

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2004 or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file No. 1-7259

Southwest Airlines Co.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

TEXAS

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

74-1563240

(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

P.O. Box 36611, Dallas, Texas

(Address of principal executive offices)

75235-1611

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(214) 792-4000**

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

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

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

Number of shares of Common Stock outstanding as of the close of business on October 12, 2004:

779,583,386

SOUTHWEST AIRLINES CO.
FORM 10-Q
Part I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Southwest Airlines Co.
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet
(in millions)
(unaudited)

	September 30, 2004	December 31, 2003
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,876	\$ 1,865
Accounts and other receivables	252	132
Inventories of parts and supplies, at cost	112	93
Fuel hedge contracts	558	164
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	74	59
Total current assets	2,872	2,313
Property and equipment, at cost:		
Flight equipment	9,742	8,646
Ground property and equipment	1,175	1,117
Deposits on flight equipment purchase contracts	769	787
	11,686	10,550
Less allowance for depreciation and amortization	3,242	3,107
	8,444	7,443
Other assets	415	122
	\$ 11,731	\$ 9,878
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 418	\$ 405
Accrued liabilities	1,026	650
Air traffic liability	644	462
Current maturities of long-term debt	317	206
Total current liabilities	2,405	1,723
Long-term debt less current maturities	1,606	1,332
Deferred income taxes	1,860	1,420
Deferred gains from sale and leaseback of aircraft	156	168
Other deferred liabilities	200	183
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock	790	789
Capital in excess of par value	263	258
Retained earnings	4,084	3,883
Accumulated other comprehensive income	520	122
Treasury stock, at cost	(153)	-
Total stockholders' equity	5,504	5,052
	\$ 11,731	\$ 9,878

See accompanying notes.

Southwest Airlines Co.
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income
(in millions, except per share amounts)
(unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Passenger	\$ 1,612	\$ 1,503	\$ 4,694	\$ 4,275
Freight	28	23	82	70
Other	34	27	99	75
Total operating revenues	<u>1,674</u>	<u>1,553</u>	<u>4,875</u>	<u>4,420</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Salaries, wages, and benefits	612	554	1,823	1,657
Fuel and oil	247	214	723	616
Maintenance materials and repairs	113	111	351	321
Agency commissions	-	11	2	36
Aircraft rentals	45	46	134	137
Landing fees and other rentals	104	95	306	276
Depreciation and amortization	108	97	318	285
Other operating expenses	254	240	783	720
Total operating expenses	<u>1,483</u>	<u>1,368</u>	<u>4,440</u>	<u>4,048</u>
OPERATING INCOME	191	185	435	372
OTHER EXPENSES (INCOME):				
Interest expense	21	21	62	71
Capitalized interest	(10)	(8)	(30)	(23)
Interest income	(5)	(6)	(14)	(18)
Other (gains) losses, net	4	7	16	(265)
Total other expenses (income)	<u>10</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>(235)</u>
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	181	171	401	607
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	62	65	143	231
NET INCOME	\$ 119	\$ 106	\$ 258	\$ 376
NET INCOME PER SHARE, BASIC	\$.15	\$.14	\$.33	\$.48
NET INCOME PER SHARE, DILUTED	\$.15	\$.13	\$.32	\$.46
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING:				
Basic	781	784	784	781
Diluted	812	827	815	818

See accompanying notes.

Southwest Airlines Co.
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
(in millions)
(unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30	
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Net income	\$ 119	\$ 106	\$ 258	\$ 376
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	108	97	318	285
Deferred income taxes	60	29	141	177
Amortization of deferred gains on sale and leaseback of aircraft	(4)	(4)	(12)	(12)
Amortization of scheduled airframe inspections & repairs	13	13	40	37
Changes in certain assets and liabilities:				
Accounts and other receivables	(24)	(15)	(74)	32
Other current assets	(21)	(7)	(33)	(15)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	111	(72)	393	(20)
Air traffic liability	(15)	(7)	182	156
Income taxes payable	-	(6)	-	5
Other	13	7	(7)	25
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>360</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>1,206</u>	<u>1,046</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:				
Purchases of property and equipment, net	(496)	(337)	(1,366)	(855)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Issuance of long-term debt	350	-	408	-
Proceeds from Employee stock plans	12	30	52	61
Payments of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	(1)	(1)	(22)	(21)
Payments of cash dividends	(4)	(4)	(14)	(14)
Repurchase of common stock	(110)	-	(246)	-
Other, net	(3)	1	(7)	2
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>244</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>28</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	108	(170)	11	219
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	<u>1,768</u>	<u>2,204</u>	<u>1,865</u>	<u>1,815</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	<u>\$ 1,876</u>	<u>\$ 2,034</u>	<u>\$ 1,876</u>	<u>\$ 2,034</u>
CASH PAYMENTS FOR:				
Interest, net of amount capitalized	\$ 14	\$ 16	\$ 31	\$ 52
Income taxes	\$ 2	\$ 49	\$ 4	\$ 53

See accompanying notes.

Southwest Airlines Co.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of Southwest Airlines Co. (Company or Southwest) have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the interim periods ended September 30, 2004 and 2003, include all adjustments, which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods. This includes all normal and recurring adjustments, and other accounting entries as described herein. The Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2003, has been derived from the Company's audited financial statements as of that date but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. Financial results for the Company, and airlines in general, are seasonal in nature. Historically, the Company's second and third fiscal quarters have been more profitable than its first and fourth fiscal quarters. Operating results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2004, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ended December 31, 2004. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Southwest Airlines Co. Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003.

2. STOCK-BASED EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION

The Company has stock-based compensation plans covering the majority of its Employee groups, including plans adopted via collective bargaining, a plan covering the Company's Board of Directors, and plans related to employment contracts with certain Executive Officers of the Company. The Company accounts for stock-based compensation utilizing the intrinsic value method in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 (APB 25), "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" and related Interpretations. Accordingly, no compensation expense is recognized for fixed option plans because the exercise prices of Employee stock options equal or exceed the market prices of the underlying stock on the dates of grant.

The following table represents the effect on net income and earnings per share if the Company had applied the fair value based method and recognition provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," to stock-based Employee compensation (in millions, except per share amounts):

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
Net income, as reported	\$ 119	\$ 106	\$ 258	\$ 376
Add: Stock-based Employee compensation expense included in reported income, net of related tax effects	-	-	-	-
Deduct: Total stock-based Employee compensation expense determined under fair value based methods for all awards, net of related tax effects	(41)	(14)	(63)	(45)
Pro forma net income	\$ 78	\$ 92	\$ 195	\$ 331
Net income per share				
Basic, as reported	\$.15	\$.14	\$.33	\$.48
Basic, pro forma	\$.10	\$.12	\$.25	\$.42
Diluted, as reported	\$.15	\$.13	\$.32	\$.46
Diluted, pro forma	\$.10	\$.11	\$.24	\$.41

3. DIVIDENDS

During the three month periods ended March 31, 2004, June 30, 2004, and September 30, 2004, dividends of \$.0045 per share were declared on the 784 million, 785 million, and 779 million shares of common stock then outstanding, respectively. During the three month periods ended March 31, 2003, June 30, 2003, and September 30, 2003, dividends of \$.0045 per share were declared on the 778 million, 780 million, and 784 million shares of common stock then outstanding, respectively.

