

BOK FINANCIAL CORP ET AL
Form 10-Q
November 08, 2011

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 8, 2011

UNITED STATES
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, 2011

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. 0-19341

BOK FINANCIAL CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Oklahoma
(State or other jurisdiction
of Incorporation or Organization)

73-1373454
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

Bank of Oklahoma Tower
P.O. Box 2300
Tulsa, Oklahoma
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

74192
(Zip Code)

(918) 588-6000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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 has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer
filer

Accelerated
filer

Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the 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: 68,006,390 shares of common stock (\$.00006 par value) as of September 30, 2011.

BOK Financial Corporation
Form 10-Q
Quarter Ended September 30, 2011

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Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Performance Summary

BOK Financial Corporation ("the Company") reported net income of \$85.1 million or \$1.24 per diluted share for the third quarter of 2011, compared to \$64.3 million or \$0.94 per diluted share for the third quarter of 2010 and \$69.0 million or \$1.00 per diluted share for the second quarter of 2011. Net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 totaled \$218.9 million or \$3.19 per diluted share compared with net income of \$187.9 million or \$2.75 per diluted share for the nine months ended September 30, 2010.

Highlights of the third quarter of 2011 included:

- Net interest revenue totaled \$175.4 million for the third quarter of 2011, compared to \$180.7 million for the third quarter of 2010 and \$174.0 million for the second quarter of 2011. Net interest margin was 3.34% for the third quarter of 2011, 3.52% for the third quarter of 2010 and 3.40% for the second quarter of 2011. The decrease in net interest revenue compared with the third quarter of 2010 was due primarily to the reinvestment of cash flows from the securities portfolio at lower rates.
- Fees and commissions revenue totaled \$146.0 million for the third quarter of 2011 compared to \$136.9 million for the third quarter of 2010 and \$127.8 million for the second quarter of 2011. Mortgage-banking revenue was strong in both the third quarters of 2011 and 2010. Low interest rates increased mortgage loan origination activity in both quarters.
- Operating expenses, excluding changes in the fair value of mortgage servicing rights, totaled \$196.1 million, up \$6.8 million over the third quarter of 2010 and up \$6.4 million over the previous quarter. Personnel costs were up \$2.0 million over the third quarter of 2010. Non-personnel expenses were up \$4.8 million over the third quarter of 2010 and up \$8.7 million over the prior quarter. The Company accrued \$5.0 million for exposure to on-going litigation and made a \$4.0 million discretionary contribution to the BOKF Charitable Foundation during the third quarter of 2011.
- No provision for credit losses was recorded in the third quarter of 2011, compared to a provision for credit losses of \$20.0 million for the third quarter of 2010 and \$2.7 million for the second quarter of 2011. Net loans charged off totaled \$10.2 million or 0.37% of average loans on an annualized basis for the third quarter of 2011 compared to \$20.1 million or 0.74% of average loans on an annualized basis in the third quarter of 2010 and \$8.5 million or 0.32% on an annualized basis in the second quarter of 2011.
- The combined allowance for credit losses totaled \$287 million or 2.58% of outstanding loans at September 30, 2011, down from \$297 million or 2.77% of outstanding loans at June 30, 2011. Nonperforming assets totaled \$388 million or 3.45% of outstanding loans and repossessed assets at September 30, 2011 compared to \$351 million or 3.23% of outstanding loans and repossessed assets at June 30, 2011.
- Outstanding loan balances were \$11.1 billion at September 30, 2011, up \$387 million over June 30, 2011. Commercial loan balances continued to grow in the third quarter of 2011, increasing \$297 million over June 30, 2011. Commercial real estate loans increased \$76 million and residential mortgage loans increased \$44 million. Consumer loans decreased \$30 million.
- Period-end deposits totaled \$18.4 billion at September 30, 2011 compared to \$17.6 billion at June 30, 2011. Demand deposit accounts increased \$688 million and interest-bearing transaction accounts increased \$240 million.

million. Time deposits decreased \$80 million.

- The tangible common equity ratio was 9.65% at September 30, 2011 and 9.71% at June 30, 2011. The tangible common equity ratio is a non-GAAP measure of capital strength used by the Company and investors based on shareholders' equity as defined by generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("GAAP") minus intangible assets and equity that does not benefit common shareholders.

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- The Company and its subsidiary bank continue to exceed the regulatory definition of well capitalized. The Company's Tier 1 capital ratios as defined by banking regulations were 13.14% at September 30, 2011 and 13.30% at June 30, 2011.
- The Company paid a cash dividend of \$19 million or \$0.275 per common share during the third quarter of 2011. On October 25, 2011, the board of directors declared an increase in the cash dividend to \$0.33 per common share payable on or about November 30, 2011 to shareholders of record as of November 16, 2011.

Results of Operations

Net Interest Revenue and Net Interest Margin

Net interest revenue is the interest earned on debt securities, loans and other interest-earning assets less interest paid for interest-bearing deposits and other borrowings. The net interest margin is calculated by dividing net interest revenue by average interest-earning assets. Net interest spread is the difference between the average rate earned on interest-earning assets and the average rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities. Net interest margin is typically greater than net interest spread due to interest income earned on assets funded by non-interest bearing liabilities such as demand deposits and equity.

Net interest revenue totaled \$175.4 million for the third quarter of 2011 compared to \$180.7 million for the third quarter of 2010 and \$174.0 million for the second quarter of 2011. Net interest margin was 3.34% for the third quarter of 2011, 3.52% for the third quarter of 2010 and 3.40% for the second quarter of 2011. The decrease in net interest revenue and net interest margin from the third quarter of 2010 was due primarily to lower yield on our available for sale securities portfolio.

The tax-equivalent yield on earning assets was 3.91% for the third quarter of 2011, down 31 basis points from the third quarter of 2010. The available for sale securities portfolio yield decreased 44 basis points to 2.83%. Mortgage interest rates decreased during the third quarter of 2011, increasing prepayment speeds on our residential mortgage-backed securities portfolio. Cash flows from these securities were then reinvested at lower current rates. In addition, loan yields decreased 16 basis points to 4.71% due to lower interest rate indices. Loan spreads have generally remained stable. Funding costs were down 10 basis points from the third quarter of 2010. The cost of interest-bearing deposits decreased 17 basis points and the cost of other borrowed funds increased 32 basis points. The increased cost of other borrowed funds was due to an \$87 million increase in our obligation to fund scheduled payments to investors for loans sold into Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA") mortgage pools as discussed more fully in the Loans section of Management's Analysis & Discussion of Financial Condition following. We repurchased a substantial amount of these loans during the third quarter of 2011 which will reduce future funding costs by over 5.00%.

Net interest margin decreased 6 basis points from the second quarter of 2011. Yield on average earning assets decreased 10 basis points to 3.91%. Yield on the available for sale securities portfolio decreased 21 basis points. Yield on the loan portfolio increased 2 basis points. The cost of interest-bearing liabilities decreased 5 basis points compared to the previous quarter.

Average earning assets for the third quarter of 2011 increased \$451 million or 2% over third quarter of 2010. The average balance of available for sale securities, which consist largely of U.S. government agency issued residential mortgage-backed securities, increased \$504 million. We purchased these securities to supplement earnings, especially in a period of declining loan demand, and to manage interest rate risk. Average loans, net of allowance for loan losses, increased \$34 million. Average commercial loans increased over the third quarter of 2010, partially offset by

decreases in commercial real estate, residential mortgage and consumer loans.

