnings of the Corporation and the Subsidiary Banks.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

The principal offices of the Corporation are located at 1300 Summit Avenue, Fort

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Worth, Texas 76102. The Corporation and Summit National Bank, a subsidiary, lease space at this address from an unrelated third-party through leases that expire December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2009, respectively. Summit National Bank owns a detached motor bank facility.

Summit Community Bank, N.A. owns the building at its principal office at 3859 Camp Bowie Boulevard, Fort Worth, Texas. There are no encumbrances on this property.

The Alta Mesa office of Summit Community Bank, N.A. is located at 3000 Alta Mesa Boulevard, Fort Worth, Texas. The building is owned by the Corporation with the bank office using approximately 25% of the facility. The remainder of the building is fully leased. There are no third-party encumbrances on the property.

The Northeast office and motor bank facility of Summit Community Bank, N.A., at 9001 Airport Freeway, North Richland Hills, Texas, is leased from a third-party under a lease agreement expiring in April 2008. Summit Community Bank, N.A. owns a tract of land adjacent to the Northeast office to be used for building of a new motor bank facility that would be owned by the bank.

The Fossil Creek office of Summit Community Bank, N.A., at 3851 NE Loop 820, Fort Worth, Texas is located in a building that is a joint venture between the Summit Community Bank, N.A. and an unrelated third party. The Fossil Creek office occupies approximately 28% of the building under a long-term lease with the joint venture.

Summit Community Bank, N.A. owns approximately 1.5 acres near the intersection of Tarrant County Parkway and Davis Boulevard in Northeast Tarrant County. This unimproved property is to be used to establish a new branch office in late 2001.

A subsidiary of the Corporation owns an improved tract of land that serves as the site of the operations center which is the principal office of Summit Bancservices Inc. This site is located at 500 Eighth Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the opinion of management, there are no material pending legal proceedings, other than ordinary routine litigation incidental to the Corporation's business, to which it or any of its subsidiaries is a party or of which any of their property is the subject.

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

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders through the solicitation of proxies or otherwise, during the fourth quarter of 2000.

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ITEM 4A. EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION.

The executive officers of the Corporation, each elected to serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors until the next annual meeting of the Board of Directors to be held on April 17, 2001, their respective ages, and their present positions with the Corporation are as follows:

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Name	Age	Position With the Corporation	Position Held Since
Philip E. Norwood	51	Chairman/President	1998/2001
Bob G. Scott	63	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	1998

The business experience of each of these executive officers during the past five (5) years is set forth below:

Mr. Norwood became Chairman of the Board of Summit Bancshares, Inc. and Chairman of Summit Community Bank, N.A. in January 1998 and President of Summit Community Bank, N.A. in July 1994 and continues to serve in these capacities. In January 2001 Mr. Norwood also became President of Summit Bancshares, Inc. and President and a director of Summit National Bank. From October 1993 to January 1998 Mr. Norwood served as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation. He has served as a director of the Corporation since March 1984. Mr. Norwood served as a director and senior officer of Alta Mesa National Bank (currently a banking office of Summit Community Bank, N.A.) from April 1981 to December 1995. Mr. Norwood served as a director of Summit National Bank from March 1983 to January 1996.

Mr. Scott became Executive Vice President, Chief Operating Officer, Secretary and Treasurer in January 1998 and continues to serve in these capacities. He served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer from June 1994 to January 1998. From February 1992 to June 1994 Mr. Scott was a Senior Vice President with Alexander and Alexander of Texas, Inc. Prior to February 1992, Mr. Scott was a financial officer with Team Bancshares, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas and with Texas American Bancshares, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas.

No family relationships exist among the executive officers and directors of the Corporation.

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PART II

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

Market Information. Since May 3, 1993 the Corporation's Common Stock has been

traded on the Nasdaq Stock Market under the symbol "SBIT." The following table sets forth the high and low stock prices as quoted for the Corporation's Common Stock for the periods indicated:

	High	Low
2000 Fiscal Year:		
First Quarter	\$18.50	\$14.50
Second Quarter	17.75	15.38
Third Quarter	18.06	14.75
Fourth Quarter	22.19	17.00

1999 Fiscal Year:

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First Quarter	\$18.13	\$17.38
Second Quarter	20.00	16.88
Third Quarter	19.38	17.00
Fourth Quarter	20.00	17.75

On March 12, 2001 the closing price reported for the Common Stock was \$18.81. The foregoing quotations reflect prices quoted by market makers of the Corporation's Common Stock, without retail markup, markdown or commissions, and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

Shareholders. At the close of business on March 12, 2001 there were 588

shareholders of record of Common Stock of the Corporation. The number of beneficial shareholders is unknown to the Corporation at this time.

Dividends. The Corporation has paid regular cash dividends on its common stock

on a quarterly basis since the beginning of 1993. The following table sets forth, for each quarter since the beginning of 1999, the quarterly dividends paid by the Corporation on its Common Stock for the indicated periods.

2000	Dividends Per Share
-----	-----
First Quarter	\$0.100
Second Quarter	0.100
Third Quarter	0.100
Fourth Quarter	0.100
1999	

First Quarter	\$0.080
Second Quarter	0.080
Third Quarter	0.080
Fourth Quarter	0.080

Although the Board of Directors intends to continue to pay quarterly cash dividends in the future, there can be no assurance that cash dividends will continue to be paid in the future or, if paid, that such cash dividends will be comparable to cash dividends previously paid by the Corporation, since future dividend policy is subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Corporation and will depend upon a number of factors, including future earnings of the Corporation, the financial condition of the Corporation, the Corporation's cash needs, general business conditions and the amount of dividends paid to the Corporation by the Subsidiary Banks.

The principal source of the Corporation's cash revenues is dividends received from the Subsidiary Banks. Pursuant to the National Bank Act, no national bank may pay dividends from its paid-in capital. All dividends must be paid out of current or retained net profits, after deducting reserves for losses and bad debts. 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 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

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total of its net profits for that year combined with its net profits for the two preceding years. Under FDICIA, a Subsidiary Bank may not pay a dividend if, after paying the dividend, the Subsidiary Bank would be undercapitalized.

In addition, the appropriate regulatory authorities are authorized to prohibit banks and bank holding companies from paying dividends which would constitute an unsafe and unsound banking practice. The Subsidiary Banks and the Corporation are not currently subject to any regulatory restrictions on their dividends.

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ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.

The following table sets forth summary historical data for the past five years (in thousands except ratios and per share data). All share and per share information has been restated to reflect a two-for-one stock split in 1997.

	Years Ended D		
	2000	1999	1998
Summary of Earnings:			
Interest Income	\$ 47,609	\$ 40,232	\$ 37,000
Interest Expense	18,870	13,772	13,400
	-----	-----	-----
Net Interest Income	28,739	26,460	23,500
Provision for Loan Losses	2,606	1,001	700
Securities Gains (Losses)	(2)	(3)	
Non-interest Income	3,780	3,883	3,800
Non-interest Expense	16,170	15,224	14,100
	-----	-----	-----
Earnings Before Income Taxes	13,741	14,115	12,400
Income Tax Expense	4,765	4,893	4,300
	-----	-----	-----
Net Income	\$ 8,976	\$ 9,222	\$ 8,100
	=====	=====	=====
Balance Sheet Data (at period-end):			
Total Assets	\$619,121	\$564,786	\$532,700
Investment Securities	149,647	156,440	148,000
Loans, Net of Unearned Discount	380,016	355,414	305,800
Allowance for Loan Losses	5,399	5,169	4,700
Demand Deposits	146,083	128,685	141,100
Total Deposits	539,666	480,546	465,500
Short Term Borrowings	19,910	32,091	17,800
Shareholders' Equity	55,571	48,709	46,200
Per Share Data:			
Net Income - Basic	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.44	\$ 1.40
Net Income - Diluted	1.38	1.39	1.30
Book Value - Period-End	8.73	7.66	7.00
Dividends Declared and Paid	0.40	0.32	0.30
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding (000)	6,364	6,411	6,400
Average Common Share Equivalents (000)	160	245	300
Selected Performance Ratios:			
Return on Average Assets	1.54 %	1.72 %	1.50 %

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Return on Shareholders' Equity	17.57	19.66	18.
Net Interest Margin (tax equivalent)	5.25	5.31	5.
Efficiency Ratio	49.71	50.14	51.
 Asset Quality Ratios:			
Non-Performing Loans to Total Loans - Period-End	0.58 %	0.69 %	1.
Non-Performing Assets to Total Assets - Period-End	0.61	0.78	1.
Allowance for Loan Losses to Total Loans - Period-End	1.42	1.45	1.
Allowance for Loan Losses to Non-Performing Loans - Period-End	246.0	211.0	94
Net Charge-Offs (Recoveries) to Average Loans	0.64	0.16	0.
 Capital Ratios:			
Shareholders' Equity to Total Assets - Period-End	8.98 %	8.62 %	8.
Average Shareholders' Equity to Average Assets	8.74	8.71	9.
Total Risk-based Capital to Risk Weighted Assets - Period-End*	14.97	14.59	15.
Leverage Ratio - Period-End*	8.88	8.77	8.

*Calculated in accordance with Federal Reserve guidelines currently in effect.

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Quarterly Results (Unaudited)

A summary of the unaudited results of operations for each quarter of 2000 and 1999 follows (in thousands except for per share data):

	First Quarter -----	Second Quarter -----
2000		

Interest Income	\$11,150	\$11,
Interest Expense	4,091	4,
Net Interest Income	7,059	7,
Provision for Loan Losses	232	1,
Non-interest Income	908	
Non-interest Expense	3,993	4,
Income Tax Expense	1,292	
Net Income	2,450	1,
 Per Share Data:		
Net Income:		
Basic	\$ 0.38	\$ 0
Diluted	0.37	0
Dividends Paid	0.10	0
 Stock Price Range:		
High	18.50	17
Low	14.50	15
Close	15.50	17
	First Quarter -----	Second Quarter -----

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1999

Interest Income	\$ 9,394	\$ 9,
Interest Expense	3,254	3,
Net Interest Income	6,140	6,
Provision for Loan Losses	220	
Non-interest Income	1,031	
Non-interest Expense	3,738	3,
Income Tax Expense	1,117	1,
Net Income	2,096	2,

Per Share Data:

Net Income:		
Basic	\$ 0.33	\$ 0
Diluted	0.31	0
Dividends Paid	0.08	0
Stock Price Range:		
High	18.13	20
Low	17.38	16
Close	17.50	17

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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 of the Corporation analyzes the major elements of the Corporation's consolidated balance sheets and statements of income. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements, accompanying notes, and selected financial data appearing elsewhere in this report.

Performance Summary. Net income for 2000 was \$9.0 million, a decrease of \$.2 million, or 2.7%, compared to \$9.2 million recorded for 1999. On a weighted average share basis, net income for 2000 was \$1.38 per diluted share as compared to \$1.39 per share for 1999, a decrease of .7%. The major decline in earnings during 2000 was due to a significant increase in provision for loan losses and a write-down of foreclosed assets. The increase in provision for loan losses was related to the charge-off of \$1.7 million of one loan and \$.5 million of another. Further explanations of these changes are set forth below.

Continuing to reflect the strong economy in the Corporation's market area, loans increased 6.9% over the previous year-end to \$380 million at December 31, 2000. Total funding (deposits and short term borrowings) experienced similar growth, increasing 9.2% over the same period to \$560 million. Shareholders' equity was \$56 million at year-end, an increase of 14.1%.

Net income for 1999 was \$9.2 million compared to net income of \$8.1 million for 1998, an increase of 13.2%. The increase in earnings for 1999 was attributable to a significant increase in net interest income.

The following table shows selected key performance ratios over the last three (3) years:

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Return on Average Assets
Return on Average Shareholders' Equity
Shareholders' Equity to Assets - Average
Dividend Payout Ratio

The ratio, return on assets, is calculated by dividing net income by average total assets for the year. The return on equity ratio is calculated by dividing net income by average shareholders' equity for the year. The equity to assets ratio is calculated by dividing average shareholders' equity by average total assets for the year. The dividend payout is determined by dividing the total dividends paid by the total net income.

Net Interest Income. Net interest income is the difference between interest earned on earning assets and interest paid for the funds supporting those assets. The largest category of earning assets consists of loans to businesses and individuals. The second largest is investment securities. Net interest income is the principal source of the Corporation's earnings. Interest rate fluctuations, as well as changes in the amount and type of earning assets and liabilities supporting those assets, affect net interest income. Interest rates primarily are determined by national and international market trends, as well as competitive pressures in the Corporation's operating markets. For analytical purposes, income from tax-exempt assets, primarily securities issued by or loans made to state and local governments, is adjusted by an increment which equates tax-exempt income to interest from taxable assets.

Net interest income (tax equivalent) for 2000 was \$28.8 million, an increase of \$2.3 million, or 8.6% compared to the prior year. The net increase reflected a \$7.4 million increase in interest income which was offset by a \$5.1 million increase in interest expense. The Corporation's yield on earning assets increased to 8.70% in 2000 from 8.06% for 1999. Rates paid on the Corporation's interest-bearing liabilities, increased from 3.86% in 1999 to 4.76% in 2000. These shifts in yield on earning assets and cost of interest-bearing liabilities resulted in the net interest margin decreasing from 5.31% in 1999 to 5.25% for 2000. Contributing to the improved net interest income for 2000 was the increase in noninterest-bearing demand deposits. In 2000, the average balance of demand deposits increased 3.2%. The average demand deposits as a percent of average total deposits decreased to 26.7% in 2000 from 28.2% in 1999; however, this ratio remains very positive compared to the Corporation's peers.