4. NET INCOME PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net income per share (in millions except per share amounts):

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
NUMERATOR:				
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 119	\$ 106	\$ 258	\$ 376
DENOMINATOR:				
Weighted-average shares outstanding, basic	781	784	784	781
Dilutive effect of Employee stock options	31	43	31	37
Adjusted weighted-average shares outstanding, diluted	812	827	815	818
NET INCOME PER SHARE:				
Basic	\$.15	\$.14	\$.33	\$.48
Diluted	\$.15	\$.13	\$.32	\$.46

5. FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

Fuel Contracts - Airline operators are inherently dependent upon energy to operate and, therefore, are impacted by changes in jet fuel prices. Jet fuel and oil consumed in the three month periods ended September 30, 2004 and 2003, represented approximately 16.7 percent and 15.6 percent, respectively, of Southwest's operating expenses for those periods. The Company endeavors to acquire jet fuel at the lowest possible prices. Because jet fuel is not traded on an organized futures exchange, liquidity for jet fuel hedging is limited. However, the Company has found effective commodities for hedging jet fuel, primarily crude oil and heating oil. The Company utilizes financial derivative instruments as hedges to decrease its exposure to jet fuel price increases. The Company does not purchase or hold any derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

The Company utilizes financial derivative instruments for both short-term and long-term time frames. In addition to the significant hedging positions the Company had in place for the first nine months of 2004, the Company also has significant future hedging positions. The Company currently has a mixture of purchased call options, collar structures, and fixed price swap agreements in place to hedge over 80 percent of its remaining 2004 total anticipated jet fuel requirements that effectively cap crude oil-equivalent prices under \$24 per barrel. The Company is also over 80 percent hedged for 2005 with prices capped at approximately \$25 per barrel, 60 percent hedged for 2006 at approximately \$31 per barrel, and over 40 percent hedged for 2007 at approximately \$30 per barrel. As of September 30, 2004, the majority of the Company's remaining 2004 hedges are effectively heating oil-based. Beyond 2004, a major portion of the hedge positions are crude oil-based.

The Company accounts for its fuel hedge derivative instruments as cash flow hedges, as defined in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, as amended (SFAS 133). All changes in fair value that are considered to be effective, as defined, are recorded in "Accumulated other comprehensive income" until the underlying jet fuel is consumed. The fair value of the Company's financial derivative instruments at September 30, 2004, was a net asset of approximately \$937 million. The current portion of this net asset, approximately \$558 million, is classified as "Fuel hedge contracts" and the noncurrent portion, approximately \$379 million, is classified in "Other assets" in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. The fair value of the derivative instruments, depending on the type of instrument, was determined by the use of present value methods or standard option value models with assumptions about commodity prices based on those observed in underlying markets.

During the three months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003, the Company recognized \$131 million and \$30 million in gains in "Fuel and oil" expense, respectively, from hedging activities. During the three months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003, the Company also recognized approximately \$2 million and \$1 million, respectively, of additional income in "Other (gains) losses, net," related to the ineffectiveness of its hedges. The Company recognized approximately \$6 million and \$7 million of net expense, respectively, related to amounts excluded from the Company's measurements of hedge effectiveness, in "Other (gains) losses, net" during third quarter 2004, and third quarter 2003.

As of September 30, 2004, the Company had approximately \$520 million in unrealized gains, net of tax, in "Accumulated other comprehensive income" related to fuel hedges. Included in this total are approximately \$319 million in net unrealized gains that are expected to be realized in earnings during the twelve months following September 30, 2004.

Interest Rate Swaps - During third quarter 2004, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement relating to its \$350 million 5.25% senior unsecured notes due October 1, 2014 (see Note 11). Under the interest rate swap agreement, the Company pays the London InterBank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus a margin every six months and receives 5.25% every six months on a notional amount of \$350 million until October 1, 2014.

During second quarter 2003, the Company entered into interest rate swap agreements relating to its \$385 million 6.5% senior unsecured notes due March 1, 2012 and \$375 million 5.496% Class A-2 pass-through certificates due November 1, 2006. Under the first interest rate swap agreement, the Company pays LIBOR plus a margin every six months and receives 6.5% every six months on a notional amount of \$385 million until March 1, 2012. Under the second agreement, the Company pays LIBOR plus a margin every six months and receives 5.496% every six months on a notional amount of \$375 million until November 1, 2006.

The Company's interest rate swap agreements qualify as fair value hedges, as defined by SFAS 133. The fair value of the interest rate swap agreements, which are adjusted regularly, are recorded in the Company's balance sheet as an asset or liability, as necessary, with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying value of the long-term debt. The fair value of the interest rate swap agreements, excluding accrued interest, at September 30, 2004 was a liability of approximately \$12 million. This amount is recorded in "Other deferred liabilities" in the unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. In accordance with fair value hedging, the offsetting entry is an adjustment to decrease the carrying value of long-term debt.

6. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Comprehensive income included changes in the fair value of certain financial derivative instruments, which qualify for hedge accounting, and unrealized gains and losses on certain investments. Comprehensive income totaled \$353 million and \$656 million, respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2004. Comprehensive income totaled \$105 million and \$395 million, respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2003. The differences between net income and comprehensive income for each of these periods was as follows (in millions):

	Three months ended September 30,	
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Net income	\$ 119	\$ 106
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative instruments, net of deferred taxes of \$146 and \$(1)	234	(2)
Other, net of deferred taxes of \$0 and \$0	-	1
Total other comprehensive income	<u>234</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 353</u>	<u>\$ 105</u>

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Net income	\$ 258	\$ 376
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative instruments, net of deferred taxes of \$252 and \$12	397	18
Other, net of deferred taxes of \$0 and \$1	1	1
Total other comprehensive income	<u>398</u>	<u>19</u>
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 656</u>	<u>\$ 395</u>

A rollforward of the amounts included in "Accumulated other comprehensive income," net of taxes, is shown below (in millions):

	Fuel hedge derivatives	Other	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)
Balance at December 31, 2003	\$ 123	\$ (1)	\$ 122
2004 changes in value	559	1	560
Reclassification to earnings	(162)	-	(162)
Balance at September 30, 2004	<u>\$ 520</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 520</u>

7. REVOLVING CREDIT FACILITY

During second quarter 2004, the Company replaced its former revolving credit facilities with a new facility. Under the new facility, the Company can borrow up to \$575 million from a group of banks. The facility expires in April 2007 and is unsecured. At the Company's option, interest on the facility can be calculated on one of several different bases. For most borrowings, Southwest would anticipate choosing a floating rate based upon LIBOR. If fully drawn, the spread over LIBOR would be 75 basis points given Southwest's credit rating at September 30, 2004. The facility also contains a financial covenant requiring a minimum coverage ratio of adjusted pretax income to fixed obligations, as defined. As of September 30, 2004, the Company is in compliance with this covenant, and there are no outstanding amounts borrowed under this facility.