Average deposits increased \$1.7 billion over the third quarter of 2010, including a \$1.3 billion increase in average demand deposit balances and a \$611 million increase in average interest-bearing transaction accounts. Average time deposits decreased \$156 million compared to the third quarter of 2010. Average borrowed funds decreased \$1.4 billion compared to the third quarter of 2010.

Average earning assets for the third quarter of 2011 increased \$393 million over the second quarter of 2011. Average outstanding loans, net of allowance for loan losses, increased \$198 million. Commercial, commercial real estate and residential mortgage loan balances increased in third quarter of 2011, partially offset by a decrease in consumer loans. Average available for sale securities increased \$113 million and mortgage trading securities increased \$77 million. Average deposits increased by \$648 million during the third quarter of 2011, including a \$533 million increase in demand deposits and a \$126 million increase in interest-bearing transaction accounts, partially offset by a \$14 million decrease in time deposits. The average balances of borrowed funds decreased \$110 million.

Our overall objective is to manage the Company's balance sheet to be relatively neutral to changes in interest rates as is further described in the Market Risk section of this report. Approximately two-thirds of our commercial and commercial real estate loan portfolios are either variable rate or fixed rate that will re-price within one year. These loans are funded primarily by deposit accounts that are either non-interest bearing, or that re-price more slowly than the loans. The result is a balance sheet that would be asset sensitive, which means that assets generally re-price more quickly than liabilities. Among the strategies that we use to manage toward a relatively rate-neutral position, we purchase fixed-rate residential mortgage-backed securities issued primarily by U.S. government agencies and fund them with market rate sensitive liabilities. The liability-sensitive nature of this strategy provides an offset to the asset-sensitive characteristics of our loan portfolio. To the extent that intermediate and longer term interest rates remain at extremely low levels, mortgage-related security prepayments may accelerate putting additional downward pressure on the securities portfolio yield and on net interest margin as discussed above. We also may use derivative instruments to manage our interest rate risk. Derivative contracts are carried on the balance sheet at fair value. Changes in fair value of these contracts are included in derivatives gains or losses in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

The effectiveness of these strategies is reflected in the overall change in net interest revenue due to changes in interest rates as shown in Table 1 and in the interest rate sensitivity projections as shown in the Market Risk section of this report.

Table 1 – Volume / Rate Analysis
(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended Sept. 30, 2011 / 2010			Nine Months Ended Sept. 30, 2011 / 2010		
	Change	Volume	Yield / Rate	Change	Volume	Yield / Rate
Tax-equivalent interest revenue:						
Funds sold and resell						
agreements	\$1	\$(2)	) \$3	\$(8)	) \$(9)	) \$1
Trading securities	67	148	(81)	(226)	) 277	(503)
Investment securities:						
Taxable securities	622	661	(39)	2,979	4,172	(1,193)
Tax-exempt securities	(585)	) (648)	) 63	(1,916)	) (1,846)	) (70)
Total investment securities	37	13	24	1,063	2,326	(1,263)
Available for sale securities:						
Taxable securities	(6,064)	) 3,893	(9,957)	) (19,872)	) 10,727	(30,599)
Tax-exempt securities	(7)	) 30	(37)	) (12)	) 132	(144)
Total available for sale						
securities	(6,071)	) 3,923	(9,994)	) (19,884)	) 10,859	(30,743)
Mortgage trading securities	68	717	(649)	57	1,268	(1,211)
	(976)) (903)) (73)	(2,056)) (1,724)	(332)

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Residential mortgage loans
held for sale

Loans	(4,263)	136	(4,399)	(19,405)	(9,502)	(9,903)
Total tax-equivalent interest revenue	(11,137)	4,032	(15,169)	(40,459)	3,495	(43,954)
Interest expense:						
Transaction deposits	(4,447)	529	(4,976)	(10,912)	2,990	(13,902)
Savings deposits	(2)	23	(25)	25	81	(56)
Time deposits	(410)	(717)	307	(679)	(1,728)	1,049
Funds purchased	(404)	(32)	(372)	(1,021)	(338)	(683)
Repurchase agreements	(974)	(2)	(972)	(2,483)	(123)	(2,360)
Other borrowings	387	(9,465)	9,852	89	(25,195)	25,284
Subordinated debentures	(37)	2	(39)	(20)	7	(27)
Total interest expense	(5,887)	(9,662)	3,775	(15,001)	(24,306)	9,305
Tax-equivalent net interest revenue	(5,250)	13,694	(18,944)	(25,458)	27,801	(53,259)
Change in tax-equivalent adjustment	81			(80)		
Net interest revenue	\$ (5,331)			\$ (25,378)		

1 Changes attributable to both volume and yield/rate are allocated to both volume and yield/rate on an equal basis.

Other Operating Revenue

Other operating revenue was \$174.0 million for the third quarter of 2011 compared to \$137.7 million for the third quarter of 2010 and \$143.0 million for the second quarter of 2011. Fees and commissions revenue increased \$9.1 million over the third quarter of 2010. Net gains on securities, derivatives and other assets increased \$24.2 million. Other-than-temporary impairment charges recognized in earnings in the third quarter of 2011 were \$3.0 million less than charges recognized in the third quarter of 2010.

Other operating revenue increased \$31.0 million over the second quarter of 2011. Fees and commissions revenue increased \$18.2 million. Net gains on securities, derivatives and other assets increased \$19.3 million. Other-than-temporary impairment charges recognized in earnings were \$6.5 million greater than charges recognized in the second quarter of 2011.

Table 2 – Other Operating Revenue
(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended Sept. 30,		Increase	% Increase		Three Months Ended June 30,		Increase	% Increase
	2011	2010	(Decrease)	(Decrease)		2011	(Decrease)	(Decrease)	(Decrease)
Brokerage and trading revenue	\$29,451	\$27,072	\$2,379	9 %		\$23,725	\$5,726	24 %	
Transaction card revenue	31,328	28,852	2,476	9 %		31,024	304	1 %	
Trust fees and commissions	17,853	16,774	1,079	6 %		19,150	(1,297)	(7 %)	
Deposit service charges and fees	24,614	24,290	324	1 %		23,857	757	3 %	
Mortgage banking revenue	29,493	29,236	257	1 %		19,356	10,137	52 %	
Bank-owned life insurance	2,761	3,004	(243)	(8 %)		2,872	(111)	(4 %)	
Other revenue	10,535	7,708	2,827	37 %		7,842	2,693	35 %	
Total fees and commissions revenue	146,035	136,936	9,099	7 %		127,826	18,209	14 %	
Gain (loss) on other assets, net	712	(1,331)	2,043	N/A		3,344	(2,632)	N/A	
Gain on derivatives, net	4,048	4,626	(578)	N/A		1,225	2,823	N/A	
Gain on mortgage trading securities, net	17,788	3,369	14,419	N/A		9,921	7,867	N/A	
Gain on available for sale securities	16,694	8,384	8,310	N/A		5,468	11,226	N/A	
Total other-than-temporary impairment	(9,467)	(4,525)	(4,942)	N/A		(74)	(9,393)	N/A	
	(1,833)	(9,786)	7,953	N/A		(4,750)	2,917	N/A	

Portion of loss
recognized in
(reclassified from)
other comprehensive
income

Net impairment losses recognized in earnings	(11,300)	(14,311)	3,011	N/A		(4,824)	(6,476)	N/A	
Total other operating revenue	\$173,977	\$137,673	\$36,304	26	%	\$142,960	\$31,017	22	%

Certain percentage increases (decreases) in non-fees and commissions revenue are not meaningful for comparison purposes based on the nature of the item.