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Summary of Earning Assets and Interest Bearing Liabilities

Although the year-end detail provides satisfactory indicators of general trends, the daily average balance sheets are more meaningful for analysis purposes than year-end data because averages reflect the day-to-day fluctuations that are common to bank balance sheets. Also, average balances for earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities can be related directly to the components of interest income and interest expense on the statements of income. This provides the basis for analysis of rates earned and paid, and sources of increases and decreases in net interest income as derived from changes in volumes and rates. The following schedule presents average balance sheets for the most recent three years in a format that highlights earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities.

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(Dollars in Thousands)	2000			1999		
	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/Rate
Earning Assets:						
Federal Funds Sold	\$ 24,659	\$ 1,571	6.37%	\$ 21,277	\$ 1,082	5.08%
Investment Securities (Taxable)	148,598	9,253	6.23	145,109	8,496	5.85
Investment Securities (Tax-exempt) (2)	348	26	7.50	745	52	7.03
Loans, Net of Unearned Discount (1)	373,997	36,768	9.83	331,963	30,622	9.22
Total Earning Assets	547,602	47,618	8.70	499,094	40,252	8.06
Other Assets:						
Cash and Due From Banks	24,140			23,981		
Other Assets	19,122			20,110		
Allowance for Loan Losses	(6,167)			(4,886)		
Total Assets	\$584,697			\$538,299		
Interest-Bearing Liabilities:						
Interest-Bearing Transaction						
Accounts	\$158,476	6,168	3.89	\$156,054	5,043	3.23
Savings	93,594	4,472	4.78	85,571	3,440	4.02
Savings Certificates	67,605	3,808	5.63	55,169	2,543	4.61
Certificates of Deposit						
\$100,000 or more	50,625	2,978	5.88	36,463	1,772	4.86
Other Time	778	44	5.70	778	39	5.06
Other Borrowings	25,748	1,400	5.44	22,404	935	4.17
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities	396,826	18,870	4.76	356,439	13,772	3.86
Other Liabilities:						
Demand Deposits	135,165			131,002		
Other Liabilities	1,607			3,953		
Shareholders' Equity	51,099			46,905		
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$584,697			\$538,299		
Net Interest Income and Margin (T/E Basis) (2)		\$28,748	5.25		\$26,480	5.31

(1) Loan interest income includes fees and loan volumes include loans on non-accrual.

(2) Presented on a tax equivalent basis ("T/E") using a federal income tax rate of 34% in all three years.

Net interest margin, the net return on earning assets which is computed by

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dividing net interest income by average total earning assets, was 5.25% for 2000, a 6 basis point decrease from the previous year. This decrease in the margin reflected a higher cost of funds of 90 basis points in 2000 compared to the prior year somewhat offset by a higher yield on earning assets of 64 basis points, resulting in the net interest spread decreasing from 4.20% to 3.94%. The somewhat disproportionate increase in cost of funds compared to the increase in yield of earning assets reflects the competitive pressures of funding asset growth. The competitive pressures experienced by the Corporation are similar to those pressures experienced throughout the industry at this time.

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The table below analyzes the increase in net interest income for each of the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999 on a fully tax equivalent basis. Non-accruing loans have been included in assets for these computations, thereby reducing yields on total loans. The changes in interest due to both rate and volume in the rate/volume analysis table below have been allocated to volume or rate change in proportion to the absolute amounts of the change in each.

	2000 vs. 1999 Increase (Decrease) Due to Changes in:		
(Dollars in Thousands)	Volume	Rate	Total
Interest Earning Assets:			
Federal Funds Sold	\$ 189	\$ 301	\$ 490
Investment Securities (Taxable)	208	549	757
Investment Securities (Tax-exempt)	(29)	3	(26)
Loans, Net of Unearned Discount	4,045	2,103	6,148
	4,413	2,956	7,369
Interest-Bearing Liabilities:			
Transaction Accounts & Savings	380	1,779	2,159
Certificates of Deposit and Other Time	1,409	1,067	2,476
Other Borrowings	153	313	466
	1,942	3,159	5,101
Total Interest Expense	1,942	3,159	5,101
Changes in Net Interest Income	\$2,471	\$ (203)	\$2,268

Net interest income for 2000 increased \$2,268,000, or 8.6% over the prior year. In this same period total interest income increased 18.4% and total interest expense increased 37.0%.

Non-interest Income. Non-interest income is an important contributor to net earnings. The major component of the Corporation's non-interest income is various charges and fees earned on deposit accounts and related services. The following table summarizes the changes in non-interest income during the past three years (dollars in thousands):

2000

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	Amount	% Change	Amount
Service Charges on Deposit Accounts	\$1,998	(0.2)	\$2,
Non-recurring Income	65	--	
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Investment Securities	(2)	--	
Other Non-interest Income	1,717	22.1	1,
	-----		-----
Total Non-interest Income	\$3,778	(2.6)	\$3,
	=====		=====

Service charges on deposits decreased in 2000 as a result of customers maintaining higher balances in accounts thereby avoiding service charges.

The non-recurring income in 2000 is primarily interest recovered on loans either charged-off in prior years or loans that were on non-accrual status in prior years. Non-recurring income in 1999 included refunds of state franchise tax of \$155,000, gain on sale of land of \$105,000, a forfeited deposit of \$100,000 related to sale of foreclosed property and interest recovered on loans either charged-off in prior years or loans that were on non-accrual status in prior years of \$114,000.

The increase in other non-interest income in 2000 is primarily due to an increase in income from debit card fees and mortgage brokerage/origination fees.

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Non-interest Expense. Non-interest expense includes all expenses of the Corporation other than interest expense, provision for loan losses and income tax expense. The following table summarizes the changes in the non-interest expenses for the past three years (dollars in thousands):

	2000		
	Amount	% Change	Amount
Salaries and Employee Benefits	\$ 9,480	2.8 %	\$ 9,22
Occupancy Expense - Net	993	(3.7)	1,03
Furniture and Equipment Expense	1,391	15.7	1,20
Other Real Estate Owned Expense	324	--	10
Other Expenses:			
Business Development	601	(0.2)	60
Insurance - Other	116	(4.1)	12
Legal and Professional Fees	866	39.9	61
Other Taxes	116	(31.4)	16
Postage and Courier	332	5.1	31
Printing and Supplies	369	(2.6)	37
Regulatory Fees and Assessments	237	29.5	18
Other Operating Expenses	1,345	6.0	1,26
	-----		-----
Total Other Expenses	3,982	8.9	3,65
	-----		-----
Total Non-interest Expense	\$16,170	6.2	\$15,22
	=====		=====

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Total non-interest expense increased 6.2% in 2000 over 1999 reflecting increases in salaries and benefits, furniture and equipment expenses, other real estate owned expense, legal and professional fees and regulatory fees and assessments. As a percent of average assets, non-interest expenses were 2.77%, 2.83%, and 2.95%, in 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively. The "efficiency ratio" (non-interest expenses divided by total non-interest income plus net interest income) was 49.71% for 2000. The efficiency ratio measures what percentage of total revenues are absorbed by non-interest expense. These measures of operating efficiency compare very favorably to other financial institutions in the Corporation's peer groups.

The increase in salaries and employee benefits for 2000 is due to routine salary merit increases and additions to staff, offset by decreased incentive bonus payments. The average number of full-time equivalent employees increased by 5.5 in 2000 to an average full-time equivalent of 179.5. At year end 2000 the full-time equivalent staff was 178.5 versus 179 at the same time the prior year.

The increase in furniture and equipment expense is primarily a result of depreciation and service contract expense for expanded data processing equipment and software.

The increase in expenses for the other real estate owned ("ORE") reflects write-downs of ORE of \$426,000, gains on sales of ORE of \$151,000 and expenses of holding ORE prior to sale.

Legal and professional fees increased in 2000 and reflects increases in attorney fees related to certain problem loans and fees paid to consultants and attorneys for assistance in general corporate issues.

Regulatory fees and assessments increased primarily due to increases in the FDIC assessment for deposit insurance.

Federal and State Income Tax Expense. The Corporation has adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." See Note 10 of the Corporation's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for details of tax expense. The Corporation provided \$4.8 million for federal income taxes for 2000, resulting in an effective tax rate of 34.7%.

Investment Securities. The following table presents the consolidated investment securities portfolio at amortized cost as of December 31, 2000, classified as to

whether the security is to be Held-to-Maturity or is Available-for-Sale (see Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of these designations), by stated maturity and with the weighted average interest yield for each range of maturities. The yields on tax-exempt obligations are computed on a fully taxable equivalent basis using statutory rates for federal income taxes.

December 31, 2000					
Due 1 Year or Less		Due 1 to 5 Years		Due 5 to 10 Years	
Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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(Dollars in Thousands)

U.S. Treasury Securities - HTM	\$ 4,001	6.33%	\$ --	-- %	\$ --	-- %
U.S. Treasury Securities - AFS	7,013	6.05	6,062	6.29	--	--
Total	11,014	6.15	6,062	6.29	--	--
U.S. Government Agencies - HTM	1,000	4.98	14,000	5.99	3,020	5.98
U.S. Government Agencies - AFS	13,935	6.20	87,218	6.25	1,011	5.62
Total	14,935	6.12	101,218	6.22	4,031	5.89
U.S. Government Agency Mortgage Back Securities - AFS	--	--	2,115	5.79	1,564	5.83
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions - AFS	115	7.27	125	7.42	--	--
Total	115	7.27	2,240	5.88	1,564	5.83
Other Securities - AFS	--	--	--	--	--	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$26,064	6.13	\$109,520	6.21	\$5,595	5.87
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Held-to Maturity ("HTM")	\$ 5,001	6.06 %	\$ 14,000	5.99 %	\$3,020	5.98
Available-for-Sale ("AFS")	21,063	6.15	95,520	6.25	2,575	5.75

The yield on the investment securities portfolio of the Corporation at December 31, 2000 was 6.22% and the weighted average life of the portfolio on that date was approximately 2.3 years. At December 31, 1999 the yield of the portfolio was 5.96% and the weighted average life was 2.8 years.

Note 2 to the Corporation's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements shown in this report reflects the estimated fair values for various categories of investment securities as of December 31, 2000 and 1999. As of December 31, 2000, there was a net unrealized gain of \$360,000 in the portfolio of which \$432,000 related to Available-for-Sale securities, or .3% of the amortized cost of those securities.

The following table summarizes the book value of investment securities held by the Corporation as of December 31 for the past five years (in thousands):

	December		
	2000	1999	1998
	-----	-----	-----
U.S. Treasury Securities	\$ 17,162	\$ 27,974	\$ 4,001
U.S. Government Agencies and Corporations	120,559	113,535	8,000
U.S. Government Agency Mortgage Backed Securities	10,409	13,079	1,000
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	240	637	115
Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	1,277	1,215	--
	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$149,647	\$156,440	\$14,115
	=====	=====	=====

In 2000, approximately \$59.9 million of investment securities were sold,

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resulting in a net loss on sale of securities of \$2,000. Management of the Corporation views these trades as an opportunity to restructure the portfolio for future benefits.

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Loans. The following schedule classifies loans according to type as of December 31 for the past five years (dollars in thousands):

	December 31,						1997
	2000	% of Total	1999	% of Total	1998	% of Total	
Commercial	\$167,818	44.2%	\$156,847	44.2%	\$133,066	43.5%	\$127,8
Real Estate							
Mortgage	132,062	34.7	120,596	33.9	100,421	32.9	90,6
Real Estate							
Construction	47,183	12.4	43,875	12.3	40,456	13.2	26,2
Loans to							
Individuals,							
Net of Unearned							
Discount	32,953	8.7	34,096	9.6	31,890	10.4	31,3
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Loans, Net							
of Unearned							
Income	\$380,016	100.0 %	\$355,414	100.0%	\$305,833	100.0%	\$276,0
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

The preceding loan distribution table reflects that total loans increased \$24.6 million (6.9%) between year-end 1999 and 2000. Although this dollar increase was significant, the Corporation is continuing to apply stringent credit criteria on all loan applications. At December 31, 2000, loans were 70.4% of deposits compared to 74.0% at the previous year-end reflecting a somewhat slower growth in loans compared to deposits. Average loans were 73.9% of average deposits in 2000 compared to 71.4% in 1999.

Primarily, the commercial loan customers of the Subsidiary Banks are small to medium-sized businesses and professionals and executives. The banks offer a variety of commercial loan products that include revolving lines of credit, letters of credit, working capital loans and loans to finance accounts receivable, inventory and equipment. Generally, these commercial loans have floating rates of interest with terms of maturity of three years or less.

A significant portion of the \$132 million real estate mortgage portfolio is loans to finance owner-occupied real estate. At December 31, 2000, \$79 million of loans, approximately 60% of the real estate mortgage portfolio, had been made for this purpose. Also, approximately 36% of the loans in the real estate mortgage portfolio have variable rates of interest with a significant portion of the remaining portfolio having balloon terms at five to seven years and/or rate adjustment clauses.

Real estate construction loans are made primarily to finance construction of single family residences in the Corporation's market area of Tarrant County. Construction loans generally are secured by first liens on real estate and have

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floating interest rates. The Corporation's lending activities in this area are primarily with borrowers that have been in the building trade for many years and with which the banks have long standing relationships. The Corporation's lending officers meet quarterly with consultants that carefully track the residential building activities within the market. The Corporation will adjust its construction lending activities based on the trends of housing starts and absorption rates in the market.

The Corporation also lends to consumers for purchases of various consumer goods, such as automobiles, boats and home improvements. The terms of these loans typically are five years or less and are well secured with liens on products purchased or other assets. These loans are primarily made to customers who have other relationships with the banks. The Corporation does not issue credit cards and does not have any credit card loans outstanding.