8. CONSOLIDATION OF RESERVATIONS CENTERS

In November 2003, the Company announced the consolidation of its nine Reservations Centers into six, effective February 28, 2004. This decision was made in response to the established shift by Customers to the internet as a preferred way of booking travel. The Company's website, **southwest.com**, now accounts for more than half of ticket bookings and, as a consequence, demand for phone contact has dramatically decreased. During first quarter 2004, the Company closed its Reservations Centers located in Dallas, Texas, Salt Lake City, Utah, and Little Rock, Arkansas. The Company provided the 1,900 affected Employees at these locations the opportunity to relocate to another of the Company's remaining six centers. Those Employees choosing not to relocate, approximately 55% of the total affected, were offered support packages, which included severance pay, flight benefits, medical coverage, and job-search assistance, depending on length of service with the Company. The total cost associated with the Reservations Center consolidation, recognized in first quarter 2004, was approximately \$18 million. Employee severance and benefit costs were reflected in "Salaries, wages, and benefits," and the majority of other costs were reflected in "Other operating expenses" in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income. The breakdown of the costs incurred and a rollforward of the amounts accrued is as follows (in millions):

	Employee bonus pay and benefits	Consolidation of facilities and other charges	Total
Initial charge in first quarter 2004	\$ 13	\$ 5	\$ 18
Non-cash charges	-	-	-
Cash payments	(11)	(4)	(15)
Balance at September 30, 2004	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>

9. AIRCRAFT FINANCINGS

In February 2004 and April 2004, the Company entered into two separate \$29 million two-year notes, utilizing two new 737-700 aircraft as collateral. Both of the notes are non-interest bearing and accrete to face value at maturity at annual rates of 2.9 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively. The proceeds of these borrowings were used to fund the individual aircraft purchases.

10. EMERGENCY WARTIME SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT

On April 16, 2003, the Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act (Wartime Act) was signed into law. Among other items, the legislation included a \$2.3 billion government grant for airlines. Southwest received \$271 million as its proportional share of the grant during second quarter 2003. This amount is included in "Other (gains) losses" in the accompanying income statement for the nine months ended September 30, 2003.

11. ISSUANCE OF DEBT

During third quarter 2004, the Company issued \$350 million senior unsecured Notes (Notes) due 2014. The Notes bear interest at 5.25 percent, payable semi-annually in arrears, with the first

payment due on April 1, 2005. Concurrently, the Company entered into an interest-rate swap agreement to convert this fixed-rate debt to a floating rate. See Note 5 for more information on the interest-rate swap agreement. Southwest used the net proceeds from the issuance of the Notes, approximately \$346 million, for general corporate purposes.

12. ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	<u>September 30,</u> <u>2004</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2003</u>
Counterparty fuel hedge deposits	\$ 525	\$ 117
Accrued vacation pay	117	109
Accrued aircraft rent	93	114
Accrued profitsharing and savings plans	72	126
Other	219	184
	<u>\$ 1,026</u>	<u>\$ 650</u>

13. RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

During March 2004, the FASB issued an exposure draft of a new standard entitled “Share Based Payment”, which would amend SFAS No. 123, “Accounting for Stock Based Compensation,” and SFAS No. 95, “Statement of Cash Flows.” Among other items, the new standard would require the expensing, in the financial statements, of stock options issued by the Company. The new standard, as proposed, would be effective January 1, 2005, for calendar year companies.

Throughout most of 2004, the FASB has continued to deliberate on different aspects of a new standard, and currently expects to issue a final standard in fourth quarter 2004. Although the Company has not yet completed an analysis to quantify the exact impact the new standard will have on its future financial performance, the disclosures in Note 2 provide detail as to the Company’s financial performance as if the Company had applied the fair value based method and recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 to stock-based Employee compensation to the current reporting periods.

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

Comparative Consolidated Operating Statistics

Relevant Southwest comparative operating statistics for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003 are as follows:

	Three months ended September 30,		
	2004	2003	Change
Revenue passengers carried	18,334,448	17,243,250	6.3%
Enplaned passengers	21,102,752	19,708,171	7.1%
Revenue passenger miles (RPMs) (000s)	14,164,101	12,832,340	10.4%
Available seat miles (ASMs) (000s)	19,486,103	18,204,357	7.0%
Load factor	72.7%	70.5%	2.2 pts.
Average length of passenger haul (miles)	773	744	3.9%
Average aircraft stage length (miles)	576	558	3.2%
Trips flown	248,981	240,912	3.3%
Average passenger fare	\$87.90	\$87.16	0.8%
Passenger revenue yield per RPM (cents)	11.38	11.71	(2.8)%
Operating revenue yield per ASM (cents)	8.59	8.53	0.7%
Operating expenses per ASM (cents)	7.61	7.51	1.3%
Operating expenses per ASM, excluding fuel (cents)	6.34	6.34	0.0%
Fuel costs per gallon, excluding fuel tax (cents)	80.3	72.8	10.3%
Fuel consumed, in gallons (millions)	306	292	4.8%
Number of Employees at period-end	30,657	32,563	(5.9)%
Size of fleet at period-end	415	385	7.8%

	Nine months ended September 30,		
	2004	2003	Change
Revenue passengers carried	53,193,484	49,384,070	7.7%
Enplaned passengers	60,921,204	56,324,276	8.2%
Revenue passenger miles (RPMs) (000s)	40,282,260	36,278,706	11.0%
Available seat miles (ASMs) (000s)	56,641,218	53,497,254	5.9%
Load factor	71.1%	67.8%	3.3 pts.
Average length of passenger haul (miles)	757	735	3.0%
Average aircraft stage length (miles)	572	555	3.1%
Trips flown	729,836	711,517	2.6%
Average passenger fare	\$88.23	\$86.56	1.9%
Passenger revenue yield per RPM (cents)	11.65	11.78	(1.1)%
Operating revenue yield per ASM (cents)	8.61	8.26	4.2%
Operating expenses per ASM (cents)	7.84	7.57	3.6%
Operating expenses per ASM, excluding fuel (cents)	6.56	6.42	2.2%
Fuel costs per gallon, excluding fuel tax (cents)	80.6	71.6	12.6%
Fuel consumed, in gallons (millions)	891	855	4.2%
Number of Employees at period-end	30,657	32,563	(5.9)%
Size of fleet at period-end	415	385	7.8%

Material Changes in Results of Operations

Summary

The airline industry continued to experience significant challenges during third quarter 2004. The price of fuel, an airline's second largest expense after labor, continued its upward trend, with prices approximating \$50 per barrel at the end of the quarter. Although the revenue environment is still weak, the airline industry continued to add significant capacity. Carriers serving the southeastern United States (including Southwest) were also adversely impacted by four major hurricanes during third quarter 2004.