Fees and commissions revenue

Diversified sources of fees and commissions revenue are a significant part of our business strategy and represented 45% of total revenue for the third quarter of 2011, excluding provision for credit losses and gains and losses on asset sales, securities and derivatives. We believe that a variety of fee revenue sources provide an offset to changes in interest rates, values in the equity markets, commodity prices and consumer spending, all of which can be volatile. We expect continued growth in other operating revenue through offering new products and services and by expanding into markets outside of Oklahoma. However, current and future economic conditions, regulatory constraints, increased competition and saturation in our existing markets could affect the rate of future increases.

Brokerage and trading revenue, which includes revenues from securities trading, retail brokerage, customer derivative and investment banking increased \$2.4 million or 9—% over the third quarter of 2010. Securities trading revenue totaled \$15.7 million for the third quarter of 2011, flat with the third quarter of 2010. Securities trading revenue represents net realized and unrealized gains primarily related to sales of U.S. government securities, residential mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by U.S. government agencies and municipal securities to institutional customers. As we understand the proposal to implement the Volcker Rule of the Dodd-Frank Act, we believe this activity is primarily market making rather than proprietary trading. Increased gains from municipal and corporate securities were largely offset by decreased gains on U.S. government securities and residential mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by U.S. government agencies.

Revenue earned from retail brokerage transactions increased \$1.8 million or 31% over the third quarter of 2010 to \$7.4 million. Retail brokerage revenue is primarily based on fees and commissions earned on sales of fixed income securities, annuities and mutual funds to retail customers. Revenue growth was primarily due to increased market volatility which increased customer demand.

Customer hedging revenue is based primarily on realized and unrealized changes in the fair value of derivative contracts held for customer risk management programs. As more fully discussed under Customer Derivative Programs in Note 3 of the Consolidated Financial Statements, we offer commodity, interest rate, foreign exchange and equity derivatives to our customers. Customer hedging revenue totaled \$3.3 million for the third quarter of 2011, down \$393 thousand or 11% compared to the third quarter of 2010. The volume of energy derivative contracts declined primarily due to relatively stable commodity pricing, partially offset by an increase in revenue from to be announced (“TBA”) residential mortgage backed securities which are classified as interest rate derivative contracts sold to our mortgage banking customers.

Investment banking includes fees earned upon completion of underwriting and financial advisory service which totaled \$3.0 million for the third quarter of 2011, a \$931 thousand increase over the third quarter of 2010 related to the timing and volume of completed transactions.

Brokerage and trading revenue increased \$5.7 million over the second quarter of 2011. Securities trading revenue increased \$2.4 million over the second quarter of 2011. Greater market volatility in the third quarter of 2011 and historically low interest rates increased volumes of U.S. Treasury, residential mortgage-backed securities, corporate debt securities and municipal securities. Derivative revenue increased \$2.2 million primarily due to increased revenue from TBA securities sold to our mortgage banking customers. Investment banking fees were up \$1.0 million over the second quarter of 2011. Retail brokerage fees were flat compared to the second quarter of 2011.

We continue to monitor the on-going development of rules to implement the Volcker Rule in Title VI of the Dodd-Frank Act which prohibits banking entities from engaging in proprietary trading as defined by the Dodd-Frank Act and restricts sponsorship of or investment in private equity funds and hedge funds, subject to limited exceptions. On October 11, 2011 regulators of financial institutions released a proposal for implementation of the Volcker Rule scheduled to take effect by July 21, 2012, subject in some cases to phase-in over time thereafter. The ultimate impact of the implementation of the Volcker Rule remains uncertain. Final regulations possibly could impose additional operational or compliance costs or restrict certain trading activities on behalf of our customers.

Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Act subjects nearly all derivative transactions to Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) or Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) regulations. Title VII, among other things, imposes registration, recordkeeping, reporting, capital and margin, as well as business conduction requirements on major swap dealers and major swap participants. The CFTC and SEC have recently delayed the effective dates of a large portion of the proposed regulations under Title VII until December 31, 2012. The Company currently anticipates that one or more of its subsidiaries may be required to register as a “swap dealer” with the CFTC. The

ultimate impact of Title VII is uncertain, but may pose higher operational and compliance costs on the Company.

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Transaction card revenue depends largely on the volume and amount of transactions processed, the number of TransFund automated teller machine (“ATM”) locations and the number of merchants served. Transaction card revenue for the third quarter of 2011 increased \$2.5 million or 9% over the third quarter of 2010. Revenues from the processing of transactions on behalf of the members of our TransFund ATM network totaled \$12.9 million, up \$532 thousand or 4% over the third quarter of 2010, due primarily to increased ATM transaction volumes. Merchant services fees paid by customers for account management and electronic processing of transactions totaled \$9.2 million, a \$1.1 million or 13% increase over the prior year primarily as a result of cross-selling opportunities throughout our geographical footprint. Check card revenue from interchange fees paid by merchant banks for transactions processed from cards issued by the Company increased \$865 thousand or 10% to \$9.3 million due primarily to an increase in the number of transactions processed.

Transaction card revenue increased \$304 thousand over the second quarter of 2011. ATM network revenue increased \$381 thousand. Merchant services fees and check card revenue were flat compared to the prior quarter.

On June 29, 2011, the Federal Reserve Board issued a final rule establishing standards for debit card interchange fees and prohibiting network exclusivity arrangements and routing restrictions as required by the Dodd-Frank Act. Under the final rule, the maximum permissible interchange fee that an issuer may receive for an electronic debit transaction will be the sum of 21 cents per transaction and 5 basis points multiplied by the value of the transaction. The rule was effective on October 1, 2011. In addition, the Federal Reserve Board approved an interim rule that allows for an upward adjustment up to 1 cent to an issuer’s debit card interchange fee for fraud prevention as outlined in the interim final rule. Issuers meeting these standards must certify as to their eligibility to receive this adjustment. We would expect a decline of \$20 million to \$25 million in our transaction card revenue annually based on the final rule.

Trust fees and commissions increased \$1.1 million or 6% over the third quarter of 2010 primarily due to an increase in the fair value of trust assets. In addition, we continue to voluntarily waive administration fees on the Cavanal Hill money market funds in order to maintain positive yields on these funds in the current low short-term interest rate environment. Waived fees totaled \$2.1 million for the third quarter of 2011, \$858 thousand for the third quarter of 2010 and \$1.6 million for the second quarter of 2011. The fair value of trust assets administered by the Company totaled \$31.8 billion at September 30, 2011, \$31.5 billion at September 30, 2010 and \$33.1 billion at June 30, 2011. Trust fees and commissions decreased \$1.3 million compared to the second quarter of 2011 primarily due to a decrease in the fair value of trust assets and the timing of fees.

Deposit service charges and fees increased modestly over the third quarter of 2010. Overdraft fees totaled \$15.2 million for the third quarter, up \$287 thousand or 2% over the third quarter of 2010. Commercial account service charge revenue totaled \$7.4 million, up \$193 thousand or 3% over the prior year. Customers continue to maintain high commercial account balances resulting in a high level of earnings credit, a non-cash method for commercial customers to avoid incurring charges for deposit services based on account balances. Service charges on retail deposit accounts also increased, totaling \$1.4 million for the third quarter of 2011.

Deposit service charges and fees increased \$757 thousand over the prior quarter. Overdraft fees increased \$578 thousand and commercial account service charges increased \$140 thousand.