The following table presents commercial loans and real estate construction loans at December 31, 2000, based on scheduled principal repayments and the total amount of loans due after one year classified according to sensitivity to changes in interest rates (in thousands):

	One Year or Less	Over One Year Through Five Years	Over Five Years	Total
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Commercial	\$141,206	\$23,743	\$2,869	\$167,818
Real Estate Construction	41,563	2,200	3,420	47,183
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals	\$182,769	\$25,943	\$6,289	\$215,001
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Of the loans maturing after one year, all have fixed rates of interest, with many having rate adjustment clauses during the remaining term of the loan that allow for periodic adjustments to rates.

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Allowance for Loan Losses. The allowance for loan losses is established through charges to earnings in the form of a provision for loan losses. Loans, or portions thereof, which are considered to be uncollectible are charged against this allowance and subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance. The allowance represents the amount which, in management's judgment, will be adequate to absorb future charge-offs of existing loans which may become uncollectible. The adequacy of the allowance is determined by management's periodic evaluation of the loan portfolio and by the employment of third party loan review specialists. All known problem loans, unknown inherent risks generally associated with bank lending, past loan loss experience, delinquency ratios and current and projected economic conditions are taken into account in evaluating the adequacy of the allowance.

The Corporation has adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 114, "Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan" ("SFAS No. 114"), as amended by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 118, "Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan -- Income Recognition and Disclosure" ("SFAS No. 118"). These standards specify how allowances for certain impaired loans should be determined and the accounting for in-substance foreclosures.

Loans are generally placed on non-accrual status when principal or interest is

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past due 90 days or more and the loan is not both well-secured and in the process of collection, or immediately, if in the opinion of management, full collection of principal or interest is doubtful. Loans are charged against the allowance for loan losses when management believes that the collectibility of the principal is unlikely.

The following table presents average loans net of unearned income and an analysis of the consolidated allowance for loan losses (dollars in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31			
	2000	1999	1998	
Average Loans Outstanding	\$373,997	\$331,963	\$292,060	\$2
	=====	=====	=====	==
Analysis of Allowance for				
Loan Losses:				
Balance, Beginning of Year	\$ 5,169	\$ 4,724	\$ 4,065	\$
Charge-Offs:				
Commercial	2,429	376	128	
Real Estate Mortgage	-0-	3	39	
Real Estate Construction	-0-	230	6	
Loans to Individuals	171	118	170	
	-----	-----	-----	---
Total Charge-Offs	2,600	727	343	
	-----	-----	-----	---
Recoveries:				
Commercial	140	93	87	
Real Estate Mortgage	10	44	111	
Real Estate Construction	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Loans to Individuals	74	34	19	
	-----	-----	-----	---
Total Recoveries	224	171	217	
	-----	-----	-----	---
Net Charge-Offs (Recoveries)	2,376	556	126	
Provision Charged to Operating Expense	2,606	1,001	785	
	-----	-----	-----	---
Balance, End of Year	\$ 5,399	\$ 5,169	\$ 4,724	\$
	=====	=====	=====	==
Ratio of Net Charge-Offs (Recoveries)				
to Average Loans Outstanding	0.64 %	0.16 %	0.04 %	
	=====	=====	=====	==

The increase in provision for loan losses in 2000 over 1999 primarily recognizes an increase in loans and a significantly higher loan charge-off rate.

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The following table reflects the allowance for loan losses compared to total loans at the end of each year (dollars in thousands):

	December 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
Total Loans	\$380,016	\$355,414	\$305,414
Allowance for Loan Losses	5,399	5,169	4,724
Allowance for Loan Losses as a Percent of Total Loans	1.42%	1.45%	1.55%
Allowance for Loan Losses as a Percent of Non-Performing Loans	246.0	211.0	188.0

The following table illustrates the allocation of the allowance for loan losses to the various loan categories (dollars in thousands); see the table on page 35 for the percent of specific types of loans to total loans:

	December 31,						
	2000		1999		1998		Amount
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount
Allowance For Loan Losses:							
Commercial	\$2,066	38.3 %	\$2,686	52.0 %	\$2,713	57.4 %	\$1,724
Real Estate							
Mortgage	1,095	20.3	1,050	20.3	818	17.3	69.0
Real Estate							
Construction	381	7.1	371	7.2	452	9.6	18.0
Loans to							
Individuals	374	6.9	375	7.3	372	7.9	27.0
Unallocated							
Portion	1,483	27.4	687	13.2	369	7.8	1,180
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$5,399	100.0 %	\$5,169	100.0 %	\$4,724	100.0 %	\$4,060
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

The allocation is determined by providing specific reserves against each criticized loan plus a general allocation against the remaining balance of the portfolio based on experience factors. Management of the Corporation believes that the allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2000, is adequate to cover losses inherent in the portfolio. There can be no assurance that the Corporation will not sustain loan losses in future periods which could be substantial in relation to the size of the current allowance. The total allowance is available to absorb losses from any segment of loans.

Non-Performing Assets. Non-performing assets consist of non-accrual loans,

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renegotiated loans and other real estate. Non-accrual loans are those on which the accrual of interest has been suspended and on which the interest is recorded as earned when it is received. Loans are generally placed on non-accrual status when principal or interest is past due 90 days or more and the loan is not both well-secured and in the process of collection, or immediately, if in the opinion of management, full collection of principal or interest is doubtful. At the time a loan is placed on non-accrual status, interest previously recorded but not collected is reversed and charged against current interest income.

Renegotiated loans are loans on which the interest and/or the principal has been reduced due to a deterioration in the borrower's financial condition. Even though these loans are actually performing, they are included in non-performing assets because of the loss of revenue related to the reduction of interest and/or principal.

Other real estate is real estate acquired through foreclosure or through partial settlement of debts and which is awaiting sale and disposition. At the time of acquisition, other real estate is recorded at the lower of estimated fair value or the loan balance or settlement agreement with any write-down charged to the allowance for loan losses. Any further write-downs, expenses related to the property, and any gain or loss resulting from the sale of the property are recorded in current operating expenses.

The Subsidiary Banks are required, by the regulatory authorities, to have other real estate evaluated periodically. In the event the new evaluation value is less than the carrying value of the property, the excess is written off to expense. Some properties are written down below their evaluation values when management feels the economic value of the property has declined below the evaluation value.

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The following table summarizes the non-performing assets and loans 90 days past due and still accruing as of December 31, (dollars in thousands):

			December
	2000	1999	-----
	-----	-----	-----
Non-accrual Loans	\$2,182	\$2,450	\$5
Renegotiated Loans	-0-	3	
Other Real Estate & Other Foreclosed Assets	1,595	1,947	
	-----	-----	-----
Total Non-Performing Assets	\$3,777	\$4,400	\$5
	=====	=====	=====
As a Percent of:			
Total Assets	0.61%	0.78%	
Total Loans and Other Real Estate & Other Foreclosed Assets	0.99	1.23	
Loans Past Due 90 Days or More and Still Accruing	\$ 10	\$ -0-	\$

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Non-accrual loans at December 31, 2000, were comprised of \$1,997,000 in commercial loans, \$72,000 in real estate mortgages and \$113,000 in consumer loans. Within the non-accrual commercial loans is one loan of \$1,315,000 that is performing as to payment of principal and interest, however, the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty due to their line of business. Other Real Estate and Other Foreclosed Assets includes two assets - the first is multi-family residential units having a book value of \$286,000; the second asset is the projected wholesale value of text books taken in lieu of foreclosure of a borrower that closed operations. It is anticipated that the multi-family residential property will be sold in the second quarter of 2001 at a profit.

The impact on interest income from the above non-accrual loans and renegotiated loans for the past five (5) years is provided below (in thousands):

	Years Ended De		
	2000	1999	1998
	-----	-----	-----
Gross Amount of Interest That Would Have Been Recorded at Original Rate	\$ 600	\$ 427	\$ 537
Interest Included in Income	206	68	312
	-----	-----	-----
Interest Not Recorded in Income	\$ 394	\$ 359	\$ 225
	=====	=====	=====

Loans of each Subsidiary Bank are graded on a system similar to that used by the banking industry regulators. The first level of criticized loans is "Other Assets Especially Mentioned" (OAEM). These loans are fundamentally sound but have potential weaknesses which may, if not corrected, weaken the asset or inadequately protect the bank's credit position at some future date. The second level is "Substandard", which are loans inadequately protected by current sound net worth, paying capacity or pledged collateral. The last level of criticized loans, before they are charged off, is "Doubtful". Doubtful loans are considered to have inherent weaknesses because collection or liquidation in full is highly questionable.

Non-accrual loans normally include weaker Substandard loans and loans that are considered to be Doubtful.

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The following table summarizes the relationship between non-performing loans, criticized loans and the allowance for loan losses (dollars in thousands):

	Decemb		
	2000	1999	19
	-----	-----	-----
Non-Performing Loans	\$ 2,182	\$ 2,453	\$ 5
Criticized Loans	11,536	11,804	10

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Allowance for Loan Losses	5,399	5,169	4
Allowance for Loan Losses as a Percent of:			
Non-Performing Loans	247.0%	211.0%	
Criticized Loans	47.0	44.0	

Independent third party loan reviews of the Subsidiary Banks were completed at various times in 2000. In addition, regulatory examinations were completed in late 2000. Based on the findings of these reviews and exams management considers the Subsidiary Banks to be adequately reserved.

Management is not aware of any potential loan problems, that have not been disclosed, to which serious doubts exist as to the ability of the borrower to substantially comply with the present repayment terms.

Deposits. The primary source of the Corporation's funds is the deposits of the Subsidiary Banks. The majority of the Corporation's deposits are considered "core" deposits, that is, deposits that are not subject to material changes due to customer withdrawal because of market rate changes. The Corporation does not accept brokered deposits. Average demand deposits increased \$4.2 million, or 3.2% in 2000. These deposits represented 26.7% of total deposits. Average interest-bearing deposits increased \$37.0 million, or 11.1%. The deposit types' daily average balance and related average rates paid during each of the last three (3) years are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2000		1999	
	Amount	Rate Paid	Amount	Rate Paid
Noninterest-Bearing Demand Deposits	\$135,165		\$131,002	
Interest-Bearing Deposits:				
Interest-Bearing Transaction				
Accounts	158,476	3.89 %	156,054	3.23%
Savings	93,594	4.78	85,571	4.02
Savings Certificates	67,605	5.63	55,169	4.61
Certificates of Deposit of \$100,000 or More	50,625	5.88	36,463	4.86
Other Time Deposits	778	5.70	778	5.06
	-----		-----	
Total Interest-Bearing Deposits	371,078	4.71	334,035	3.84
	-----		-----	
Total Deposits	\$506,243		\$465,037	
	=====		=====	

The remaining maturity on certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more as of December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998 below (in thousands):

Maturity	2000		1999	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
3 months or less	\$ 16,267	27.0 %	\$ 18,144	46.4 %
3 to 6 months	15,334	25.5	7,846	20.1
6 to 12 months	24,191	40.2	11,776	30.1

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Over 12 months 4,403 7.3 1,312 3.4

Borrowings. Securities sold under repurchase agreements generally represent borrowings with maturities ranging from one to thirty days. These borrowings are with significant commercial customers of the banks that require short-term liquidity for their funds. Information relating to these borrowings is summarized as follows:

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	----- 2000 -----	Decem ----- 1999 -----
Securities sold under repurchase agreements:		
Average Balance	\$20,797	\$20,797
Year-end Balance	19,910	28,910
Maximum month-end balance during year	25,019	30,019
Interest Rate:		
Average	5.19 %	
Year-end	5.44	

The Corporation, through one of its subsidiaries, has available a line of credit with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas, which allows the subsidiary to borrow on a collateralized basis at a fixed term. At December 31, 2000, the subsidiary had no borrowings outstanding. For the year ended December 31, 2000, the subsidiary had borrowed an average balance of \$4,929,000 bearing an average interest rate of 6.49%. At December 31, 1999, the subsidiary had borrowed \$4,000,000, bearing an interest rate of 5.43% and having a maturity of April 2000.

Interest Rate Sensitivity. The objectives of monitoring and managing the interest rate risk of the balance sheet are to contribute to earnings by minimizing adverse changes in net interest income as a result of changes in the direction and level of interest rates and to provide liquidity to satisfy cash flow requirements to meet customers' fluctuating demands.

Interest rate sensitivity is the relationship between changes in the market interest rates and changes in net interest income due to the repricing characteristics of assets and liabilities.

An asset-sensitive position in a given period will result in more assets than liabilities being subject to repricing; therefore, market interest-rate changes will be reflected more quickly in asset rates. If interest rates decline, such a position will have an adverse effect on net interest income. Conversely, in a liability-sensitive position, where liabilities reprice more quickly than assets in a given period, a decline in market rates will benefit net interest income.

A mix of earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities in which relatively equal volumes reprice each period represents a matched interest sensitivity "gap" position; any excess of these assets or liabilities results in an interest sensitive gap.