Despite these challenges, the Company profitably increased its capacity by 7.0 percent compared to the prior year. Southwest reported its 54th consecutive quarterly profit during third quarter 2004, and even surpassed the Company's profit in third quarter 2003. The Company's third quarter 2004 net income was \$119 million (\$.15 per share, diluted), an increase of \$13 million, or 12.3 percent, compared to third quarter 2003 net income of \$106 million (\$.13 per share, diluted). Operating income increased \$6 million, or 3.2 percent compared to third quarter 2003.

Although the industry revenue environment is weak, Southwest's revenue growth managed to keep pace with capacity growth. The growth in the Company's fleet and stronger demand stimulated by increased fare sale activity contributed to the increase in revenues; however, yields are under intense pressure as a result of increased competitive capacity.

The Company's third quarter 2004 operating unit cost of 7.61 cents increased 1.3 percent compared to the same prior year period. The Company's hedging program greatly mitigated record-high market fuel prices during third quarter 2004 as hedging gains reduced fuel and oil expense by \$131 million. However, even with the Company's strong hedging position, fuel cost per gallon increased 10.3 percent versus the same prior year period. In its efforts to control fuel expense, the Company is installing Blended Winglets to its Boeing 737-700 aircraft. As of October 13, 2004, Blended Winglets have been installed on 137 of its 737-700s. The Company began receiving -700s with winglets factory-installed from Boeing in August 2004 and expects to have all -700s retrofitted with winglets by March 2005. Southwest expects annual fuel consumption savings of approximately three percent for each 737-700 aircraft outfitted with the winglets.

Excluding fuel, CASM was flat with third quarter 2004 and well below first half 2004, which represents a significant improvement in cost trends. The Company is meeting its cost reduction goals as a result of productivity improvements throughout the Company, and expects fourth quarter 2004 CASM, excluding fuel, to decline from the fourth quarter 2003 performance of 6.51 cents, and to be in line with third quarter 2004's 6.34 cents. In addition, because of these productivity improvements, the Company currently expects our 2005 CASM, excluding fuel, to be in line with, or below, 2004 levels.

The Company continues to enhance labor productivity with technology. As a result, the Company has expanded flights while simultaneously decreasing overall headcount. At September 30, 2004, the Company's headcount per aircraft was 74 versus a year-ago level of 85. Items

contributing to the reduction in headcount include: shifting ticket distribution to the internet, allowing the Company to decrease its investment in “brick and mortar” reservations centers (see Note 8 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements) and eliminate its travel agency commission; the use of RAPID CHECK-IN kiosks at the airport; the ability to obtain boarding passes via the internet at www.southwest.com; initiatives to re-allocate headcount by offering transfer opportunities to Employees in departments that may be overstaffed to areas where the Company is continuing to grow; and offering a voluntary early out option to all of its Employees, except officers. The Company benefited from the voluntary early out offer this summer, and expects ongoing cost savings to be approximately \$20 million to \$30 million annually. These and other initiatives helped the Company to absorb cost pressures, such as higher wage rates and the increase in fuel prices.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2004, net income was \$258 million (\$.32 per share, diluted), a \$118 million decrease compared to 2003 same period net income of \$376 million (\$.46 per share, diluted). Operating income increased \$63 million, or 16.9 percent compared to the same period of 2003. As disclosed in Note 10 to the condensed consolidated financial statements, results for the nine months ended September 30, 2003, included \$271 million as “Other gains” from the Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act (Wartime Act). The Company believes that excluding the impact of this government grant will enhance comparative analysis of results. The grant was made to stabilize and support the airline industry as a result of the 2003 war with Iraq. The grant was not indicative of the Company’s operating performance for 2003, and should not be considered in developing trend analysis for future periods. The following table reconciles results reported in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for 2003 with results excluding the impact of the government grant received in that period:

(In millions, except per share and per ASM amounts)	Nine months ended September 30,		Percent Change
	2004	2003	
Operating expenses, as reported	\$ 4,440	\$ 4,048	
Profitsharing impact of government grant	-	(41)	
Operating expenses, excluding grant impact	<u>\$ 4,440</u>	<u>\$ 4,007</u>	10.8
Operating expenses per ASM, as reported	\$.0784	\$.0757	
Profitsharing impact of government grant	-	(.0008)	
Operating expenses per ASM, excluding grant impact	<u>\$.0784</u>	<u>\$.0749</u>	4.7
Operating expenses per ASM, excluding fuel, as reported	\$.0656	\$.0642	
Profitsharing impact of government grant	-	(.0008)	
Operating expenses per ASM, excluding grant impact	<u>\$.0656</u>	<u>\$.0634</u>	3.5
Operating income, as reported	\$ 435	\$ 372	
Profitsharing impact of government grant	-	41	
Operating income, excluding grant impact	<u>\$ 435</u>	<u>\$ 413</u>	5.3
Net income, as reported	\$ 258	\$ 376	
Government grant, net of income taxes and profitsharing	-	(143)	
Net income, excluding grant impact	<u>\$ 258</u>	<u>\$ 233</u>	10.7
Net income per share, diluted, as reported	\$.32	\$.46	
Government grant, net of income taxes and profitsharing	-	(.18)	
Net income per share, diluted, excluding grant impact	<u>\$.32</u>	<u>\$.28</u>	14.3

Excluding the government grant from 2003 results, net income increased \$25 million, or 10.7 percent, and operating income increased \$22 million, or 5.3 percent, for the first nine months of 2004 compared to the prior year. These increases were primarily due to higher revenues and lower commission expense, which have more than offset higher salaries, wages, and benefits, and higher jet fuel costs.

Comparison of three months ended September 30, 2004, to three months ended September 30, 2003

Revenues

Consolidated operating revenues increased by \$121 million, or 7.8 percent, primarily due to a \$109 million, or 7.3 percent, increase in passenger revenues. The increase in passenger revenues was primarily due to a 10.4 percent increase in revenue passenger miles (RPMs) flown.