Mortgage banking revenue was notably strong for both the third quarter of 2011 and 2010. Low interest rates increased mortgage loan origination activity in both quarters. Revenue from originating and marketing mortgage loans totaled \$19.7 million, up \$633 thousand or 3% over the third quarter of 2010. Mortgage loans funded for sale totaled \$637 million in the third quarter of 2011 and \$756 million in the third quarter of 2010. Mortgage servicing revenue decreased \$375 thousand or 4% compared to the third quarter of 2010. The outstanding principal balance of mortgage loans serviced for others decreased \$34 million during the third quarter of 2011 to \$11.2 billion.

Mortgage banking revenue increased \$10.1 million over the second quarter of 2011 primarily due to a \$10.3 million increase in revenue from originating and marketing residential mortgage loans. Residential mortgage loans funded for sale increased \$153 million over the previous quarter.

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Table 3 – Mortgage Banking Revenue
(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended Sept. 30,					Three Months Ended June 30,			
	2011	2010	Increase (Decrease)	Increase (Decrease)	%	2011	Increase (Decrease)	Increase (Decrease)	%
Originating and marketing revenue	\$ 19,703	\$ 19,069	\$ 634	3	%	\$ 9,409	\$ 10,294	109	%
Servicing revenue	9,790	10,167	(377)	(4)	%	9,947	(157)	(2)	%
Total mortgage revenue	\$ 29,493	\$ 29,236	\$ 257	1	%	\$ 19,356	\$ 10,137	52	%
Mortgage loans funded for sale	\$ 637,127	\$ 756,060	\$(118,933)	(16)	%	\$ 483,808	\$ 153,319	32	%
Mortgage loan refinances to total funded	54	% 64	%			36	%		

	Sept. 30,					June 30,			
	2011	2010	Increase	Increase	%	2011	Increase	Increase	%
Outstanding principal balance of mortgage loans serviced for others	\$ 11,249,503	\$ 11,190,802	\$ 58,701	1	%	\$ 11,283,442	\$(33,939)	–	%

Net gains on securities, derivatives and other assets

We recognized \$16.7 million of net gains on sales of \$715 million of available for sale securities in the third quarter of 2011. Securities were sold either because they had reached their expected maximum potential return or to mitigate exposure to prepayment risk. We recognized \$8.4 million of gains on sales of \$596 million of available for sale securities in the third quarter of 2010 and \$5.5 million of net gains on sales of \$654 million of available for sale securities in the second quarter of 2011.

We also maintain a portfolio of residential mortgage backed securities issued by U.S. government agencies and interest rate derivative contracts designated as an economic hedge of the changes in the fair value of our mortgage servicing rights. The fair value of our mortgage servicing rights fluctuate due to changes in prepayment speeds and other assumptions as more fully described in Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Lower mortgage interest rates which increased loan origination volumes also increased prepayment speeds which decreased the value of our mortgage servicing rights. Table 4 shows the relationship between changes in the fair value of mortgage servicing rights and financial instruments designated as an economic hedge.

Table 4 – Gain (Loss) on Mortgage Servicing Rights
(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended		
	Sept. 30, 2011	June 30, 2011	Sept. 30, 2010
Gain on mortgage hedge derivative contracts, net	\$4,048	\$1,224	\$4,676
Gain on mortgage trading securities, net	17,788	9,921	3,369
Gain on economic hedge of mortgage servicing rights	21,836	11,145	8,045
Loss on change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights	(24,822)	(13,493)	(15,924)
Loss on changes in fair value of mortgage servicing rights, net of economic hedges	\$(2,986)	\$(2,348)	\$(7,879)
Net interest revenue on mortgage trading securities	\$5,036	\$5,121	\$5,710

As more fully discussed in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, we recognized other-than-temporary impairment losses on certain private-label residential mortgage-backed securities of \$11.3 million in earnings during the third quarter of 2011. These losses primarily related to additional declines in projected cash flows of private-label mortgage backed securities as a result of increased home price depreciation. We recognized other-than-temporary impairment losses in earnings of \$14.3 million in the third quarter of 2010 and \$4.8 million in the second quarter of 2011.

Other Operating Expense

Other operating expense for the third quarter of 2011 totaled \$220.9 million, up \$15.7 million or 8% over the third quarter of 2010. Changes in the fair value of mortgage servicing rights increased operating expense \$24.8 million in the third quarter of 2011 and \$15.9 million in the third quarter of 2010. Excluding changes in the fair value of mortgage servicing rights, operating expenses were up \$6.8 million or 4% over the third quarter of 2010. Personnel expenses increased \$2.0 million or 2%. Non-personnel expenses increased \$4.8 million or 5%.

Excluding changes in the fair value of mortgage servicing rights, operating expenses were up \$6.4 million over the previous quarter. Personnel expenses decreased \$2.3 million and non-personnel expenses increased \$8.7 million.

Table 5 – Other Operating Expense
(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended Sept. 30,		Increase	%		Three Months Ended	Increase	%	
	2011	2010	(Decrease)	(Decrease)		June 30, 2011	(Decrease)	(Decrease)	
Regular compensation	\$62,002	\$60,339	\$1,663	3	%	\$61,380	\$622	1	%
Incentive compensation:									
Cash-based	26,256	23,910	2,346	10	%	23,530	2,726	12	%
Stock-based	(594)	2,927	(3,521)	(120	%)	3,122	(3,716)	(119	%)
Total incentive compensation	25,662	26,837	(1,175)	(4	%)	26,652	(990)	(4	%)
Employee benefits	15,596	14,040	1,556	11	%	17,571	(1,975)	(11	%)
Total personnel expense	103,260	101,216	2,044	2	%	105,603	(2,343)	(2	%)
Business promotion	5,280	4,426	854	19	%	4,777	503	11	%
Contribution to BOKF Charitable Foundation	4,000	–	4,000	N/A			4,000	N/A	
Professional fees and services	7,418	7,621	(203)	(3	%)	6,258	1,160	19	%
Net occupancy and equipment	16,627	16,436	191	1	%	15,554	1,073	7	%
Insurance	2,206	6,052	(3,846)	(64	%)	4,771	(2,565)	(54	%)
Data processing & communications	24,446	21,601	2,845	13	%	24,428	18	–	%
Printing, postage and supplies	3,780	3,648	132	4	%	3,586	194	5	%
Net losses & operating expenses of	5,939	7,230	(1,291)	N/A		5,859	80	N/A	

repossessed assets									
Amortization of intangible assets	896	1,324	(428)	(32 %)	896	–	–	%	
Mortgage banking costs	9,349	9,093	256	3 %	8,968	381	4	%	
Change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights	24,822	15,924	8,898	N/A	13,493	11,329	N/A		
Visa retrospective responsibility obligation	–	1,103	(1,103)	N/A	–	–	N/A		
Other expense	12,873	9,491	3,382	36 %	9,016	3,857	43	%	
Total other operating expense	\$220,896	\$205,165	\$15,731	8 %	\$203,209	\$17,687	9	%	

Number of employees (full-time equivalent)	4,454	4,516	(62)	(1 %)	4,530	(76)	(2 %)
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Certain percentage increases (decreases) are not meaningful for comparison purposes.

Personnel expense

Regular compensation, which consists of salaries and wages, overtime pay and temporary personnel costs increased \$1.7 million or 3% over the third quarter of 2010 primarily due to standard annual merit increases which were effective in the second quarter of 2011. The Company generally awards annual merit increases effective April 1st for a majority of its staff.