The following table, commonly referred to as a "static gap report", indicates the interest rate-sensitivity position at December 31, 2000 and may not be reflective of positions in subsequent periods (dollars in thousands):

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	Due in 30 Days Or Less -----	Due in 31-180 Days -----	Due in 181 Days to One Year -----	Tota Rate Sensit -----
Earning Assets:				
Loans	\$217,476	\$ 17,652	\$ 19,232	\$254,
Investment Securities	4,328	21,100	11,495	36,
Federal Funds Sold	46,461	---	---	46,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Earning Assets	268,265	38,752	30,727	337,
Interest-Bearing Liabilities:				
Interest-Bearing				
Transaction Accounts and Savings	250,362	---	---	250,
Certificates of Deposits > \$100,000	6,803	24,798	24,191	55,
Other Time Deposits	6,393	24,633	40,027	71,
Repurchase Agreements	19,910	---	---	19,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Interest- Bearing Liabilities	283,468	49,431	64,218	397,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Interest Sensitivity Gap	\$(15,203)	\$(10,679)	\$(33,491)	\$(59,
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Cumulative Gap	\$(15,203)	\$(25,882)	\$(59,373)	
	=====	=====	=====	
Cumulative Gap To				
Total Earning Assets	(2.64) %	(4.47) %	(10.31) %	
Cumulative Gap To				
Total Assets	(2.46) %	(4.18) %	(9.59) %	

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In the preceding table under the "After 1 Year" category, \$70,205,000 in investment securities will reprice or mature within one to three years and another \$36,779,000 will reprice or mature within three to five years. The average maturity of the investment portfolio is approximately 2.3 years. Also, the above table reflects the call dates versus maturity dates and periodic principal amortization of investment securities.

The preceding static gap report reflects a cumulative liability sensitive position during the one year horizon. An inherent weakness of this report is that it ignores the relative volatility any one category may have in relation to other categories or market rates in general. For instance, the rate paid on certain interest-bearing transaction accounts typically moves slower than the three month T-Bill. Management attempts to capture this relative volatility by utilizing a simulation model with a "beta factor" adjustment which estimates the volatility of rate sensitive assets and/or liabilities in relation to other market rates.

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Beta factors are an estimation of the long term, multiple interest rate environment relation between an individual account and market rates in general. For instance, NOW, savings and money market accounts, which are repricable within 30 days will have considerably lower beta factors than variable rate loans and most investment categories. Taking this into consideration, it is quite possible for a bank with a negative cumulative gap to total asset ratio to have a positive "beta adjusted" gap risk position.

As a result of applying the beta factors established by the Corporation's management to the earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities in the static gap report via a simulation model, the cumulative gap to total assets ratio at one year of (9.59%) was reversed to a positive 10.70% "beta adjusted" gap position. Management feels that the "beta adjusted" gap risk technique more accurately reflects the Corporation's gap position.

In addition to gap analysis, the Corporation uses an interest rate risk simulation model and shock analysis to test the interest rate sensitivity of net interest income and the balance sheet, respectively. Contractual maturities and repricing opportunities of loans are incorporated in the model as are prepayment assumptions, maturity data and call options within the investment portfolio. Assumptions based on past experience are incorporated into the model for nonmaturity deposit accounts. Based on the December 31, 2000 simulation analysis, it is estimated that a 200 basis point rise in rates over the next 12 month period would have an impact of approximately 5.5% on net interest income for the period, while a 200 basis point decline in rates over the same period would have an impact of approximately (7.2)% on net interest income for the period. The results are primarily from the behavior of demand, money market and savings deposits. The Corporation has found that, historically, interest rates on these deposits change more slowly in a rising rate environment than in a declining rate environment. This assumption is incorporated into the simulation model and is generally not fully reflected in a gap analysis. The analysis does not contemplate any actions that the Corporation might undertake in response to changes in market interest rates. Accordingly, this analysis, is not intended to be and does not provide, a forecast of the effect actual changes in market rates will have on the Corporation.

The following table reflects the spreads and margins for the past three (3) years:

	2000 -----	1999 -----	1998 -----	1997 -----
Yield on Earning Assets (T/E)	8.70 %	8.06 %	8.30 %	8.45 %
Cost of Funds	4.76	3.86	4.24	4.16
Net Interest Spread (T/E)	3.94	4.20	4.06	4.29
Net Interest Margin (T/E)	5.25	5.31	5.28	5.47

T/E = Tax Equivalent

Capital Resources. At December 31, 2000 shareholders' equity totaled \$55.6 million, an increase of \$6.9 million or 14.1% for the year. This increase reflects retained earnings, i.e., earnings net of dividends to shareholders, and the impact of the repurchase of shares of common stock of the Corporation. In 2000, \$1.4 million of stock was repurchased.

Bank regulatory authorities have established risk-based capital guidelines for U.S. banking organizations. The objective of these efforts is to provide a more consistent system for comparing capital positions of banking organizations and to reflect the level of risk associated with holding various categories of assets. The guidelines define Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital. The only components of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital, for the Corporation, are equity capital

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and a portion of the allowance for loan losses, respectively. These two components combine to become Total Capital. The guidelines also stipulate that four categories of risk weights (0, 20, 50, and 100 percent), primarily based on the relative credit risk of the counterparty, be applied to the different types of balance sheet assets. Risk weights for all off-balance sheet exposures are determined by a two step process, whereas the face value of the off-balance sheet item is converted to a "credit equivalent amount" and that amount is assigned to the appropriate risk category. Off-balance sheet items at December 1998, 1999 and 2000 included unfunded loan commitments and letters of credit. The minimum ratio for qualifying Total Capital is 8%, of which 4% must be Tier 1 capital.

The Federal Reserve Board and the Comptroller of the Currency also have a capital to total assets (leverage) guideline. These guidelines establish a minimum level of Tier 1 capital to total assets of 3 percent. A banking organization operating at or near these levels is expected to have well-diversified risk, excellent asset quality, high liquidity, good earnings and in general be considered a strong banking organization. Organizations not meeting these characteristics are expected to operate well above these minimum capital standards. Thus, for all but the most highly rated organizations, the minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio is to be 3 percent plus minimum additional cushions of at least 100 to 200 basis points. At the discretion of the regulatory authorities, additional capital may be required.

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The table below illustrates the Corporation's and its Subsidiary Banks' compliance with the regulatory guidelines as of December 31, 2000 (dollars in thousands):

	The Consolidated Corporation -----	Summit National Bank -----	Summit Community Bank, N.A. -----
Total Assets	\$619,121	\$247,657	\$366,806
Risk Weighted Assets	403,050	160,517	238,041
Equity Capital (Tier 1)	55,286	21,873	29,621
Qualifying Allowance For Loan Losses	5,043	1,635	2,985
	-----	-----	-----
Total Capital	\$ 60,329 =====	\$ 23,508 =====	\$ 32,606 =====
Leverage Ratio	8.88 %	8.77 %	8.01 %
Risk Capital Ratio:			
Tier 1 Capital	13.72 %	13.63 %	12.44 %
Total Capital	14.97	14.65	13.70

The Corporation had an unrealized gain on Available-for-Sale securities, net of deferred taxes, of \$285,000 as of December 31, 2000. Under regulatory requirements, the unrealized gain or loss on Available-for-Sale securities is not included in the calculation of risk-based capital.

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As can be seen in the preceding table, the Corporation and its Subsidiary Banks exceed the risk-based capital and leverage requirements set by the regulators as of December 31, 2000.

Also, as of December 31, 2000, the Corporation and its Subsidiary Banks met the criteria for classification as a "well-capitalized" institution under the rules of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 ("FDICIA").

Liquidity. Liquidity is defined as the Corporation's ability to meet deposit withdrawals, provide for the legitimate credit needs of customers, and take advantage of certain investment opportunities as they arise. While maintaining adequate liquid assets to fulfill these functions, it must also maintain compatible levels of maturity and rate concentrations between its sources of funds and earning assets. The liability structure of the Corporation is short-term in nature and the asset structure is likewise oriented towards short maturities.

The Corporation's primary "internal" source of liquidity is its federal funds sold and its marketable investment securities, particularly those with shorter maturities. At December 31, 2000, federal funds sold and investment securities maturing within 30 days represented \$51 million or 8.2% of total assets. Additionally, the Corporation's ability to sell loan participations and purchase federal funds serves as secondary sources of liquidity. Each of the Subsidiary Banks have approved federal funds lines at other banks.

The liquidity of the Corporation is enhanced by the fact that 88.7% of total deposits at December 31, 2000, were "core" deposits. Core deposits for this purpose are defined as total deposits less public funds and certificates of deposit greater than \$100,000. Also, the Corporation's loan to deposit ratio averaged a somewhat conservative 73.9% for the year.

The parent Company's income, which provides funds for the payment of dividends to shareholders and for other corporate purposes, is derived from the investment in its subsidiaries and from management fees paid by the subsidiaries. See Note 16 - Dividends from Subsidiaries for limitations on dividends payable by subsidiaries.

Impact of Inflation. The effects of inflation on the local economy and on the Corporation's operating results have been relatively modest for the past several years. Since substantially all of the Corporation's assets and liabilities are monetary in nature, such as cash, investments, loans and deposits, their values are less sensitive to the effects of inflation than to changing interest rates, which do not necessarily change in accordance with inflation rates. The Corporation attempts to control the impact of interest rate fluctuations by managing the relationship between its interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities.

Forward-Looking Statements. Certain statements contained in this document, which are not historical in nature, including statements regarding the Corporation's and/or management's intentions, strategies, beliefs, expectations, representations, plans, projections, or predictions of the future, are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and are intended to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements contained in such Act. We are including this statement for purposes of invoking these safe harbor provisions. Forward-looking statements are made based on assumptions involving certain known and unknown risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the Corporation's control, and other important factors that could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from the expectations expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

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ITEM 7 A. QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

For information regarding the market risk of the Corporation's financial instruments, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Interest Rate Sensitivity and Liquidity." The Corporation's principal market risk exposure is to interest rates.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

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Consolidated Balance Sheets of Summit Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2000 and 1999	32
Consolidated Statements of Income of Summit Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries for the Years Ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998	33
Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity of Summit Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries for the Years Ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998 (Consolidated and Parent Company Only)	34
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows of Summit Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries for the Years Ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998	35

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
of Summit Bancshares, Inc.
Fort Worth, Texas

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Summit Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2000 and 1999, and the related statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ending December 31, 2000. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial

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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 financial position of Summit Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries, as of December 31, 2000 and 1999, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ending December 31, 2000, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Stovall, Grandey, & Whatley, L.L.P.

STOVALL, GRANDEY, & WHATLEY, L.L.P.

Fort Worth, Texas
January 23, 2001

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Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The management of the Corporation is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements, related financial data and other information in this annual report. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with general accepted accounting principles and include amounts based on management's estimates and judgment where appropriate. Financial information appearing throughout this annual report is consistent with the financial statements.

In meeting its responsibility both for the integrity and fairness of these financial statements and information, management depends on the accounting systems and related internal accounting controls that are designed to provide reasonable assurances that transactions are authorized and recorded in accordance with established procedures and that assets are safeguarded and that proper and reliable records are maintained.

The concept of reasonable assurance is based on the recognition that the cost of a system of internal controls should not exceed the related benefits. As an integral part of the system of internal controls, the Corporation retains auditors who monitor compliance with and evaluate the effectiveness of the system of internal controls and coordinate audit coverage with the independent auditors.

The Audit Committee of the Corporation and the Banking Subsidiaries' Board of Directors, which are composed entirely of directors independent of management, meet regularly with management, regulatory examiners, internal auditors, the loan review consultants and independent auditors to discuss financial reporting matters, internal controls, regulatory reports, internal auditing and the nature, scope and results of audit efforts. Internal audit and loan review personnel report directly to the Audit Committee. The banking regulators, internal auditors and independent auditors have direct access to the Audit Committee.

The consolidated financial statements have been audited by Stovall, Grandey &

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Whatley, L.L.P., independent auditors, who render an independent opinion on management's financial statements. Their appointment was recommended by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors and by the shareholders. The audit by the independent auditors provides an additional assessment of the degree to which the Corporation's management meets its responsibility for financial reporting. Their opinion on the financial statements is based on auditing procedures, which include their consideration of the internal control structure and performance of selected tests of transactions and records, as they deem appropriate. These auditing procedures are designed to provide an additional reasonable level of assurance that the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with general accepted accounting principles in all material respects.

/s/ Philip E. Norwood

/s/ Bob G. Scott

PHILIP E. NORWOOD
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
AND PRESIDENT

BOB G. SCOTT
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
AND CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

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SUMMIT BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	Dec

	2000

	(In
ASSETS	
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS - NOTE 1	\$ 27,595
FEDERAL FUNDS SOLD & DUE FROM TIME	46,461
INVESTMENT SECURITIES - NOTE 2	
Securities Available-for-Sale, at fair value	127,626
Securities Held-to-Maturity, at cost (fair value of \$21,949,000 and \$26,739,000 at December 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively.	22,021
LOANS - NOTES 3 AND 11	
Loans, Net of Unearned Discount	380,016
Allowance for Loan Losses	(5,399)
LOANS, NET	----- 374,617
PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT - NOTE 4	8,124
ACCRUED INCOME RECEIVABLE	5,133
OTHER REAL ESTATE - NOTE 5	286
OTHER ASSETS	7,258
TOTAL ASSETS	----- \$ 619,121 =====
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	
DEPOSITS - NOTE 6	
Noninterest-Bearing Demand	\$ 146,083
Interest-Bearing	393,583

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TOTAL DEPOSITS	539,666
SHORT TERM BORROWINGS - NOTE 7	19,910
ACCRUED INTEREST PAYABLE	1,091
OTHER LIABILITIES	2,883
TOTAL LIABILITIES	563,550
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES - NOTES 4, 8, 13, 15 AND 17	
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY - NOTES 12, 14 AND 18	
Common Stock - \$1.25 Par Value; 20,000,000 shares authorized; 6,362,278 and 6,361,247 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively.	7,953
Capital Surplus	6,678
Retained Earnings	40,655
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income - Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Available-for-Sale Investment Securities, Net of Tax	285
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	55,571
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 619,121

The accompanying Notes should be read with these financial statements.