Third quarter 2004 capacity, as measured by available seat miles (ASMs), increased 7.0 percent compared to third quarter 2003. The capacity increase resulted from the net addition of 30 aircraft (net of eleven retirements) since the end of third quarter 2003. The third quarter 2004 load factor was 72.7 percent, an increase of 2.2 points compared to 2003. The third quarter 2004 load factor was the highest for any third quarter in the Company's history. The Company also experienced a 6.3 percent increase in revenue passengers carried compared to third quarter 2003.

The third quarter 2004 passenger yield per RPM decreased 2.8 percent to 11.38 cents from 11.71 cents in third quarter 2003. The lower RPM yield was primarily due to a higher mix of discounted fares compared to the prior year resulting from more competitive capacity and increased fare sales in 2004. Passenger revenue yield per ASM increased .2 percent to 8.27 cents compared to third quarter 2003, as higher load factors slightly offset the decline in RPM yield. The revenue environment has softened since July, and recent trends, along with more competitive capacity, suggest fourth quarter 2004 unit revenue may decline from fourth quarter 2003 unit revenue of 8.29 cents. Although bookings for October 2004 are fine, the Company's RPM yields continue to fall below year ago levels. Thus far, the October 2004 load factor is higher than the October 2003 figure of 63.6 percent. RPM yields are currently running approximately five percent below the same prior year period.

Consolidated freight revenues increased by \$5 million, or 21.7 percent. Approximately half of the increase was due to an increase in the number of cargo shipments. The other half of the increase was due to an increase in mail revenues. Other revenues increased by \$7 million, or 25.9 percent, compared to third quarter 2003 primarily due to a 23.9 percent increase in commissions earned from programs the Company sponsors with certain business partners, such as the Company sponsored Bank One Visa card. The Company expects another year-over-year increase in both freight and other revenues, in fourth quarter 2004.

Operating expenses

To a large extent, changes in operating expenses for airlines are driven by changes in capacity, or ASMs. The following presents Southwest's operating expenses per ASM for the three months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003, followed by explanations of changes on a per-ASM basis:

	Three months ended September 30,		Per ASM Change	Percent Change
	2004	2003		
Salaries, wages, and benefits	3.14	3.04	.10	3.3
Fuel and oil	1.27	1.18	.09	7.6
Maintenance materials and repairs	.58	.61	(.03)	(4.9)
Agency commissions	-	.06	(.06)	(100.0)
Aircraft rentals	.23	.25	(.02)	(8.0)
Landing fees and other rentals	.53	.52	.01	1.9
Depreciation	.55	.53	.02	3.8
Other operating expenses	1.31	1.32	(.01)	(0.8)
Total	7.61	7.51	.10	1.3

Operating expenses per ASM were 7.61 cents, a 1.3 percent increase compared to 7.51 cents for third quarter 2003. The CASM increase was driven primarily by higher labor and fuel costs, partially offset by lower commissions, maintenance expense, and aircraft rentals. Excluding fuel, however, CASM was flat with third quarter 2003 at 6.34 cents per ASM.

Salaries, wages, and benefits expense per ASM increased 3.3 percent, primarily due to higher average wage rates. The Company currently expects continuing wage rate pressures in fourth quarter 2004; however, the Company's continued productivity efforts should substantially offset these increases, barring any unforeseen events.

During second quarter 2004, the Company and the Transport Workers Union Local 556 reached a tentative labor agreement (contract) for the Company's Flight Attendants, which includes both pay increases and the issuance of stock options. During July 2004, a majority of the Company's Flight Attendants ratified the contract, which is for the period from June 1, 2002, to May 31, 2008.

During third quarter 2004, the Company and the Aircraft Mechanics Fraternal Association, representing the Company's Mechanics, agreed to extend the date the current agreement becomes amendable to August 2008. The extension includes both pay raises and the issuance of stock options, and has been ratified by a majority of the Company's Mechanics.

During third quarter 2004, the Company and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, representing the Company's Flight Simulator Technicians, agreed to extend the date the current agreement becomes amendable to November 2011. The extension includes both pay raises and the issuance of stock options, and has been ratified by a majority of the Company's Simulator Technicians.

Fuel and oil expense per ASM increased 7.6 percent primarily due to an increase in the average jet fuel price per gallon. The average fuel cost per gallon in third quarter 2004 was 80.3 cents, 10.3 percent higher than third quarter 2003, including the effects of hedging activities. For fourth quarter 2004, the Company has fuel hedges in place for over 80 percent of its expected fuel consumption with a combination of derivative instruments that effectively cap prices under \$24 per barrel of crude oil. The majority of the Company's near term hedge positions are in the form of option contracts. During the first nine months of 2004, because of the spike in energy prices and the

purchase of additional contracts for future years, the fair values of the Company's fuel hedge contracts have increased significantly. At September 30, 2004, the estimated gross fair value of these contracts was \$937 million. See Note 5 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for further discussion of the Company's hedging activities.

Maintenance materials and repairs per ASM decreased 4.9 percent primarily due to a decrease in repair events for aircraft engines. The Company expects fourth quarter 2004 maintenance materials and repairs per ASM to be lower than the third quarter 2004 level, primarily due to less scheduled maintenance activity.

Agency commissions per ASM decreased to zero due to the elimination of commissions paid to travel agents, effective December 15, 2003. For third quarter 2004, approximately 12 percent of revenues were derived through travel agents, 59 percent through the Company's web site at **southwest.com**, and the remaining portion primarily through the Company's Reservations Centers. Because of the change in commission policy, the Company expects a similar year-over-year comparison for fourth quarter 2004.

Aircraft rentals per ASM decreased 8.0 percent compared to third quarter 2003. The majority of the decrease per ASM was due to the Company's growth occurring with purchased aircraft. All of the aircraft acquired in 2003 are owned by the Company, and all of the aircraft acquired thus far in 2004, except for one, are owned by the Company. The Company currently expects a similar year-over-year decline in aircraft rentals per ASM for fourth quarter 2004.

Landing fees and other rentals per ASM increased 1.9 percent compared to third quarter 2003. Approximately 70 percent of the increase was in landing fees, primarily due to higher rates paid. The remainder of the increase was in other rentals expense, primarily due to the Company's expansion of gate and counter space at several airports. The Company currently expects a similar year-over-year increase in landing fees and other rentals per ASM for fourth quarter 2004.

Depreciation expense per ASM increased 3.8 percent primarily due to an increase in owned aircraft. Only one of the 41 aircraft put into service by the Company over the past twelve months has been leased; the remainder are owned by the Company. This has increased the Company's percentage of aircraft owned or on capital lease to 78.3 percent at September 30, 2004 from 76.9 percent at September 30, 2003.