Incentive compensation decreased \$1.2 million or 4% compared to the third quarter of 2010. Cash-based incentive compensation plans are either intended to provide current rewards to employees who generate long-term business opportunities for the Company based on growth in loans, deposits, customer relationships and other measurable metrics or intended to compensate employees with commissions on completed transactions. Total cash-based incentive compensation increased \$2.3 million or 10% over the third quarter of 2010. Cash-based incentive compensation related to brokerage and trading revenue was up \$1.0 million over the third quarter of 2010 and cash-based incentive compensation for other business lines increased \$1.3 million, primarily related to increased mortgage revenue.

The Company also provides stock-based incentive compensation plans. Stock-based compensation plans include both equity and liability awards. Compensation expense related to liability awards decreased \$4.0 million compared to the third quarter of 2010 due to changes in the market value of BOK Financial common stock and other investments. The market value of BOK Financial common stock decreased \$7.88 per share in the third quarter of 2011 and decreased \$2.34 per share in the third quarter of 2010. Compensation expense for equity awards increased \$442 thousand compared with the third quarter of 2010. Expense for equity awards is based on the grant-date fair value of the awards and is unaffected by subsequent changes in fair value.

Employee benefit expense increased \$1.6 million or 11% over the third quarter of 2010 primarily due to increased expenses related to employee medical insurance costs, employee retirement plans and payroll taxes.

Personnel expense decreased \$2.3 million compared to the second quarter of 2011. Employee benefit expenses decreased \$2.0 million compared to the second quarter of 2011 due to seasonal decreases in payroll tax expense. Employee medical insurance costs and retirement plan expenses were also down compared to the second quarter of 2011. Incentive compensation decreased \$990 thousand compared to the second quarter of 2011. Stock-based compensation decreased \$3.7 million partially offset by a \$2.7 million increase in cash-based incentive compensation. Regular compensation expense increased \$622 thousand over the second quarter of 2011.

Non-personnel operating expenses

Non-personnel operating expenses, excluding changes in the fair value of mortgage servicing rights, increased \$4.8 million over the third quarter of 2010. During the third quarter of 2011, the Company accrued \$5.0 million for exposure to on-going litigation and made a \$4.0 million discretionary contribution to the BOKF Charitable Foundation. The BOKF Charitable Foundation partners with charitable organizations to support needs within our communities. Data processing and communication expenses increased \$2.8 million due primarily to increased transaction card activity. FDIC insurance expense decreased \$3.8 million due to the impact of a change to a risk-sensitive assessment based on assets rather than deposits. Net losses and operating expenses of repossessed assets decreased \$1.3 million compared to the third quarter of 2010.

The Company recorded a \$1.1 million contingent liability in the third quarter of 2010 for the Company's share of Visa's covered litigation liabilities as a member of Visa. This charge was offset in the fourth quarter of 2010 when Visa deposited \$800 million into the litigation escrow account for payment of this liability, further diluting the Company's Class B shares.

Excluding changes in the fair value of mortgage servicing rights, non-personnel operating expenses increased \$8.7 million over the second quarter of 2011. The litigation accrual and discretionary contribution to the BOKF Charitable Foundation was partially offset by decreased FDIC expense due to the change to a risk-sensitive assessment based on assets.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense was \$43.0 million or 33% of book taxable income for the third quarter of 2011 compared to \$29.9 million or 32% of book taxable income for the third quarter of 2010 and \$39.4 million or 36% of book taxable income for the second quarter of 2011. The increase in the effective tax rate over the third quarter of 2010 was due to higher book taxable income, state income taxes, and reduced utilization of income tax credits. The statute of limitations expired on uncertain income tax positions and the Company adjusted its current income tax liability to amounts on filed tax returns for 2010 during the third quarter of 2011. These adjustments reduced income tax expense by \$1.8 million in the third quarter of 2011 and \$2.2 million in the third quarter of 2010. Excluding these adjustments, income tax expense would have been 35% of book taxable income for both the third quarter of 2011 and 2010.

BOK Financial operates in numerous jurisdictions, which requires judgment regarding the allocation of income, expense and earnings under various laws and regulations of each of these taxing jurisdictions. Each jurisdiction may audit our tax returns and may take different positions with respect to these allocations. The reserve for uncertain tax positions was \$12 million at September 30, 2011, \$12 million at December 31, 2010 and \$11 million at September 30, 2010.

Lines of Business

We operate three principal lines of business: commercial banking, consumer banking and wealth management. Commercial banking includes lending, treasury and cash management services and customer risk management products for small businesses, middle market and larger commercial customers. Commercial banking also includes the TransFund ATM network. Consumer banking includes retail lending and deposit services and all mortgage banking activities. Wealth management provides fiduciary services, brokerage and trading, private bank services and investment advisory services in all markets. Wealth management also originates loans for high net worth clients.

In addition to our lines of business, we have a funds management unit. The primary purpose of this unit is to manage our overall liquidity needs and interest rate risk. Each line of business borrows funds from and provides funds to the funds management unit as needed to support their operations. Operating results for funds management and other include the effect of interest rate risk positions and risk management activities, securities gains and losses including impairment charges, the provision for credit losses in excess of net loans charged off, tax planning strategies and certain executive compensation costs that are not attributed to the lines of business.

We allocate resources and evaluate the performance of our lines of business after allocation of funds, certain indirect expenses, taxes based on statutory rates, actual net credit losses and capital costs. The cost of funds borrowed from the funds management unit by the operating lines of business is transfer priced at rates that approximate market rates for funds with similar duration. Market is generally based on the applicable LIBOR or interest rate swap rates, adjusted for prepayment risk. This method of transfer-pricing funds that support assets of the operating lines of business tends to insulate them from interest rate risk.

The value of funds provided by the operating lines of business to the funds management unit is also based on rates which approximate wholesale market rates for funds with similar duration and re-pricing characteristics. Market rates are generally based on LIBOR or interest rate swap rates. The funds credit formula applied to deposit products with indeterminate maturities is established based on their re-pricing characteristics reflected in a combination of the short-term LIBOR rate and a moving average of an intermediate term swap rate, with an appropriate spread applied to both. Shorter duration products are weighted towards the short term LIBOR rate and longer duration products are weighted towards the intermediate swap rates. The expected duration ranges from 30 days for certain rate-sensitive

deposits to five years.

Economic capital is assigned to the business units by a capital allocation model that reflects management's assessment of risk. This model assigns capital based upon credit, operating, interest rate and market risk inherent in our business lines and recognizes the diversification benefits among the units. The level of assigned economic capital is a combination of the risk taken by each business line, based on its actual exposures and calibrated to its own loss history where possible. Average invested capital includes economic capital and amounts we have invested in the lines of business.

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As shown in Table 6, net income attributable to our lines of business increased \$12.0 million over the third quarter of 2010. The increase in net income attributed to our lines of business was due primarily to a decrease in net loans charged off compared to the third quarter of 2010. Net loans charged off totaled \$10.2 million for the third quarter of 2011 and \$20.1 million for the third quarter of 2010. Net income attributed to funds management and other increased compared to the third quarter of 2010 primarily due increased gains on securities in excess of other-than-temporary charges and a decrease in operating expenses attributed to the funds management unit. Decreased provision for credit losses in excess of net charge-offs was partially offset by a decline in net interest revenue due to lower interest rates.