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SUMMIT BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	For the Years	
	2000	
	(In Thousands,	
INTEREST INCOME		
Interest and Fees on Loans	\$ 36,768	\$
Interest and Dividends on Investment Securities:		
Taxable	9,253	
Exempt from Federal Income Taxes	17	
Interest on Federal Funds Sold and Due From Time	1,571	
TOTAL INTEREST INCOME	47,609	
INTEREST EXPENSE		
Interest on Deposits	17,470	
Interest on Short Term Borrowings	1,400	
Interest on Note Payable	-0-	
TOTAL INTEREST EXPENSE	18,870	
NET INTEREST INCOME	28,739	

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Purchases of Stock Held in Treasury					
Retirement of Stock Held in Treasury	(101,700)	(127)		(1,806)	
Cash Dividend \$.24 Per Share				(1,560)	
Net Income for the Year Ended 1998				8,146	
Securities Available- for-Sale Adjustment					3
Total Comprehensive Income NOTE 23					
BALANCE AT December 31, 1998	6,471,827	8,090	6,329	31,271	5
Stock Options Exercised	63,320	79	140		
Purchases of Stock Held in Treasury					
Retirement of Stock Held in Treasury	(173,900)	(217)		(2,967)	
Cash Dividend - \$.32 Per Share				(2,052)	
Net Income for the Three Months Year Ended 1999				9,222	
Securities Available- for-Sale Adjustment					(1,7
Total Comprehensive Income NOTE 23					
BALANCE AT December 31, 1999	6,361,247	7,952	6,469	35,474	(1,1
Stock Options Exercised	81,238	101	209		
Purchases of Stock Held in Treasury					
Retirement of Stock Held in Treasury	(80,207)	(100)		(1,248)	
Cash Dividend - \$.40 Per Share				(2,547)	
Net Income for the Year Ended 2000				8,976	
Securities Available- for-Sale Adjustment					1,4
Total Comprehensive Income NOTE 23					
BALANCE AT December 31, 2000	6,362,278	\$ 7,953	\$ 6,678	\$ 40,655	\$ 2
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

The accompanying Notes should be read with these financial statements.

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	For The Years	
	2000	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net Income	\$ 8,976	\$
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:		
Depreciation and Amortization	1,054	
Net Accretion of Investment Securities	(142)	
Provision for Loan Losses	2,606	
Deferred Income Tax Benefit	(194)	
Net (Gain) Loss on Sale of Investment Securities	2	
Writedown of Other Real Estate	426	
Net Gain From Sale of Other Real Estate	(151)	
Net Loss From Sale of Premises and Equipment	-0-	
Net Increase in Accrued Income and Other Assets	(1,280)	
Net Increase in Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities	232	

Total Adjustments	2,553	

NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	11,529	

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Net (Increase) Decrease in Federal Funds Sold	(28,449)	
Proceeds from Matured and Prepaid Investment Securities		
. Held-to-Maturity	1,285	
. Available-for-Sale	82,218	
Proceeds from Sales of Investment Securities	59,922	
Purchase of Investment Securities		
. Held-to-Maturity	-0-	
. Available-for-Sale	(134,263)	
Loans Originated and Principal Repayments, Net	27,367	
Recoveries of Loans Previously Charged-Off	224	
Proceeds from Sale of Premises and Equipment	23	
Proceeds from Sale of Other Real Estate	666	
Purchases of Premises and Equipment	(639)	

NET CASH USED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(46,380)	

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Net Increase in Demand Deposits, Savings		
Accounts and Interest-Bearing Transaction Accounts	14,728	
Net Increase in Certificates of Deposit	44,392	
Net Increase (Decrease) in Repurchase Agreements	(12,181)	
Payments of Cash Dividends	(2,547)	
Proceeds from Stock Options Exercised	310	
Purchase of Treasury Stock	(1,348)	

NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	43,354	

NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	8,503	

CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	19,092	

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CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS AT END OF PERIOD	\$ 27,595	\$
	=====	=
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF OPERATING AND INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest Paid	\$ 18,355	\$
Income Taxes Paid	5,097	
Other Real Estate Acquired and Other Assets Acquired in Settlement of Loans	1,538	
Bank Financed Sales of Other Real Estate	1,250	

The accompanying Notes should be read with these financial statements.

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SUMMIT BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting and Reporting Policies

The accounting and reporting policies of Summit Bancshares, Inc. (the "Corporation") and Subsidiaries are in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and the prevailing practices within the banking industry. A summary of the more significant policies follows:

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Corporation include its accounts and those of its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Summit National Bank and Summit Community Bank, National Association (the "Subsidiary Banks") and Summit Bancservices, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary providing operational support to it's affiliates. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Due From Banks

The Subsidiary Banks are required to maintain certain balances at the Federal Reserve Bank based on their levels of deposits. During 2000 the average cash balance maintained at the Federal Reserve Bank was approximately \$975,000. Compensating balances held at correspondent banks, to minimize service charges, averaged approximately \$18,729,000 during the same period.

Investment Securities

The Corporation has adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities ("SFAS 115"). At the date of purchase, the Corporation is required to classify debt and equity securities into one of three categories: held-to-maturity, trading or available-for-sale. At each reporting date, the appropriateness of the classification is reassessed. Investments in debt securities are classified as held-to-maturity

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and measured at amortized cost in the financial statements only if management has the positive intent and ability to hold those securities to maturity. Securities that are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term are classified as trading and measured at fair value in the financial statements with unrealized gains and losses included in earnings. Investments not classified as either held-to-maturity or trading are classified as available-for-sale and measured at fair value in the financial statements with unrealized gains and losses reported, net of tax, in a separate component of shareholders' equity until realized.

The Corporation has the ability and intent to hold to maturity its investment securities classified as held-to-maturity; accordingly, no adjustment has been made for the excess, if any, of amortized cost over market. In determining the investment category classifications at the time of purchase of securities, management considers its asset/liability strategy, changes in interest rates and prepayment risk, the need to increase capital and other factors. Under certain circumstances (including the deterioration of the issuer's creditworthiness, a change in tax law, or statutory or regulatory requirements), the Corporation may change the investment security classification. In the periods reported for 2000 and 1999 the Corporation held no securities that would have been classified as trading securities.

All investment securities are adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts. Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts are recorded to income 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 and the gain or loss is recorded in non-interest income. Income earned on the Corporation's investments in state and political subdivisions is not taxable.

Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

Loans are stated at the principal amount outstanding less unearned discount and the allowance for loan losses. Unearned discount on installment loans is recognized as income over the terms of the loans by a method approximating the interest method. Interest income on all other loans is recognized based upon the principal amounts outstanding, the simple interest method. Direct costs related to loan originations are not separately allocated to loans but are charged to non-interest expense in the period incurred. The net effect of not recognizing such fees and related costs over the life of the related loan is not considered to be material to the financial statements. The accrual of interest on a loan is discontinued when, in the opinion of management, there is doubt about the ability of the borrower to pay interest or principal. Interest previously earned, but uncollected on such loans, is written off. After loans are placed on non-accrual all payments received are applied to principal and no interest income is recorded until the loan is returned to accrual status or the principal has been reduced to zero.

The Corporation has adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 114, "Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan," as amended by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 118, "Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan - Income Recognition and Disclosure." Under this standard, the allowance for loan losses related to loans that are identified for

NOTE 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd.)

evaluation in accordance with Statement No. 114 (impaired loans) is based on

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discounted cash flows using the loan's initial effective rate or the fair value of the collateral for certain collateral dependent loans.

The allowance for loan losses is comprised of amounts charged against income in the form of a provision for loan losses as determined by management. Management's evaluation is based on a number of factors, including the Subsidiary Banks' loss experience in relation to outstanding loans and the existing level of the allowance, prevailing and prospective economic conditions, and management's continuing review of the discounted cash flow values of impaired loans and its evaluation of the quality of the loan portfolio. Loans are charged against the allowance for loan losses when management believes that the collectibility of the principal is unlikely.

The evaluation of the adequacy of loan collateral is often based upon estimates and appraisals. Because of changing economic conditions, the valuations determined from such estimates and appraisals may also change. Accordingly, the Corporation may ultimately incur losses which vary from management's current estimates. Adjustments to the allowance for loan losses will be reported in the period such adjustments become known or are reasonably estimable.

Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation expense is computed on the straight-line method based upon the estimated useful lives of the assets ranging from three to forty years. Maintenance and repairs are charged to non-interest expense. Renewals and betterments are added to the asset accounts and depreciated over the periods benefited. Depreciable assets sold or retired are removed from the asset and related accumulated depreciation accounts and any gain or loss is reflected in the income and expense accounts.

Other Real Estate

Other real estate is foreclosed property held pending disposition and is valued at the lower of its fair value or the recorded investment in the related loan. At foreclosure, if the fair value, less estimated costs to sell, of the real estate acquired is less than the Corporation's recorded investment in the related loan, a writedown is recognized through a charge to the allowance for loan losses. Any subsequent reduction in value is recognized by a charge to income. Operating expenses of such properties, net of related income, and gains and losses on their disposition are included in non-interest expense.

Federal Income Taxes

The Corporation joins with its Subsidiaries in filing a consolidated federal income tax return. The Subsidiaries pay to the parent a charge equivalent to their current federal income tax based on the separate taxable income of the Subsidiaries.

The Corporation and the Subsidiaries maintain their records for financial reporting and income tax reporting purposes on the accrual basis of accounting. Deferred income taxes are provided in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes". Deferred income taxes are provided for accumulated temporary differences due to basic differences for assets and liabilities for financial reporting and income tax purposes.

Realization of net deferred tax assets is dependent on generating sufficient future taxable income. Although realization is not assured, management believes it is more likely than not that all of the net deferred tax assets will be realized. The amount of the net deferred tax asset considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income

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are reduced.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the Statements of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are defined as those amounts included in the balance sheet caption "Cash and Due from Banks."

Reclassification

Certain reclassifications have been made to the 1999 and 1998 financial statements to conform to the 2000 presentation.

Earnings Per Common and Common Equivalent Share

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 128 ("SFAS 128"), "Earnings Per Share," requires presentation of basic and diluted earnings per share. Basic earnings per share has been computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the reporting period. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock. Net income per common share for all periods presented has been calculated in accordance with SFAS 128. Outstanding stock options issued by the Corporation represent the only dilutive effect reflected in diluted weighted average shares.

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NOTE 2 - Investment Securities

A summary of amortized cost and estimated fair values of investment securities is as follows (in thousands):

	December	
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains
Investment Securities - Held-to-Maturity		
U.S. Treasury Securities	\$ 4,001	\$ 8
U.S. Government Agencies and Corporations	18,020	7
Total Held-to-Maturity Securities	22,021	15
Investment Securities - Available-for-Sale		
U.S. Treasury Securities	13,075	92
U.S. Government Agencies and Corporations	102,164	603
U.S. Government Agency Mortgage Backed Securities	10,438	41
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	240	-0-
Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	1,277	-0-
Total Available-for-Sale Securities	127,194	736

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Total Investment Securities	\$ 149,215	\$ 751
	=====	=====

In the above schedule the amortized cost of Total Held-to-Maturity Securities of \$22,021,000 and the estimated fair value of Total Available-for-Sale Securities of \$127,626,000 are reflected in Investment Securities on the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2000 for a total of \$149,647,000. A net unrealized gain of \$432,000 is included in the Available-for-Sale Investment Securities balance. The unrealized gain, net of tax, is included in Shareholders' Equity.

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NOTE 2 - Investment Securities (con't)

A summary of amortized cost and estimated fair values of investment securities is as follows (in thousands):

		December
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains
	-----	-----
Investment Securities - Held-to-Maturity		
U.S. Treasury Securities	\$ 8,995	\$ 17
U.S. Government Agencies	18,043	-0-
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions and Corporations	286	-0-
	-----	-----
Total Held-to-Maturity Securities	27,324	17
	-----	-----
Investment Securities - Available-for-Sale		
U.S. Treasury Securities	19,010	33
U.S. Government Agencies and Corporations	97,107	68
U.S. Government Agency Mortgage Backed Securities	13,231	35
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	350	1
Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	1,215	-0-
	-----	-----
Total Available-for-Sale Securities	130,913	137
	-----	-----
Total Investment Securities	\$ 158,237	\$ 154
	=====	=====

In the previous schedule the amortized cost of Total Held-to-Maturity Securities of \$27,324,000 and the estimated fair value of Total Available-for-Sale Securities of \$129,116,000 are reflected in Investment Securities on the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 1999 for a total of \$156,440,000.

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A net unrealized loss of \$1,797,000 is included in the Available-for-Sale Investment Securities balance. The unrealized loss, net of tax benefit, is included in Shareholders' Equity.

A summary of the amortized cost and estimated fair value of debt securities by contractual maturity as of December 31, 2000, is shown below (in thousands). Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or repay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	December 31, 2000	
	Held-to-Maturity	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in One Year or Less	\$ 5,001	\$ 5,008
Due after One Year through Five Years	14,000	13,959
Due after Five Years through Ten Years	3,020	2,982
Due after Ten Years	---	---
 Total	 \$ 22,021	 \$ 21,949

Included in the investment securities is \$8,323,000 and \$13,231,000 at December 31, 2000 and December 31, 1999, respectively, of mortgage-backed securities having stated maturities after five years. The estimated maturities on these securities are between two and twelve years as of December 31, 2000, based on estimated prepayments of the underlying mortgages. Eighty-one percent of these securities have rates that will reset within one year and annually thereafter.

Investment securities with carrying values of \$46,866,000 and \$63,826,000 at December 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively, were pledged to secure federal, state and municipal deposits and for other purposes as required or permitted by law. Also, the fair values of those pledged securities totaled \$46,804,000 and \$63,375,000 at December 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

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Proceeds from sales of investment securities were \$59,922,000 during 2000, \$71,214,000 during 1999 and \$11,992,000 during 1998. In 2000, gross losses from sale of securities of \$5,000 were realized but were partially offset by gross gains of \$3,000. In 1999, net losses from sale of securities of \$3,000 were realized. The total amount of proceeds from securities sales have been from sales of securities included in the Available-for-Sale category.