Other operating expenses per ASM were down slightly compared to third quarter 2003. The Company experienced a comparative increase in security expense, as the 2003 Wartime Act included a four-month moratorium on security fees remitted to the Transportation Security Administration, from June 1, 2003 to September 30, 2003, and fuel sales tax increased due to the substantial increase in fuel prices. These increases were offset, however, by decreases in insurance expense, from lower negotiated rates for 2004, and in advertising expense from lower budgeted spending in 2004. The Company currently expects Other operating expenses per ASM for fourth quarter 2004 to decline from fourth quarter 2004, primarily due to lower planned advertising expense.

Through the 2003 Wartime Act, the federal government has continued to provide supplemental third-party war-risk insurance coverage to commercial carriers for renewable 60-days periods, at substantially lower premiums than prevailing commercial rates and for levels of coverage not available in the commercial market. The government-provided supplemental

coverage from the Wartime Act is currently set to expire on December 31, 2004. If such coverage is not extended by the government, the Company could incur substantially higher insurance costs beginning in 2005.

Other

Interest expense was flat compared to third quarter 2003, as a decrease in expense from the Company's October 2003 redemption of \$100 million of senior unsecured 8 ³/₄% Notes originally issued in 1991 was offset by the September 2004 issuance of \$350 million senior unsecured Notes, and slightly higher floating market interest rates. The majority of the Company's long-term debt is at floating interest rates. See Note 5 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for more information.

Capitalized interest increased by \$2 million, or 25.0 percent, primarily due to an increase in progress payment balances for future aircraft deliveries.

Interest income decreased by \$1 million, or 16.7 percent, primarily due to a decrease in invested cash balances.

"Other (gains) losses, net" primarily includes amounts recorded in accordance with SFAS 133. See Note 5 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for more information on the Company's hedging activities. During third quarter 2004, the Company recognized approximately \$6 million of expense related to amounts excluded from the Company's measurements of hedge effectiveness and \$2 million in income related to the ineffectiveness of its hedges. In third quarter 2003, the Company recognized approximately \$7 million of expense related to amounts excluded from the Company's measurements of hedge effectiveness and \$1 million in income related to the ineffectiveness of its hedges.

The Company's effective tax rate decreased to 34.1 percent in third quarter 2004 from 38.1 percent in third quarter 2003 primarily due to a reduction in estimated liabilities for prior year taxes as a result of recent discussions with taxing authorities. The Company currently expects its fourth quarter 2004 effective rate to approximate 37 percent, and its full year 2004 effective tax rate to approximate 36 percent.

Comparison of nine months ended September 30, 2004 to nine months ended September 30, 2003

Revenues

Consolidated operating revenues increased by \$455 million, or 10.3 percent, primarily due to a \$419 million, or 9.8 percent, increase in passenger revenues. The increase in passenger revenues was primarily due to an 11.0 percent increase in revenue passenger miles (RPMs) flown.

Capacity for the first nine months of 2004, as measured by available seat miles (ASMs), increased 5.9 percent compared to the same period of 2003. The capacity increase resulted from the net addition of 30 aircraft (net of eleven retirements) since September 30, 2003. The 2004 load factor was 71.1 percent, an increase of 3.3 points compared to 2003. The Company also experienced a 7.7 percent increase in revenue passengers carried compared to 2003.

Passenger yields per RPM were down 1.1 percent compared to the first nine months of 2003. Stronger year-over-year increases in RPM yields in January and February have been more than offset by lower March - September yields, primarily due to a higher mix of discounted fares compared to the prior year in response to the Company's 2004 fare sales and industry capacity increases. Operating revenue yield per ASM (RASM or unit revenue) increased 4.2 percent to 8.61 cents compared to the first nine months of 2003, primarily due to the increase in load factors.

Consolidated freight revenues increased by \$12 million, or 17.1 percent, due to increases in cargo revenues, primarily from an increase in the number of shipments. Other revenues increased \$24 million, or 32.0 percent, compared to the first nine months of 2003, primarily due to a 37.3 percent increase in commissions earned from programs the Company sponsors with certain business partners, such as the Company sponsored Bank One Visa card.

Operating expenses

To a large extent, changes in operating expenses for airlines are driven by changes in capacity, or ASMs. The following presents Southwest's operating expenses per ASM for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003, followed by explanations of changes on a per-ASM basis:

	Nine months ended September 30, 2004	2003	Per ASM Change	Percent Change
Salaries, wages, and benefits	3.22	3.10	.12	3.9
Fuel and oil	1.28	1.15	.13	11.3
Maintenance materials and repairs	.62	.60	.02	3.3
Agency commissions	-	.07	(.07)	(100.0)
Aircraft rentals	.24	.26	(.02)	(7.7)
Landing fees and other rentals	.54	.52	.02	3.8
Depreciation	.56	.53	.03	5.7
Other operating expenses	1.38	1.34	.04	3.0
Total	7.84	7.57	.27	3.6

Operating expenses per ASM were 7.84 cents, a 3.6 percent increase compared to 7.57 cents for 2003. Excluding the \$41 million increase in profitsharing expense from the receipt of the \$271 million government grant, the 2004 increase in operating expenses per ASM was 4.7 percent, primarily due to higher salaries, wages, and benefits, and higher fuel expense. These and other smaller increases were partially offset by lower commissions expense compared to 2003.

Salaries, wages, and benefits expense per ASM increased 3.9 percent, inclusive of \$41 million in additional expense from the profitsharing impact of the 2003 government grant. Excluding the profitsharing impact of the 2003 government grant, approximately 65 percent of the increase per ASM was due to higher average wage rates, and 25 percent was due to higher benefits costs, primarily health care.

Fuel and oil expense per ASM increased 11.3 percent primarily due to an increase in the average jet fuel price per gallon. The average fuel cost per gallon for the first nine months of 2004 was 80.6 cents, 12.6 percent higher than 2003, including the effects of hedging activities. See Note 5 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for further discussion of the Company's hedging activities.

Maintenance materials and repairs per ASM increased 3.3 percent primarily due to an increase in repairs for 737-700 aircraft engines, which are based on a time and materials basis. Expense for these aircraft engines increased due to the growing number of this type of aircraft in the Company's fleet, contributing to an increase in repairs for these aircraft engines.

Agency commissions per ASM decreased to zero, primarily due to the elimination of commissions paid to travel agents, effective December 15, 2003. The Company records commission expense in the period of travel, not the period of sale. Consequently, the Company recognized small amounts of commission expense as all pre-December 15, 2003 commissionable sales were flown. In the first nine months of 2003, approximately 16 percent of passenger revenues were commissionable, based on the Company's previous policy of paying a 5 percent commission to travel agents. For the first nine months of 2004, approximately 13 percent of revenues were derived through travel agents, 58 percent through the Company's web site at southwest.com, and the remaining portion primarily derived through the Company's Reservations Centers.