Table 6 – Net Income by Line of Business
(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	Sept. 30,		Sept. 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Commercial banking	\$ 33,648	\$ 27,990	\$ 94,826	\$ 53,441
Consumer banking	14,707	10,281	28,322	35,128
Wealth management	3,711	1,786	11,131	8,267
Subtotal	52,066	40,057	134,279	96,836
Funds management and other	33,035	24,210	84,603	91,086
Total	\$ 85,101	\$ 64,267	\$ 218,882	\$ 187,922

Commercial Banking

Commercial banking contributed \$33.6 million to consolidated net income in the third quarter of 2011, up \$5.7 million over the third quarter of 2010. Net interest revenue increased \$4.6 million primarily due to a \$1.9 billion increase in average deposits sold to the funds management unit. Net loans charged-off decreased by \$4.4 million. Fees and commissions revenue increased \$7.2 million mostly offset by a \$3.6 million increase in non-personnel operating expenses and \$3.1 million increase in net losses and operating expenses on repossessed assets.

Table 7 – Commercial Banking
(Dollars in thousands)

	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended			
	Sept. 30,		Increase (Decrease)	Sept. 30,		Increase (Decrease)	
	2011	2010		2011	2010		
Net interest revenue from external sources	\$86,513	\$87,492	\$(979)	\$257,152	\$258,211	\$(1,059)	
Net interest expense from internal sources	(6,467)	(11,997)	5,530	(22,922)	(37,215)	14,293	
Total net interest revenue	80,046	75,495	4,551	234,230	220,996	13,234	
Net loans charged off	5,141	9,508	(4,367)	16,746	60,361	(43,615)	
Net interest revenue after net loans charged off	74,905	65,987	8,918	217,484	160,635	56,849	
Fees and commissions revenue	40,108	32,917	7,191	111,717	97,780	13,937	
Gain (loss) on financial instruments and other assets, net	–	–	–	9	(1,638)	1,647	
Other operating revenue	40,108	32,917	7,191	111,726	96,142	15,584	
Personnel expense	23,615	23,447	168	70,618	68,821	1,797	
Net losses and expenses of repossessed assets	5,165	2,070	3,095	14,354	21,042	(6,688)	
Other non-personnel expense	31,162	27,577	3,585	89,040	79,449	9,591	
Total other operating expense	59,942	53,094	6,848	174,012	169,312	4,700	
Income before taxes	55,071	45,810	9,261	155,198	87,465	67,733	
Federal and state income tax	21,423	17,820	3,603	60,372	34,024	26,348	
Net income	\$33,648	\$27,990	\$5,658	\$94,826	\$53,441	\$41,385	
Average assets	\$9,788,982	\$8,940,812	\$848,170	\$9,459,367	\$9,053,645	\$405,722	
Average loans	8,431,218	8,241,212	190,006	8,291,631	8,305,288	(13,657)	
Average deposits	8,089,497	6,211,258	1,878,239	7,870,715	5,955,547	1,915,168	
Average invested capital	886,538	889,282	(2,744)	874,259	908,618	(34,359)	
Return on average assets	1.36	% 1.24	% 12	bp 1.34	% 0.79	% 55	bp
Return on invested capital	15.06	% 12.49	% 257	bp 14.50	% 7.86	% 664	bp

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Efficiency ratio	49.89	%	48.97	%	92	bp	50.30	%	53.11	%	(281) bp
Net charge-offs (annualized) to average loans	0.24	%	0.46	%	(22) bp	0.27	%	0.97	%	(70) bp

The Company has focused on development of banking services for small business. As part of this initiative, small business banking activities were transferred to the Commercial Banking segment from the Consumer Banking segment in the second quarter of 2011. This transfer increased Commercial Banking net income by \$2.4 million in the third quarter of 2011 compared to the third quarter of 2010. Net interest revenue increased \$4.2 million. Average deposits increased \$708 million and average loans increased \$21 million primarily due to the transfer of these balances from the Consumer Banking segment. Other operating revenue increased \$2.1 million fully offset by increased operating expenses.

Net interest revenue increased \$4.6 million or 6% over the third quarter of 2010 primarily due to a \$1.9 billion increase in average deposits attributed to commercial banking, including small business banking deposits transferred from the Consumer Banking segment. Additionally, loan yields improved over the third quarter of 2010.

Other operating revenue increased \$7.2 million or 22% over the third quarter of 2010 primarily related to additional service charge revenue from the transfer of the small business banking activities. Transaction card revenue increased due to increased customer activity. Interest rate derivative revenue, loan syndication fees and other revenue also increased over the third quarter of 2010.

Operating expenses increased \$6.8 million or 13% over the third quarter of 2010. Personnel cost were essentially flat compared to the third quarter of 2010. Net losses and operating expenses on repossessed assets increased \$3.1 million over the third quarter of 2010, primarily due to increased operating expenses on repossessed assets. Losses on repossessed assets were flat compared to the third quarter of 2010. Other non-personnel expenses increased \$3.6 million primarily due to increased data processing costs related to higher transaction card volumes and higher corporate expense allocations related to the transfer of small business banking operations.

The average outstanding balance of loans attributed to commercial banking was \$8.4 billion for the third quarter of 2011, up \$190 million over the third quarter of 2010. See the Loans section of Management's Analysis and Discussion of Financial Condition following for additional discussion of changes in commercial and commercial real estate loans which are primarily attributed to the commercial banking segment. Net commercial banking loans charged off decreased \$4.4 million compared to the third quarter of 2010 to \$5.1 million or 0.24% of average loans attributed to this line of business on an annualized basis. The decrease in net loans charged off was primarily due to a decrease in losses on commercial real estate loans.

Average deposits attributed to commercial banking were \$8.1 billion for the third quarter of 2011, up \$1.9 billion or 30% over the third quarter of 2010, including \$425 million related to the transfer of small business banking activities. Average balances attributed to our commercial & industrial loan customers increased \$690 million or 32%, and average balances attributed to our energy customers increased \$218 million or 30%. We believe that commercial customers continue to retain large cash reserves primarily due to continued economic uncertainty. Small business banking also grew an additional \$690 million, primarily related to the transfer of small business banking activities. Average balances held by states and local municipalities also increased \$323 million over the third quarter of 2010.

Consumer Banking

Consumer banking services are provided through five primary distribution channels: traditional branches, supermarket branches, the 24-hour ExpressBank call center, internet banking and mobile banking.

Consumer banking contributed \$14.7 million to consolidated net income for the third quarter of 2011, up \$4.4 million over the third quarter of 2010. Changes in fair value of our mortgage servicing rights, net of economic hedge decreased net income attributed to consumer banking by \$1.8 million in the third quarter of 2011 and \$4.8 million in the third quarter of 2010. Excluding changes in the net fair value of mortgage servicing rights, net income provided by consumer banking services grew by \$1.4 million or 9% over the third quarter of 2010. Decreased net loan charge-offs were partially offset by a decrease in net interest revenue, primarily due to the transfer of small business banking activities to the Commercial Banking segment. Fees and commissions revenue and other operating expense were largely flat compared to the third quarter of 2010.