The Corporation or Subsidiaries do not own any investment securities of any one issuer (excluding U.S. Government or U.S. Government Agency Securities) of which aggregate adjusted cost exceeds 10% of the consolidated shareholders' equity at December 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

Effective October 1, 1998, the Corporation adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Board No. 133 "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("SFAS No. 133") which establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments and requires that an entity recognize all

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derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the balance sheet and measure those instruments at fair value. At the effective date, the Corporation transferred approximately \$17,448,000 of securities from Held-to-Maturity to Available-for-Sale classification. At the time of transfer the securities had an approximate unrealized gain of \$349,000.

NOTE 3 - Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

The loan portfolio consists of various types of loans made principally to borrowers located in Tarrant County, Texas. The book values of loans by major type follow (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2000	1999
	-----	-----
Commercial	\$ 167,818	\$ 156,847
Real Estate Mortgage	132,062	120,596
Real Estate Construction		
	47,183	43,875
Loans to Individuals		
	32,996	34,261
Less: Unearned Discount		
	(43)	(165)
	-----	-----
	380,016	355,414
Allowance for Loan Losses		
	(5,399)	(5,169)
	-----	-----
Loans - Net	\$ 374,617	\$ 350,245
	=====	=====

At December 31, 2000 and 1999 the recorded investment in loans that are considered to be impaired under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 114 was \$2,122,000 and \$2,403,000, respectively. These loans were on non-accrual status. The related allowance for loan losses for these loans was \$497,000 and \$837,000, respectively. The average recorded investment in impaired loans during the year ended December 31, 2000 was approximately \$3,826,000. For 2000 the Corporation recognized no interest income on any loan classified as impaired.

Loans on which accrued interest has been discontinued or reduced amounted to approximately \$2,182,000, \$2,453,000, and \$5,055,000 at December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998 respectively. If interest on these loans had been recorded in accordance with their original terms such income would have approximated \$600,000 for 2000, \$427,000 for 1999 and \$537,000 for 1998. Interest income on those loans included in net income was \$206,000 for 2000, \$68,000 for 1999 and \$312,000 for 1998.

Transactions in the allowance for loan losses are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
	-----	-----	-----

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Balance, Beginning of Period	\$ 5,169	\$ 4,724	\$ 4,065
Provisions, Charged to Income	2,606	1,001	785
Loans Charged-Off	(2,600)	(727)	(343)
Recoveries of Loans Previously Charged-Off	224	171	217
	-----	-----	-----
Net Loans Charged-Off	(2,376)	(556)	(126)
	-----	-----	-----
Balance, End of Period	\$ 5,399	\$ 5,169	\$ 4,724
	=====	=====	=====

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NOTE 4 - Premises and Equipment

The investment in premises and equipment stated at cost and net of accumulated amortization and depreciation is as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
	-----	-----	-----
Land	\$ 2,320	\$ 2,320	\$ 2,783
Buildings and Improvements	7,845	7,715	7,537
Furniture & Equipment	8,134	8,003	7,234
	-----	-----	-----
Total Cost	18,299	18,038	17,554
Less: Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	10,175	9,476	8,472
	-----	-----	-----
Net Book Value	\$ 8,124	\$ 8,562	\$ 9,082
	=====	=====	=====

Depreciation and amortization charged to expense amounted to \$1,054,000, \$1,081,000 and \$1,037,000 for the years ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively.

The Corporation has invested in a joint venture with a third party to own one of the Corporation's bank facilities. The investment in the joint venture is accounted for on the equity basis and had a book value of \$1,387,000 at December 31, 2000.

At December 31, 2000, the Corporation and subsidiaries had certain noncancelable operating leases which cover premises with future minimum annual rental payments as follows (in thousands):

2001	\$ 540
2002	540

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2003	550
2004	560
2005	476
Thereafter	3,132

It is expected that in the normal course of business, leases that expire will be renewed or replaced by leases on other property.

Rental income and rental expense of premises included in the consolidated financial statements is computed as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
Total Rental Income	\$ 475	\$ 390	\$ 359
Less: Rental Expense	511	413	350
Net Rental Income (Expense)	\$ (36)	\$ (23)	\$ 9

NOTE 5 - Other Real Estate

The carrying value of other real estate is as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
Other Real Estate	\$ 286	\$ 1,947	\$ 281
Valuation Reserve	-0-	-0-	-0-
Net Other Real Estate	\$ 286	\$ 1,947	\$ 281

There were direct write-downs of other real estate charged to income for the year ended December 31, 2000 of \$426,000. There were no direct write-downs of other real estate for the years ended December 31, 1999 or 1998.

NOTE 6 - Deposits and Related Expense

At December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998, deposits and related interest expense for the related years ended December 31, consisted of the following (in thousands):

Deposits

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	2000 -----	1999 -----	1998 -----	2000 -----
Noninterest-Bearing Demand Deposits	\$ 146,083	\$ 128,685	\$ 141,170	
Interest-Bearing Deposits:				
Interest-Bearing Transaction Accounts and Money				
Market Funds	\$ 156,348	\$ 154,304	\$ 151,557	\$ 6,1
Savings	94,014	98,728	81,503	4,4
Savings Certificates - Time Certificates of Deposits	82,248	58,973	53,394	3,8
\$100,000 or more	60,195	39,078	37,099	2,9
Other	778	778	777	
Total	393,583	351,861	324,330	\$ 17,4
Total Deposits	\$ 539,666	\$ 480,546	\$ 465,500	=====

The Corporation has no brokered deposits and there are no major concentrations of deposits.

The remaining maturity on certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more as of December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998 is presented below (in thousands):

Maturity	2000 -----	% of Total -----	1999 -----	% of Total -----	1998 -----	% of Total -----
3 months or less	\$ 16,267	27.0%	\$18,144	46.4 %	\$ 14,227	38.4 %
3 to 6 months	15,334	25.5	7,846	20.1	7,943	21.4
6 to 12 months	24,191	40.2	11,776	30.1	8,471	22.8
Over 12 months	4,403	7.3	1,312	3.4	6,458	17.4

NOTE 7 - Short Term Borrowings

Securities sold under repurchase agreements generally represent borrowings with maturities ranging from one to thirty days. Information relating to these borrowings is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, -----		
	2000 -----	1999 -----	1998 -----
Securities Sold Under Repurchase Agreements:			
Average Balance	\$ 20,797	\$ 20,488	\$ 15,742
Year-End Balance	19,910	28,091	17,839
Maximum Month-End Balance During Year	25,019	30,309	19,354
Interest Rate:			
Average	5.19%	4.04%	4.40%
Year-End	5.44%	3.38%	3.83%

The Corporation, through one of its Subsidiaries, has available a line of credit

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that had a balance of \$53.6 million at December 31, 2000, with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas which allows the Subsidiary to borrow on a collateralized basis at a fixed term. At December 31, 2000, the Subsidiary had no borrowings outstanding. For the year ended December 31, 2000, the Subsidiary had borrowed an average balance of \$4,929,000 bearing an average interest rate of 6.49%. At December 31, 1999, the subsidiary had borrowed \$4,000,000, bearing an interest rate of 5.43% and having a maturity of April 2000.

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NOTE 8 - Notes Payable

The note payable at the Parent Company is an intercompany note and, therefore, is reflected in the Parent Company financial statements but is eliminated in the consolidated financial statements. The note balance at December 31, 2000 and 1999, was \$533,000 and \$650,000, respectively. This note matures December 15, 2004 and is secured by banking premises. The interest rate at December 31, 2000 was 9.5% and is fixed annually on the note's anniversary date.

The fair value of the note payable is its carrying value since the note is a variable rate loan and the note is adjusted annually in December of each year at prime rate.

On July 15, 2000, the Corporation obtained lines of credit from a bank under which the Corporation may borrow \$9,000,000 at prime rate. The lines of credit are secured by stock of one of the Subsidiary Banks and mature in July 2001, whereupon, if balances are outstanding, the lines convert to term notes having five year terms. The Corporation will not pay a fee for any unused portion of the lines. There were no borrowings outstanding on these lines of credit at December 31, 2000.

NOTE 9 - Other Non-Interest Expense

The significant components of other non-interest expense are as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
	-----	-----	-----
Business Development	\$ 601	\$ 602	\$ 611
Legal and Professional Fees	866	619	511
Printing and Supplies	369	379	387
Regulatory Fees and Assessments	237	183	169
Other	1,909	1,875	1,842
	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$ 3,982	\$ 3,658	\$ 3,520
	=====	=====	=====

NOTE 10 - Income Taxes

The consolidated provisions for income taxes consist of the following (in thousands):

Year Ended December 31,

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	----- 2000 -----	1999 -----	1998 -----
Federal Income Tax Expense			
Current	\$ 4,959	\$ 5,278	\$ 4,798
Deferred (benefit)	(194)	(385)	(465)
	-----	-----	-----
Total Federal Income Tax Expense	\$ 4,765	\$ 4,893	\$ 4,333
	=====	=====	=====
Effective Tax Rates	34.7%	34.7%	34.7%

The reasons for the difference between income tax expense and the amount computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate to operating earnings are as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	----- 2000 -----	1999 -----	1998 -----
Federal Income Taxes at Statutory Rate of 34.0%	\$ 4,716	\$ 4,847	\$ 4,278
Effect of Tax Exempt Interest Income	(6)	(12)	(19)
Non-deductible Expenses	66	64	58
Other	(11)	(6)	16
	-----	-----	-----
Income Taxes Per Income Statement	\$ 4,765	\$ 4,893	\$ 4,333
	=====	=====	=====

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Federal income taxes included in the consolidated balance sheets were as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,		
	----- 2000 -----	1999 -----	1998 -----
Current Tax Asset (Liability)	\$ 68	\$ (70)	\$ 10
Deferred Tax Asset	1,693	2,257	973
	-----	-----	-----
Total Included in Other Assets	\$ 1,761	\$ 2,187	\$ 983
	=====	=====	=====

Deferred income tax expense (benefit) results from differences between amounts of assets and liabilities as measured for income tax return and financial reporting purposes. The significant components of federal deferred tax assets and liabilities are in the following table (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	----- 2000 -----	1999 -----	1998 -----

Federal Deferred Tax Assets:

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Allowance for Loan Losses	\$ 1,494	\$ 1,357	\$ 1,107
Valuation Reserves - Other Real Estate	5	-0-	1
Interest on Non-accrual Loans	238	189	199
Deferred Compensation	505	458	414
Unrealized Losses on Available-for-Sale Securities	-0-	611	-0-
Other	20	19	18
	-----	-----	-----
Gross Federal Deferred Tax Assets	2,262	2,634	1,739
	-----	-----	-----
Federal Deferred Tax Liabilities:			
Depreciation and Amortization	318	321	301
Accretion	104	56	78
Unrealized Gains on Available-for-Sale Securities	147	-0-	289
Other	-0-	-0-	98
	-----	-----	-----
Gross Federal Deferred Tax Liabilities	569	377	766
	-----	-----	-----
Net Deferred Tax Asset	\$ 1,693	\$ 2,257	\$ 973
	=====	=====	=====

NOTE 11 - Related Party Transactions

During 2000 and 1999 the Subsidiary Banks had transactions which were made in the ordinary course of business with certain of their and the Corporation's officers, directors and their affiliates. All loans included in such transactions were made on substantially the same terms, including interest rate and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other persons and all loans are current as to principal and interest payments. A summary of these transactions follows (in thousands):

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Net Additions
	-----	-----
For the Year ended December 31, 2000:		
25 Directors and Officers	\$ 3,488	\$ 987
For the Year ended December 31, 1999:		
24 Directors and Officers	\$ 2,848	\$ 2,545

NOTE 12 - Stock Option Plans

The Corporation has two Incentive Stock Option Plans, the 1993 Plan and the 1997 Plan, ("the Plans"). Each Plan has reserved 600,000 shares (adjusted for two-for-one stock splits in 1995 and 1997) of common stock for grants thereunder. The Plans provide for the granting to executive management and other key employees of Summit Bancshares, Inc. and subsidiaries incentive stock options, as defined under the current tax law. The options under the Plans will be exercisable for ten years from the date of grant and generally vest ratably over a five year period. Options will be and have been granted at prices which will not be less than 100-110% of the fair market value of the underlying common stock at the date of grant.

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The following is a summary of transactions during the periods presented:

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2000		1999	
	Shares	Wtd. Avg. Ex. Price	Shares	Wtd. Avg. Ex. Price
Outstanding, Beginning of Period	445,497	\$ 8.95	461,717	\$ 7.2
Granted	15,000	16.77	49,500	17.9
Exercised	(81,238)	3.71	(63,320)	3.4
Canceled	(19,700)	17.47	(2,400)	12.0
Outstanding, End of Year	359,559	\$ 9.96	445,497	\$ 8.9
Exercisable at End of Year	302,327	\$ 8.74	348,635	\$ 7.1
Weighted Average Fair Value of Options Granted During the Year		\$ 5.34		\$ 5.6

The options outstanding at December 31, 2000, have exercise prices between \$3.00 and \$19.25 with a weighted average exercise price of \$9.96 and a weighted average remaining contractual life of 5.16 years. At December 31, 2000, there remained 487,300 shares reserved for future grants of options under the 1997 Plan. Stock options have been adjusted retroactively for the effects of stock splits.