Aircraft rentals per ASM decreased 7.7 percent compared to the first nine months of 2003 primarily due to the Company's growth occurring with purchased aircraft. All of the aircraft acquired in 2003 are owned by the Company and all of the aircraft acquired thus far in 2004, except for one, are owned by the Company.

Landing fees and other rentals per ASM increased 3.8 percent compared to the first nine months of 2003. Approximately 60 percent of the increase was in other rentals expense primarily due to the Company's expansion of gate and counter space at several airports. The remainder of the increase was in landing fees, primarily due to slightly higher rates paid.

Depreciation expense per ASM increased 5.7 percent primarily due to an increase in owned aircraft. Only one of the 41 aircraft put into service by the Company over the past twelve months has been leased; the remainder are owned by the Company. These additional owned aircraft have increased the Company's percentage of aircraft owned or on capital lease to 78.3 percent at September 30, 2004, from 76.9 percent at September 30, 2003.

Other operating expenses per ASM increased 3.0 percent. Approximately half of the increase was due to higher personnel expense, primarily from retroactive per diem costs associated with the labor contract agreement reached with the Company's Flight Attendants in third quarter 2004. The remainder of the increase was primarily due to higher fuel taxes from the substantial increase in fuel prices.

Other

Interest expense decreased by \$9 million, or 12.7 percent, primarily due to the Company's October 2003 redemption of \$100 million of senior unsecured 8 ³/₄% Notes originally issued in 1991. In addition, the Company executed two interest-rate swaps in April 2003 to convert a portion of its fixed-rate debt to a lower floating rate. The Company entered into interest rate swap agreements relating to its \$385 million 6.5% senior unsecured notes due March 1, 2012 and \$375 million 5.496% Class A-2 pass-through certificates due November 1, 2006. See Note 5 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for more information on the Company's hedging activities.

Capitalized interest increased by \$7 million, or 30.4 percent, primarily due to an increase in progress payment balances for future aircraft deliveries.

Interest income decreased by \$4 million, or 22.2 percent, primarily due to a decrease in rates earned on investments.

"Other (gains) losses, net" during 2003 primarily consist of a \$271 million government grant from the Wartime Act. See Note 10 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for more information on this grant. Also included in 2003 "Other (gains) losses, net" are amounts recorded in accordance with SFAS 133. See Note 5 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for more information on the Company's hedging activities. In the first nine months of 2004, the Company recognized \$18 million of expense related to amounts excluded from the Company's measurements of hedge effectiveness and \$3 million in income related to the ineffectiveness of its hedges. In the first nine months of 2003, the Company recognized approximately \$21 million of expense related to amounts excluded from the Company's measurements of hedge effectiveness and \$14 million in additional income related to the ineffectiveness of its hedges.

The Company's effective tax rate decreased to 35.7 percent for the first nine months of 2004 from 38.1 percent in 2003, primarily due to a reduction in estimated liabilities for prior year taxes as a result of recent discussions with taxing authorities, and due to lower state income tax rates.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$1.2 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2004, compared to \$1.05 billion in the same prior year period. The increase was primarily due to an increase in Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, primarily from higher counterparty deposits associated with the Company's fuel hedging program. See Item 3, and Notes 5 and 12 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. Net cash provided

by operating activities was \$1.5 billion for the 12 months ended September 30, 2004. Cash generated from operating activities for the 12 months ended September 30, 2004, was primarily used to finance capital expenditures.

Cash flows used in investing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2004, totaled \$1.4 billion compared to \$855 million in 2003. Investing activities in both years consisted primarily of payments for new 737-700 aircraft delivered to the Company and progress payments for future aircraft deliveries. Cash flows used in investing activities for the 12 months ended September 30, 2004 totaled \$1.7 billion.

Net cash generated from financing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2004, was \$171 million compared to \$28 million generated from financing activities in 2003. The Company generated \$350 million from the September 2004 issuance of senior unsecured Notes due 2014. This was partially offset by cash used in 2004 to repurchase \$246 million of the Company's common stock.

Contractual Obligations and Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

Southwest has contractual obligations and commitments primarily for future purchases of aircraft, payment of debt, and lease arrangements. Following the receipt of 37 new 737-700 aircraft from Boeing in the first nine months of 2004, the Company has 10 737-700 aircraft deliveries for the remainder of 2004. The Company also has firm commitments for the purchase of 34 new 737-700 aircraft to be delivered in 2005. The following table details the Company's current (as of September 30, 2004) firm orders, options, and purchase rights through 2012.

	Current Schedule	
	Firm	Options*
2004**	47	-
2005	34	-
2006	23	11
2007	25	29
2008	6	45
2009-2012	-	177
Total	<u>135</u>	<u>262</u>

* Includes purchase rights

** Includes 37 aircraft delivered through September 30, 2004

The following table details information on the 415 aircraft in the Company's fleet as of September 30, 2004:

737 Type	Seats	Average Age (Yrs)	Number of Aircraft	Number Owned	Number Leased
-200	122	21.9	13	11	2
-300	137	13.4	194	110	84
-500	122	13.4	25	16	9
-700	137	3.3	183	181	2
TOTALS		9.2	415	318	97

The Company has the option, which must be exercised two years prior to the contractual delivery date, to substitute -600s or -800s for the -700s. Aggregate funding needed for firm commitments, as of September 30, 2004, was approximately \$2.4 billion, subject to adjustments for inflation, due as follows: \$264 million remaining in 2004, \$896 million in 2005, \$661 million in 2006, \$523 million in 2007, and \$105 million thereafter.

In January 2004, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$300 million of the Company's common stock, utilizing present and anticipated proceeds from the exercise of Employee stock options. Repurchases will be made in accordance with applicable securities laws in the open market or in private transactions from time to time, depending on market conditions. No expiration date was given to this program. During the first nine months of 2004, the Company repurchased approximately 17.0 million of its common shares for a total of approximately \$246 million. See Item 2 of Part II of this filing for further information.

The Company has various options available to meet its capital and operating commitments, including cash on hand at September 30, 2004, of \$1.9 billion, internally generated funds, and the Company's fully available \$575 million revolving credit facility. The Company will also consider various borrowing or leasing options to maximize earnings and supplement cash requirements.

During third quarter 2004, the Company issued \$350 million senior unsecured Notes (Notes) due 2014. The Notes bear interest at 5.25 percent, payable semi-annually in arrears, with the first payment due on April 1, 2005. See Note 11 to the condensed consolidated financial statements for more information on this transaction.

The Company currently has outstanding shelf registrations for the issuance of up to \$650 million in public debt securities and pass through certificates, which it may utilize for aircraft financings or other purposes in the future.