Table 8 – Consumer Banking
(Dollars in thousands)

	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended									
	Sept. 30,		Increase	Sept. 30,		Increase							
	2011	2010	(Decrease)	2011	2010	(Decrease)							
Net interest revenue from external sources	\$24,553	\$22,816	\$1,737	\$64,574	\$63,809	\$765							
Net interest revenue from internal sources	8,108	12,044	(3,936)	25,188	35,367	(10,179)							
Total net interest revenue	32,661	34,860	(2,199)	89,762	99,176	(9,414)							
Net loans charged off	3,837	6,967	(3,130)	9,568	20,975	(11,407)							
Net interest revenue after net loans charged off	28,824	27,893	931	80,194	78,201	1,993							
Fees and commissions revenue	58,605	57,315	1,290	148,322	151,264	(2,942)							
Gain on financial instruments and other assets, net	21,836	8,051	13,785	27,086	29,983	(2,897)							
Other operating revenue	80,441	65,366	15,075	175,408	181,247	(5,839)							
Personnel expense	22,166	20,522	1,644	64,101	59,276	4,825							
Net losses and expenses of repossessed assets	524	1,375	(851)	2,181	2,537	(356)							
Change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights	24,822	15,924	8,898	35,186	21,450	13,736							
Other non-personnel expense	37,683	38,612	(929)	107,781	118,693	(10,912)							
Total other operating expense	85,195	76,433	8,762	209,249	201,956	7,293							
Income before taxes	24,070	16,826	7,244	46,353	57,492	(11,139)							
Federal and state income tax	9,363	6,545	2,818	18,031	22,364	(4,333)							
Net income	\$14,707	\$10,281	\$4,426	\$28,322	\$35,128	\$(6,806)							
Average assets	\$5,914,337	\$6,302,934	\$(388,597)	\$5,965,955	\$6,220,522	\$(254,567)							
Average loans	2,086,135	2,106,254	(20,119)	2,040,375	2,124,853	(84,478)							
Average deposits	5,706,676	6,177,587	(470,911)	5,761,204	6,112,731	(351,527)							
Average invested capital	273,143	243,059	30,084	272,167	278,626	(6,459)							
Return on average assets	0.99	%	0.65	%	34	bp	0.63	%	0.76	%	(13)	bp

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Return on invested capital	21.36	%	16.78	%	458	bp	13.91	%	16.86	%	(295) bp
Efficiency ratio	66.15	%	65.65	%	50	bp	73.11	%	72.08	%	103	bp
Net charge-offs (annualized) to average loans	0.73	%	1.31	%	(58	) bp	0.63	%	1.32	%	(69	) bp
Mortgage loans funded for sale	\$637,127		\$756,060		\$(118,933)		\$1,540,619		\$1,680,369		\$(139,750)	

	Sept. 30, 2011	Sept. 30, 2010	Increase (Decrease)
Banking locations	209	198	11
Mortgage loans servicing portfolio ¹	\$ 12,281,346	\$ 12,003,326	\$ 278,020

¹ Includes outstanding principal for loans serviced for affiliates

Net interest revenue from consumer banking activities decreased \$2.2 million or 6% compared to the third quarter of 2010 primarily due to the transfer of certain small business demand deposit balances to the Commercial Banking segment. Average loan balances also decreased \$20 million primarily due to the continued paydown of indirect automobile loans. The Company previously disclosed its decision to exit the indirect automobile loan business in the first quarter of 2009.

Fees and commissions revenue increased \$1.3 million over the third quarter of 2010. Deposit service charges decreased \$1.7 million primarily related to service fees on small business deposits transferred to the Commercial Banking segment. This decrease was largely offset by a \$914 thousand increase in transaction card revenues on higher transaction volume and increased other revenues. Mortgage loan origination volume was high in both the third quarter of 2011 and 2010 due to low interest rates. As such, mortgage banking revenue was even compared to the third quarter of 2010.

Excluding the change in the fair value of mortgage servicing rights, operating expenses were flat compared to the third quarter of 2010. Decreased corporate expense allocations related to the transfer of small business banking operations to the commercial banking segment were mostly offset by increased personnel costs related to increased mortgage activity.

Net loans charged off by the consumer banking unit decreased \$3.1 million compared to the third quarter of 2010. Net consumer banking charge-offs include residential mortgage loans, indirect automobile loans, overdrawn deposit accounts and other direct consumer loans.

Average consumer deposits decreased \$471 million or 8% compared to the third quarter of 2010 primarily due to the transfer of small business banking to the Commercial Banking segment, offset by some growth in consumer banking deposits. Average demand deposits decreased \$265 million or 29%, average time deposits decreased \$160 million or 7% and average interest-bearing transaction accounts decreased \$68 million or 2%.

Our Consumer Banking division originates, markets and services conventional and government-sponsored mortgage loans for all of our geographical markets. We funded \$722 million of mortgage loans in the third quarter of 2011 and \$830 million in the third quarter of 2010. Approximately 40% of our mortgage loans funded were in the Oklahoma market, 15% in the Colorado market, 13% in the New Mexico market and 12% in the Texas market

Mortgage loans fundings included \$637 million of mortgage loans funded for sale in the secondary market and \$85 million funded for retention within the consolidated group. At September 30, 2011, the Consumer Banking division services \$11.2 billion of mortgage loans serviced for others and \$1.0 billion of loans retained within the consolidated group. Approximately 97% of the mortgage loans serviced was to borrowers in our primary geographical market areas. Mortgage servicing revenue decreased \$375 thousand or 4% compared to the third quarter of 2010 to \$9.8 million.

Wealth Management

Wealth Management contributed \$3.7 million to consolidated net income in third quarter of 2011 compared to \$1.8 million in third quarter of 2010.

Table 9 – Wealth Management
(Dollars in thousands)

	Three Months Ended Sept. 30,		Increase (Decrease)	Nine Months Ended Sept. 30,		Increase (Decrease)
	2011	2010		2011	2010	
Net interest revenue from external sources	\$6159	\$7,154	\$(995)	\$20,254	\$23,448	\$(3,194)
Net interest revenue from internal sources	4,447	3,310	1,137	10,850	8,925	1,925
Total net interest revenue	10,606	10,464	142	31,104	32,373	(1,269)
Net loans charged off	1,147	4,042	(2,895)	2,208	9,945	(7,737)
Net interest revenue after net loans charged off	9,459	6,422	3,037	28,896	22,428	6,468
Fees and commissions revenue	45,901	42,206	3,695	127,904	121,135	6,769
Gain on financial instruments and other assets, net	109	201	(92)	674	616	58
Other operating revenue	46,010	42,407	3,603	128,578	121,751	6,827
Personnel expense	33,746	31,308	2,438	93,424	88,141	5,283
Net losses and expenses of repossessed assets	–	41	(41)	(4)	44	(48)
Other non-personnel expense	15,650	14,557	1,093	45,836	42,464	3,372
Other operating expense	49,396	45,906	3,490	139,256	130,649	8,607
Income before taxes	6,073	2,923	3,150	18,218	13,530	4,688
Federal and state income tax	2,362	1,137	1,225	7,087	5,263	1,824
Net income	\$3,711	\$1,786	\$1,925	\$11,131	\$8,267	\$2,864
Average assets	\$3,992,965	\$3,591,901	\$401,064	\$3,758,570	\$3,409,149	\$349,421
Average loans	915,444	1,030,691	(115,247)	929,892	1,045,047	(115,155)
Average deposits	3,848,779	3,448,583	400,196	3,614,569	3,271,853	342,716
Average invested capital	175,478	170,918	4,560	175,478	168,686	6,792

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Return on average assets	0.37	%	0.20	%	17	bp	0.40	%	0.32	%	8	bp
Return on invested capital	8.39	%	4.15	%	424	bp	8.48	%	6.55	%	193	bp
Efficiency ratio	87.42	%	87.16	%	26	bp	87.58	%	85.11	%	247	bp
Net charge-offs (annualized) to average loans	0.50	%	1.56	%	(106	) bp	0.32	%	1.27	%	(95	) bp

	Sept. 30, 2011	Sept. 30, 2010	Increase (Decrease)
Trust assets	\$ 31,750,636	\$ 31,460,021	\$ 290,615
Trust assets for which BOKF has sole or joint discretionary authority	9,167,946	8,462,126	705,820
Non-managed trust assets	11,757,170	12,917,216	(1,160,046)
Assets held in safekeeping	10,825,520	10,080,679	744,841

Net interest revenue for the third quarter of 2011 was flat with the third quarter of 2010. Average loan balances were down \$115 million. Net loans charged off decreased \$2.9 million from the third quarter of 2010 to \$1.1 million or 0.50% of average loans on an annualized basis. Average deposit balances were up \$400 million. Loan yields decreased compared to the third quarter of 2010, largely offset by decreased funding costs related to deposits.