The Corporation accounts for this plan under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," under which no compensation cost has been recognized for options granted. Had compensation cost for the plan been determined consistent with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," the Corporation's net income and earnings per share would have been reduced by insignificant amounts on a pro forma basis for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999. The fair value of the options granted in 2000 and 1999 were estimated as of the date of grant using an accepted options pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions: risk-free interest rate of 6.11% and 5.28% respectively; expected dividend yield of 3.14% and 2.85%, respectively; expected volatility of 27.39% and 28.57%, respectively; and expected life of 5.16 years.

NOTE 13 - Financial Instruments with Off-Balance Sheet Risk

The Corporation is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include loan commitments, standby letters of credit and documentary letters of credit. The instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the financial statements.

The Corporation's exposure to credit loss in the event of non-performance by the other party of these loan commitments and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. The Corporation uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance sheet instruments.

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The total contractual amounts of financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2000	1999
	Contract Amount	Contract Amount
Financial Instruments Whose Contract Amounts Represent Credit Risk:		
Loan Commitments Including Unfunded Lines of Credit	\$ 120,209	\$ 120,209
Standby Letters of Credit	2,536	2,536

Loan commitments are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments by the Corporation to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers.

Since many of the loan commitments and letters of credit may expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amount does not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The Corporation evaluates each customer's credit worthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Corporation upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the counterparty. Collateral held varies but may include accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant and equipment, owner occupied real estate and income-producing commercial properties.

The Corporation originates real estate, commercial and consumer loans primarily to customers in the Tarrant County area. Although the Corporation has a diversified loan portfolio, a substantial portion of its customers' ability to honor their contracts is dependent upon the local economy and the real estate market.

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The Corporation maintains funds on deposit at correspondent banks which at times exceed the federally insured limits. Management of the Corporation monitors the balance in the account and periodically assesses the financial condition of correspondent banks.

NOTE 14 - Earnings per Share

The following data shows the amounts used in computing earnings per share ("EPS") and the weighted average number of shares of dilutive potential common stock (dollars in thousands).

Year Ended December 31,		
2000	1999	1998

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Net income	\$ 8,976	\$ 9,222	\$ 8,146
Weighted average number of common shares used in Basic EPS	6,364,492	6,410,762	6,496,595
Effect of dilutive stock options	159,467	244,787	316,702
Weighted number of common shares and dilutive potential common stock used in Diluted EPS	6,523,959	6,655,549	6,813,297

The incremental shares for the assumed exercise of the outstanding options was determined by application of the treasury stock method.

NOTE 15 - Employee Benefit Plans

Pension Plan

The Corporation had a defined benefit pension plan covering substantially all of its employees. The benefits were based on years of service and the employee's compensation history. The employee's compensation used in the benefit calculation were the highest average for any five consecutive years of employment within the employee's last ten years of employment.

Effective August 31, 1998, the accrual of benefits under this plan were suspended. In February 1999, the Board of Directors chose to terminate the plan effective April 15, 1999. The assets held in trust were distributed to the plan participants in mid-1999 under terms of the plan.

During 1999 the Corporation expensed \$321,000 in support of the plan.

401(k) Plan

The Corporation implemented a 401(k) plan in December 1997 covering substantially all employees. The Corporation made no contribution to this plan in 1999 or 1998. In 2000, the Corporation made matching contributions to the participant's deferrals of compensation up to 100% of the employee contributions not to exceed 6% of the employee's annual compensation.

For the year ending December 31, 2000, the Corporation expensed \$334,000 in support of the plan.

Management Security Plan

In 1992, the Corporation established a Management Security Plan to provide key employees with retirement, death or disability benefits. The expense charged to operations for such future obligations was \$203,000, \$223,000 and \$237,000 during 2000, 1999, and 1998, respectively.

Employment Contracts

Certain officers of the Company have entered into severance agreements providing for salaries and fringe benefits in the event of termination for other than cause and under certain changes in control.

Other Post Retirement Benefits

The Corporation provides certain health care benefits for certain retired employees who bear all costs of these benefits. These benefits are covered under the "Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act" (COBRA).

Compensated Absences

Employees of the Corporation are entitled to paid vacation, paid sick days and other personal days off, depending on job classification, length of service, and other factors. It is impracticable to estimate the amount of compensation for future absences, and, accordingly, no liability has been recorded in the accompanying financial statements. The Corporation's policy is to recognize the costs of compensated absences when actually paid to employees.

NOTE 16 - Dividends from Subsidiaries

The primary source of funds for the Parent Company is cash dividends received from the Subsidiary Banks. The amount of dividends that the Subsidiary Banks may pay in any one year, without approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, is the sum of the retained net profits for the preceding two years plus its total of the net profits for the current year. Under this formula, in 2001 the Subsidiary Banks can legally initiate dividend payments of \$13,174,000 plus an additional amount equal to their net profits, as defined, for 2001 to the date of any such dividend payment. The Subsidiary Banks are also restricted from paying dividends that would cause the Bank to be under-capitalized.

Internal dividend policies limit dividends paid by Subsidiary Banks if their equity capital levels fall below certain minimums determined by the respective Boards of Directors.

NOTE 17 - Litigation

Certain of the Subsidiary Banks are involved in legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. It is the opinion of management, after reviewing such actions with outside legal counsel, that the settlement of these matters will not materially affect the Corporation's financial position.

NOTE 18 - Stock Repurchase Plan

On April 18, 2000, the Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase plan. The plan authorized management to purchase up to 322,232 shares of the Corporation's common stock over the next twelve months through the open market or in privately negotiated transactions in accordance with all applicable state and federal laws and regulations. In 2000, 80,207 shares were purchased by the Corporation through the open market.

Under similar programs approved by the Board in the years 1994 through 1999, 464,280 shares in the aggregate were purchased in those years, reflecting two-for-one stock splits in years 1995 and 1997.

NOTE 19 - Regulatory Capital Compliance

The Corporation and Subsidiary Banks are subject to various regulatory capital

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requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. These requirements assign risk factors to all assets, including off-balance sheet items such as loan commitments and standby letters of credit. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can cause certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Corporation's consolidated financial statement. Capital is separated into two categories, Tier 1 and Tier 2, which combine for Total Capital. At December 2000 and 1999, the Corporation's and Subsidiary Bank's Tier 1 capital consists of their respective shareholders' equity and Tier 2 consists of the allowance for loan losses subject to certain limitations. The guidelines require Total Capital of 8% of risk-weighted assets, of which 4% must be Tier I capital.

In conjunction with risk-based capital guidelines, the regulators have issued capital leverage guidelines. The leverage ratio consists of Tier 1 capital as a percent of total assets. The minimum leverage ratio for all financial institutions is 3%, with a higher minimum ratio dependent upon the condition of the individual financial institution. The 3% minimum was established to make certain that all financial institutions have a minimum capital level to support their assets, regardless of risk profile.

In addition to the minimum guidelines stated above, the regulatory authorities have established minimums for an institution to be classified as "well capitalized." A financial institution is deemed to be well capitalized if the institution has a total risk-based capital ratio of 10% or greater, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 6% or greater, and a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 5% or greater and the institution is not subject to an order, written agreement, capital directive or prompt corrective action directive to meet and maintain a specific capital level for any capital measure. The Corporation and Subsidiary Banks currently exceed all minimum capital requirements and are considered to be "well capitalized", the highest rating, by the regulatory authorities. Management is not aware of any conditions or events that would have changed the Corporation's capital rating since December 31, 2000.

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The Corporation and Subsidiary Banks' regulatory capital positions as of December 31, 2000, and 1999 were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
CONSOLIDATED:				
As of December 31, 2000				
Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$ 60,329	14.97%	\$ 32,244	8.0
Tier I Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	55,286	13.72%	16,122	4.0
Tier I Capital (to Average Assets)	55,286	9.04%	18,339	3.0
As of December 31, 1999				
Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$ 54,569	14.59%	\$ 29,919	8.0
Tier I Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	48,894	3.34%	14,960	4.0
Tier I Capital (to Average Assets)	48,894	8.77%	17,068	3.0

SUMMIT NATIONAL BANK:

As of December 31, 2000

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Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$ 23,575	14.69%	\$ 12,841	8.0
Tier I Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	21,940	13.67%	6,421	4.0
Tier I Capital (to Average Assets)	21,940	9.12%	7,199	3.0

As of December 31, 1999

Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$ 23,213	15.49%	\$ 11,992	8.0
Tier I Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	21,441	14.30%	5,996	4.0
Tier I Capital (to Average Assets)	21,441	9.71%	6,626	3.0

SUMMIT COMMUNITY BANK, N.A.:

As of December 31, 2000

Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$ 32,606	13.70%	\$ 19,043	8.0
Tier I Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	29,621	12.44%	9,522	4.0
Tier I Capital (to Average Assets)	29,621	8.06%	11,022	3.0

As of December 31, 1999

Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$ 28,374	12.88%	\$ 17,628	8.0
Tier I Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	25,619	11.63%	8,814	4.0
Tier I Capital (to Average Assets)	25,619	7.70%	9,980	3.0

NOTE 20 - Subsequent Event

On January 15, 2001, the Board of Directors of the Corporation approved consolidation of its two banking subsidiaries, Summit National Bank and Summit Community Bank, N.A. The consolidation will require regulatory approval and is expected to be completed in the second quarter of 2001.

On January 30, 2001, the Board of Directors of the Corporation approved a quarterly dividend of \$.11 per share to be paid on February 15, 2001 to shareholders of record on February 1, 2001.

NOTE 21 - Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Corporation adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Board No. 131, "Disclosures About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information," ("SFAS No. 131") effective January 1, 1998. This statement establishes standards for reporting information about segments in annual and interim financial statements. SFAS No. 131 introduces a new model for segment reporting called "management approach". The management approach is based on the way the chief operating decision-maker organizes segments within a company for making operating decisions and assessing performance.

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Reportable segments are based on products and services, geography, legal structure, management structure and any other means in which management disaggregates a company. Based on the "management approach" model, the Corporation has determined that its business is comprised of a single operating segment and that SFAS No. 131 therefore has no impact on its consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 22 - Fair Values of Financial Instruments

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 107 ("SFAS 107"), "Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments" requires disclosure of fair value information about financial instruments, whether or not recognized in the

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balance sheet, for which it is practicable to estimate that value. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value tables or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. SFAS 107 excludes certain financial instruments and all non-financial instruments from its disclosure requirements.

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Corporation in estimating its fair value disclosures for financial instruments:

Cash and cash equivalents: The carrying amounts reported in the balance sheet for cash and due from banks and federal funds sold approximate those assets' fair values. **Investment securities (including mortgage-backed securities):** Fair values for investment securities are based on quoted market prices, where available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on quoted market prices of comparable instruments.

Loans: For variable-rate loans, fair values are based on carrying values. The fair values for fixed rate loans such as mortgage loans (e.g., one-to-four family residential) and installment loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analysis. The carrying amount of accrued interest receivable approximates its fair value. **Deposit liabilities:** The fair value disclosed for interest bearing and noninterest-bearing demand deposits, passbook savings, and certain types of money market accounts are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date or their carrying amounts. Fair values for fixed-rate certificates of deposit are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered on certificates to a schedule of aggregated expected monthly maturities on time deposits.

Short-term borrowings: The carrying amounts of borrowings under repurchase agreements approximate their fair values.

The estimated fair values of the Corporation's financial instruments are as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended D	
	2000	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 27,595	\$ 27,595
Federal funds sold	46,461	46,461
Securities	149,647	149,575
Loans	380,016	377,276
Financial Liabilities		
Deposits	539,666	539,834
Short Term Borrowings	19,910	19,908
Off-balance Sheet Financial Instruments		
Loan commitments		120,209
Letters of credit		2,536

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NOTE 23 - Comprehensive Income

The Corporation has adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 130 "Reporting Comprehensive Income". This new standard requires an entity to report and display comprehensive income and its components. Comprehensive income is as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
	-----	-----	-----
Net Income	\$ 8,976	\$ 9,222	\$ 8,146
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Unrealized gain (loss) on securities			
Available-for-Sale, net of tax	1,471	(1,746)	317
	-----	-----	-----
Comprehensive Income	\$ 10,447	\$ 7,476	\$ 8,463
	=====	=====	=====

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NOTE 24 - Condensed Parent Company Financial Statements

BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31,	
	2000	1999
	-----	-----
ASSETS	(In Thousands)	
CASH IN SUBSIDIARY BANKS		
Demand	\$ 25	\$ 79
Time	977	301
INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES		
Bank Subsidiaries	51,846	45,953
Non-Bank Subsidiary	268	321
NOTE RECEIVABLE FROM SUBSIDIARY	703	587
PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT - NET	1,471	1,526
OTHER ASSETS	2,512	2,045
	-----	-----
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 57,802	\$ 50,812
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
Note Payable to Subsidiary	\$ 533	\$ 650
Other Liabilities	1,698	1,453
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	55,571	48,709
	-----	-----
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 57,802	\$ 50,812
	=====	=====

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STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	For th
	2000
<hr/>	
INCOME	
Dividends from Subsidiaries	\$ 5,125
Interest	90
Other Income	219
	<hr/>
TOTAL INCOME	5,434
	<hr/>
EXPENSES	
Interest	52
Salaries and Employee Benefits	736
Occupancy and Furniture - Net	(91)
Other Expense	416
	<hr/>
TOTAL EXPENSE	1,113
	<hr/>
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX BENEFIT AND EQUITY IN UNDISTRIBUTED EARNINGS OF SUBSIDIARIES	4,321
INCOME TAX BENEFIT	286
	<hr/>
INCOME BEFORE EQUITY IN UNDISTRIBUTED EARNINGS OF SUBSIDIARIES	4,607
EQUITY IN UNDISTRIBUTED EARNINGS OF SUBSIDIARIES	4,369
	<hr/>
NET INCOME	\$ 8,976
	<hr/> <hr/>

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STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For th
	2000
<hr/>	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Net Income	\$ 8,976
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	
Depreciation and Amortization	120
Deferred Federal Income Taxes (Benefit)	(18)
Undistributed Earnings of Subsidiaries	(4,369)

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Increase in Other Assets	(449)
Increase in Other Liabilities	245
<hr/>	
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	4,505
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Net Funding to Non-Bank Subsidiary	(116)
Purchases of Premises and Equipment	(65)
<hr/>	
NET CASH USED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(181)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Principal Payments on Notes Payable	(117)
Payments of Cash Dividends	(2,547)
Receipts from Stock Options Exercised	310
Purchase of Treasury Stock	(1,348)
<hr/>	
NET CASH USED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(3,702)
<hr/>	
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	622
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	380
<hr/>	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF YEAR	\$ 1,002
<hr/>	

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

There have been no changes in accountants and no disagreements with accountants on any matter of accounting principles or practices or financial statement disclosures during the twenty-four (24) month period ended December 31, 2000.