Forward looking statements

Some statements in this Form 10-Q (or otherwise made by the Company or on the Company's behalf from time to time in other reports, filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, news releases, conferences, World Wide Web postings or otherwise) which are not historical facts may be "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements include statements about Southwest's estimates, expectations, beliefs, intentions, or strategies for the future, and the assumptions underlying these forward-looking statements.

Southwest uses the words "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "expects," "intends," "forecasts," "may," "will," "should," and similar expressions to identify these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from historical experience or the Company's present expectations. Factors that could cause these differences include, but are not limited to:

- Items directly linked to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, such as the adverse impact of new airline and airport security directives on the Company's costs and Customer demand for travel, changes in the Transportation Security Administration's scope for managing U.S. airport security, and the possibility of further terrorist attacks or additional incidents that could cause the public to question the safety and/or efficiency of air travel.
- The availability and cost of war-risk and other aviation insurance, including the federal government's provision of third party war-risk coverage to airlines. The government's coverage has been extended to December 31, 2004, by the Department of Transportation, but there are no assurances that such coverage will be extended beyond that date.
- War or other military actions by the U.S. or others.
- Competitive factors, such as fare sales and capacity decisions by the Company and its competitors, changes in competitors' flight schedules, mergers and acquisitions, codesharing programs, and airline bankruptcies.
- General economic conditions, which could adversely affect the demand for travel in general and consumer ticket purchasing habits, as well as decisions by major freight Customers on how they allocate freight deliveries among different types of carriers.
- Factors that could affect the Company's ability to control its costs, such as the results of Employee labor contract negotiations, Employee hiring and retention rates, costs for health care, the largely unpredictable prices of jet fuel, crude oil, and heating oil, the continued effectiveness of the Company's fuel hedges, changes in the Company's overall fuel hedging strategy, capacity decisions by the Company and its competitors, unscheduled required aircraft airframe or engine repairs and regulatory requirements, changes in commission policy, availability of capital markets, and future financing decisions made by the Company.
- Disruptions to operations due to adverse weather conditions and air traffic control-related constraints.
- Internal failures of technology or large-scale external interruptions in technology infrastructure, such as power, telecommunications, or the internet.

Caution should be taken not to place undue reliance on the Company's forward-looking statements, which represent the Company's views only as of the date this report is filed. The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

As discussed in Note 5 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, the Company utilizes financial derivative instruments to hedge its exposure to material increases in jet fuel prices. During the first nine months of 2004, because of the spike in energy prices, the fair values of the Company's fuel hedge contracts have increased significantly. At September 30, 2004, the estimated gross fair value of these contracts was \$937 million, compared to \$251 million at December 31, 2003.

Outstanding financial derivative instruments expose the Company to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the counterparties to the agreements. However, the Company does not expect any of the counterparties to fail to meet their obligations. The credit exposure related to these financial instruments is represented by the fair value of contracts with a positive fair value at the reporting date. To manage credit risk, the Company selects and periodically reviews counterparties based on credit ratings, limits its exposure to a single counterparty, and monitors the market position of the program and its relative market position with each counterparty. At September 30, 2004, the Company had agreements with seven counterparties containing early termination rights and/or bilateral collateral provisions whereby security is required if market risk exposure exceeds a specified threshold amount or credit ratings fall below certain levels. At September 30, 2004, the Company held \$525 million in collateral deposits under these bilateral collateral provisions. These collateral deposits serve to decrease, but not totally eliminate, the credit risk associated with the Company's hedging program. The deposits are included in Accrued liabilities on the unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. See also Note 12 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

See Item 7A "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003 and Note 5 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for further information about Market Risk.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that it is able to collect the information it is required to disclose in the reports it files with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and to process, summarize and disclose this information within the time periods specified in the rules of the SEC. Based on an evaluation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report conducted by the Company's management, with the participation of the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officers, the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officers believe that these controls and procedures are effective to ensure that the Company is able to collect, process, and disclose the information it is required to disclose in the reports it files with the SEC within the required time periods.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting. During the period covered by this report, there have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The Company is subject to various legal proceedings and claims arising in the ordinary course of business, including, but not limited to, examinations by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The IRS regularly examines the Company's federal income tax returns and, in the course thereof, proposes adjustments to the Company's federal income tax liability reported on such returns. It is the Company's practice to vigorously contest those proposed adjustments it deems lacking of merit.

The Company's management does not expect that the outcome in any of its currently ongoing legal proceedings or the outcome of any proposed adjustments presented to date by the IRS, individually or collectively, will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flow.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

(c)

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities (1)

<u>Period</u>	<u>(a) Total number of shares purchased</u>	<u>(b) Average price paid per share</u>	<u>(c) Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs</u>	<u>(d) Maximum dollar value that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs</u>
July 1, 2004 through July 31, 2004	1,875,000	\$ 14.33	1,875,000	\$ 137,601,762
August 1, 2004 through August 31, 2004	6,002,000	\$ 13.87	6,002,000	\$ 54,354,022
September 1, 2004 through September 30, 2004	-	\$ -	-	\$ 54,354,022
Total (2)	<u>7,877,000</u>		<u>7,877,000</u>	

(1) On January 22, 2004, the Company announced a program for the repurchase of up to \$300 million of the Company's common stock, utilizing present and anticipated proceeds from the exercise of Employee stock options. Repurchases will be made in accordance with applicable securities laws in the open market or in private transactions from time to time, depending on market conditions. No expiration date was given to this program.

(2) All shares were purchased pursuant to the publicly announced program.

Item 3. Defaults upon Senior Securities

None

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

None

Item 5. Other Information

None

Item 6. Exhibits

a) Exhibits

- 10.1 Form of Notice of Grant pursuant to the Registrant's 1996 Incentive Stock Option Plan and 1996 Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan.
- 10.2 Severance Contract between James F. Parker and Southwest Airlines Co., dated as of July 15, 2004.
- 10.3 2004 Employment Contract between Southwest and Herbert D. Kelleher dated as of July 15, 2004.
- 10.4 2004 Employment Contract between Southwest and Gary C. Kelly dated as of July 15, 2004.
- 10.5 2004 Employment Contract between Southwest and Colleen C. Barrett dated as of July 15, 2004.
- 10.6 Supplemental Agreements Nos. 39 and 40 to Purchase Agreement No. 1810, dated January 19, 1994 between The Boeing Company and Southwest. Pursuant to 17 CFR 240.24b-2, confidential information has been omitted and has been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to a Confidential Treatment Application filed with the Commission.
- 31.1 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer
- 31.2 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer
- 32.1 Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer
- 32.2 Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

SOUTHWEST AIRLINES CO.

October 15, 2004

By /s/ Laura Wright

Laura Wright
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and
Accounting Officer)

EXHIBIT INDEX

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