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PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT.

The information set forth under the caption "PROPOSAL NO. 1: ELECTION OF DIRECTORS" on pages 3 through 7 of the Corporation's Proxy Statement dated March 14, 2001, relating to the 2001 Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Corporation, the information set forth under the caption "STOCK OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT" on pages 13 through 14 of such Proxy Statement, and the information set forth under the caption "EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION" on page 11 of Part I of this report is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

The information set forth under the caption "EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION AND OTHER INFORMATION" on pages 15 through 22 of the Corporation's Proxy Statement dated, March 14, 2001 relating to the 2001 Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Corporation, is incorporated herein by reference.

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ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT.

The information with respect to shareholders of the Corporation who are known to be beneficial owners of more than five percent (5%) of the outstanding shares of Common Stock of the Corporation set forth under the caption "STOCK OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT" on pages 13 through 14 of the Corporation's Proxy Statement dated March 14, 2001, relating to the 2001 Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Corporation, is incorporated herein by reference. The information relating to the beneficial ownership of the outstanding shares of Common Stock of the Corporation by its directors and executive officers set forth under the caption "STOCK OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT" on pages 13 through 14 of the Corporation's Proxy Statement dated March 14, 2001, relating to the 2001 Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Corporation, is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS.

The information set forth under the caption "CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS" on page 25 of the Corporation's Proxy Statement dated March 14, 2000, relating to the 2001 Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Corporation, is incorporated herein by reference.

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PART IV

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

(a) (1) Financial Statements. The following financial statements are included

in Part II, Item 8:

Independent Auditor's Report

Consolidated Balance Sheets of Summit Bancshares, Inc. and
Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2000 and 1999

Consolidated Statements of Income of Summit Bancshares, Inc. and
Subsidiaries for the Years Ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998

Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity of Summit Bancshares,
Inc. and Subsidiaries for the Years Ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and
1998 (Consolidated and Parent Company Only)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows of Summit Bancshares, Inc. and
Subsidiaries for the Years Ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998

Notes to Financial Statements

(2) Financial Statement Schedules. Financial statement schedules are

omitted because of the absence of conditions under which they are
required or because the required information is given in the financial
statements or notes thereto.

(3) Exhibits. The following exhibits are filed as a part of this report:

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- 3(a) Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Corporation as of July 21, 1998 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3(a) to the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998).*
 - 3(b) Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Corporation dated April 21, 1998 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3(b) to the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998).*
 - 4(a) Summit Bancshares, Inc.'s Rights Agreement dated April 17, 1990 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 1 to the Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 18, 1990 filed on April 24, 1990).*
 - 10(a) Lease Agreement dated August 28, 1985 by and between Alta Mesa National Bank, as lessor, and the Corporation, as lessee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(a) to the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1985).*
 - 10(b) Lease Agreement dated October 1, 1986 by and between the Corporation, as lessor, and Alta Mesa National Bank, as lessee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(f) to the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1986).*
 - 10(c) Promissory Note dated December 21, 1989 in the original principal amount of \$1,400,000 executed by Summit Bancshares, Inc. and payable to the order of Summit National Bank (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(s) to the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1989).*
 - 10(d) Lease Agreement dated February 14, 1992 by and between Zell/Merrill Lynch Real Estate Opportunity Partners Limited Partnership, as landlord, and Summit Bancshares, Inc., as tenant (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(I) to the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1992).*
 - 10(e) First Amendment dated May 3, 1994 to Lease Agreement dated February 14, 1992 by and between Zell/Merrill Lynch Real Estate Opportunity Partners Limited Partnership, as landlord, and Summit Bancshares, Inc., as tenant (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(k) to the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1994).*
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- 10(f) Management Security Plan of Summit Bancshares, Inc. effective September 1, 1992; Management Security Plan Agreement between Summit Bancshares, Inc. and F. S. Gunn; and Management Security Plan Agreement between Summit Bancshares, Inc. and James L. Murray (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(k) to the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1992).*
 - 10(g) Commercial-Industrial Lease Agreement dated January 1, 1993 by and between Summit National Bank, as landlord, and Summit Bancservices, Inc., as tenant (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(m) to the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K

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for the year ended December 31, 1992).*

- 10(h) 1993 Incentive Stock Option Plan of Summit Bancshares, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(n) to the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1993).*
- 10(i) Loan Agreement dated July 12, 1995, between the Corporation and The Frost National Bank (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10 to the Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended June 30, 1995).*
- 10(j) Lease Agreement dated July 6, 1989 by and between Zell/Merrill Lynch Real Estate Opportunity Partners Limited Partnership, as landlord, and Summit National Bank as tenant (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(r) to the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1995).*
- 10(k) First Amendment dated July 15, 1996 to Loan Agreement dated July 12, 1995, between the Corporation and The Frost National Bank (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(s) to the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997).*
- 10(l) 1997 Incentive Stock Option Plan of Summit Bancshares, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Annex I to the Corporation's Proxy Statement for Annual Meeting of Shareholders, dated March 17, 1997).*
- 10(m) Second Amendment dated July 15, 1997 to Loan Agreement dated July 12, 1995, between the Corporation and The Frost National Bank (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(m) to the Corporation's Annual Report or Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997).*
- 10(n) Second Lease Amendment and Extension Agreement to the Lease Agreement dated July 6, 1989, as amended by the Amendment of Lease dated August 12, 1993, by and between EOP-Summit Limited Partnership (as successor in interest to Zell/Merrill Lynch Real Estate Opportunity Partners Limited Partnership), as landlord, and Summit National Bank, as tenant (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(n) to the Corporation's Annual Report or Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997).*
- 10(o) Agreement of Limited Partnership of IDI Summit, Ltd. dated November 6, 1997, between Summit Community Bank, N.A. and Innovative Developers, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(0) to the Corporation's Annual Report or Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997).*
- 10(p) Lease Agreement dated November 6, 1997 between Summit Community Bank, N.A., as tenant, and IDI - Summit, Ltd., as landlord (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(p) to the Corporation's Annual Report or Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997).*
- 10(q) Second Amendment dated July 8, 1998 to Lease Agreement dated February 13, 1992 by and between Zell/Merrill Lynch Real Estate Opportunity Partners Limited Partnership, as landlord, and Summit Bancshares, Inc., as tenant (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(q) to the Corporation's Annual Report or Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998).*

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10(r) Third Amendment dated July 15, 1998 to Loan Agreement dated July 12, 1995, between the Corporation and the Frost National Bank (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(r) to the Corporation's Annual Report or Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998).*

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10(s) Third Amendment dated October 22, 1999 to Lease Agreement dated February 13, 1992 by and between EOP-Summit Limited Partnership (as successors in interest to Zell/Merrill Lynch Real Estate Opportunity Partners Limited Partnership), as landlord, and Summit Bancshares, Inc., as tenant (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(s) to the Corporation's Annual Report or Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999).*

10(t) Fourth Amendment dated July 15, 1999, to Loan Agreement dated July 12, 1995, between the Corporation and the Frost National Bank (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(t) to the Corporation's Annual Report or Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999).*

10(u) Fifth Amendment dated July 15, 2000 to Loan Agreement dated July 12, 1995, between the Corporation and the Frost National Bank.**

10(v) Severance Agreements between the Corporation and Philip E. Norwood, dated as of October 24, 2000.**

10(w) Severance Agreement between the Corporation and Jeffrey M. Harp, dated as of October 24, 2000.**

21 Subsidiaries of the Corporation.

23 Consent of Stovall, Grandey & Whatley, independent certified public accountants.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K.

The Corporation did not file during the last quarter covered by this report any reports on Form 8-K.

* A copy of this Exhibit is available to any shareholders, at the actual cost of reproduction upon written request to the Corporation.

** File herewith.

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SIGNATURES

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

SUMMIT BANCSHARES, INC.

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DATE: March 23, 2001

By: /s/ Philip E. Norwood

Philip E. Norwood, Chairman

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant in the capacities indicated on this 23rd day of March, 2001.

SIGNATURE	TITLE
/s/ Philip E. Norwood ----- Philip E. Norwood	Chairman, President and Director (Principal Executive Officer)
/s/ Bob G. Scott ----- Bob G. Scott	Chief Operating Officer, Executive Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer (principal financial officer and principal accounting officer)
/s/ D. Jerrell Farr ----- D. Jerrell Farr	Director
/s/ Elliott S. Garsek ----- Elliott S. Garsek	Director
/s/ Ronald J. Goldman ----- Ronald J. Goldman	Director
/s/ F.S. Gunn ----- F.S. Gunn	Director
/s/ Jeffrey M. Harp ----- Jeffrey M. Harp	Director
/s/ Robert L. Herchert ----- Robert L. Herchert	Director
/s/ William W. Meadows ----- William W. Meadows	Director
/s/ James L. Murray ----- James L. Murray	Director

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/s/ Byron B. Searcy

----- Director

Byron B. Searcy

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit -----		Page No. -----
3(a)	Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Corporation as of July 21, 1998 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3(a) to the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998).*	
3(b)	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Corporation dated April 21, 1998 1998 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3(a) to the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998).*	
4(a)	Summit Bancshares, Inc.'s Rights Agreement dated April 17, 1990 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 1 to the Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 18, 1990 filed on April 24, 1990).*	
10(a)	Lease Agreement dated August 28, 1985 by and between Alta Mesa National Bank, as lessor, and the Corporation, as lessee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(a) to the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1985).*	
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Exhibit 10(k) to the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1994).*

- 10(f) Management Security Plan of Summit Bancshares, Inc. effective September 1, 1992; Management Security Plan Agreement between Summit Bancshares, Inc. and F. S. Gunn; and Management Security Plan Agreement between Summit Bancshares, Inc. and James L. Murray (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(k) to the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1992).*
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 - 10(j) Lease Agreement dated July 6, 1989 by and between Zell/Merrill Lynch Real Estate Opportunity Partners Limited Partnership, as landlord, and Summit National Bank as tenant (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(r) to the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1995).*
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 - 10(l) 1997 Incentive Stock Option Plan of Summit Bancshares, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Annex I to the Corporation's Proxy Statement for Annual Meeting of Shareholders, dated March 17, 1997).*
 - 10(m) Second Amendment dated July 15, 1997 to Loan Agreement dated July 12, 1995, between the Corporation and The Frost National Bank (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(m) to the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997).*
 - 10(n) Second Lease Amendment and Extension Agreement to the Lease Agreement dated July 6, 1989, as amended by the Amendment of Lease dated August 12, 1993, by and

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between EOP-Summit Limited Partnership (as successor in interest to Zell/Merrill Lynch Real Estate Opportunity Partners Limited Partnership), as landlord, and Summit National Bank, as tenant (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(n) to the Corporation's Annual Report or Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997).*

- 10(o) Agreement of Limited Partnership of IDI Summit, Ltd. dated November 6, 1997, between Summit Community Bank, N.A. and Innovative Developers, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(0) to the Corporation's Annual Report or Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997).*
- 10(p) Lease Agreement dated November 6, 1997 between Summit Community Bank, N.A., as tenant, and IDI - Summit, Ltd., as landlord (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(p) to the Corporation's Annual Report or Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997).*
- 10(q) Second Amendment dated July 8, 1998 to Lease Agreement dated February 13, 1992 by and between Zell/Merrill Lynch Real Estate Opportunity Partners Limited Partnership, as landlord, and Summit Bancshares, Inc., as tenant (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(q) to the Corporation's Annual Report or Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998).*
- 10(r) Third Amendment dated July 15, 1998 to Loan Agreement dated July 12, 1995, between the Corporation and the Frost National Bank (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(r) to the Corporation's Annual Report or Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998).*
- 10(s) Third Amendment dated October 22, 1999 to Lease Agreement dated February 13, 1992 by and between EOP-Summit Limited Partnership (as successors in interest to Zell/Merrill Lynch Real Estate Opportunity Partners Limited Partnership), as landlord, and Summit Bancshares, Inc., as tenant (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(s) to the Corporation's Annual Report or Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999).*
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- 10(t) Fourth Amendment dated July 15, 1999, to Loan Agreement dated July 12, 1995, between the Corporation and the Frost National Bank (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(t) to the Corporation's Annual Report or Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999).*
- 10(u) Fifth Amendment dated July 15, 2000 to Loan Agreement dated July 12, 1995, between the Corporation and the Frost National Bank.**
- 10(v) Severance Agreements between the Corporation and Philip E. Norwood, dated as of October 24, 2000.**

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- 10(w) Severance Agreement between the Corporation and Jeffrey M. Harp, dated as of October 24, 2000.**
- 21 Subsidiaries of the Corporation.
- 23 Consent of Stovall, Grandey & Whatley, independent certified public accountants.