Other operating revenue was up \$3.6 million or 8% over the third quarter of 2010, primarily due to a \$2.1 million or 9% increase in brokerage and trading revenues and a \$1.0 million or 6% increase in trust fees primarily due to increases in the fair value of trust assets.

Other operating revenue includes fees earned from state and municipal bond underwriting and financial advisory services, primarily in the Oklahoma and Texas markets. In the third quarter of 2011, the Wealth Management division participated in 97 underwritings that totaled \$1.1 billion. As a participant, the Wealth Management division was responsible for facilitating the sale of approximately \$448 million of these underwritings. In the third quarter of 2010, the Wealth Management division participated in 70 underwritings that totaled approximately \$1.5 billion. Our interest in these underwritings totaled approximately \$456 million.

Operating expenses increased \$3.5 million or 8% over the third quarter of 2010. Personnel expenses increased \$2.4 million. Incentive compensation increased \$1.3 million over the prior year and regular compensation costs increased \$968 thousand primarily due to increased headcount and annual merit increases. Non-personnel expenses increased \$1.1 million due primarily to additional expenses incurred related to expansion of the Wealth Management business line.

Growth in average assets was largely due to funds sold to the funds management unit. Average deposits attributed to the Wealth Management division increased \$400 million or 12% over the third quarter of 2010 including a \$214 million increase in average demand deposits accounts, \$168 million increase in interest-bearing transaction accounts and a \$17 million increase in average time deposit balances.

Geographical Market Distribution

The Company secondarily evaluates performance by primary geographical market. Loans are generally attributed to geographical markets based on the location of the customer and may not reflect the location of the underlying collateral. Brokered deposits and other wholesale funds are not attributed to a geographical market. Funds management and other also includes insignificant results of operations in locations outside our primary geographic regions.

Table 10 – Net Income by Geographic Region
(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	Sept. 30,		Sept. 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Oklahoma	\$ 32,434	\$ 27,314	\$ 85,301	\$ 82,630
Texas	10,600	8,132	30,923	20,838
New Mexico	3,520	1,688	9,284	4,776
Arkansas	2,643	1,612	3,493	2,059
Colorado	2,551	1,233	6,422	2,114
Arizona	(2,109)	(1,291)	(6,079)	(18,521)
Kansas / Missouri	1,467	1,625	3,393	3,493
Subtotal	51,106	40,313	132,737	97,389
Funds management and other	33,995	23,954	86,145	90,533
Total	\$ 85,101	\$ 64,267	\$ 218,882	\$ 187,922

Oklahoma Market

Our Oklahoma offices are located primarily in the Tulsa and Oklahoma City metropolitan areas. Oklahoma is a significant market to the Company, representing 48% of our average loans, 55% of our average deposits and 38% of our consolidated net income in the third quarter of 2011. In addition, all of our mortgage servicing activity, TransFund network and 73% of our trust assets are attributed to the Oklahoma market.

Table 11 – Oklahoma
(Dollars in thousands)

	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	Sept. 30, 2011	2010	Increase (Decrease)	Sept. 30, 2011	2010	Increase (Decrease)
Net interest revenue	\$62,658	\$62,625	\$33	\$176,961	\$181,195	\$(4,234)
Net loans charged off	6,446	7,432	(986)	14,691	38,336	(23,645)
Net interest revenue after net loans charged off	56,212	55,193	1,019	162,270	142,859	19,411
Fees and commissions revenue	90,410	83,533	6,877	245,130	240,658	4,472
Gain on financial instruments and other assets, net	21,945	8,252	13,693	27,849	28,975	(1,126)
Other operating revenue	112,355	91,785	20,570	272,979	269,633	3,346
Personnel expense	42,474	38,692	3,782	120,003	112,021	7,982
Net losses and expenses of repossessed assets	48	2,257	(2,209)	2,966	3,179	(213)
Change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights	24,821	15,924	8,897	35,186	21,450	13,736
Other non-personnel expense	48,140	45,402	2,738	137,485	140,604	(3,119)
Total other operating expense	115,483	102,275	13,208	295,640	277,254	18,386
Income before taxes	53,084	44,703	8,381	139,609	135,238	4,371
Federal and state income tax	20,650	17,389	3,261	54,308	52,608	1,700
Net income	\$32,434	\$27,314	\$5,120	\$85,301	\$82,630	\$2,671
Average assets	\$11,236,934	\$9,845,152	\$1,391,782	\$10,793,211	\$9,576,165	\$1,217,046

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Average loans	5,261,183	5,481,478	(220,295)	5,202,248	5,499,212	(296,964)								
Average deposits	10,078,755	8,873,278	1,205,477	9,710,938	8,599,841	1,111,097								
Average invested capital	543,632	514,818	28,814	874,259	908,618	(34,359)								
Return on average assets	1.15	%	1.10	%	5	bp	1.06	%	1.15	%	(9)	bp	
Return on invested capital	23.67	%	21.05	%	262	bp	13.05	%	12.16	%	89	bp		
Efficiency ratio	59.23	%	59.08	%	15	bp	61.71	%	60.64	%	107	bp		
Net charge-offs (annualized) to average loans	0.49	%	0.54	%	(5)	bp	0.38	%	0.93	%	(55)	bp

Net income generated in the Oklahoma market in the second quarter of 2011 increased \$5.1 million or 19% over the third quarter of 2010. Change in the fair value of the mortgage servicing rights, net of economic hedge, decreased net income by \$1.8 million for the third quarter of 2011 and decreased pre-tax net income by \$4.8 million in the third quarter of 2010. Increased fees and commission revenue was partially offset by increased operating expenses, excluding changes in the fair value of mortgage servicing rights. Net loans charged off decreased \$986 thousand.

Net interest revenue was flat with the third quarter of 2010. Average loan balances decreased \$220 million. The favorable net interest impact of the \$1.2 billion increase in average deposit balances was partially offset by lower yield on funds sold to the funds management unit.

Fees and commission revenue increased \$6.9 million over the third quarter of 2010. Mortgage banking revenue increased \$2.5 million over the third quarter of 2010 primarily due to increased gain on mortgages sold in the secondary market. Brokerage and trading revenue was up \$2.5 million over the third quarter of 2010 and transaction card revenue increased \$1.8 million due to increased transaction volume.

Excluding the change in the fair value of mortgage servicing rights, other operating expenses increased \$4.3 million or 5% over the prior year. Personnel expenses increased \$3.8 million or 10% primarily due to increased incentive compensation on increased trading and mortgage transaction activity and annual merit increases. Non-personnel expenses increased \$2.7 million or 6% primarily due increased data processing and communications expenses related to increased transaction card activity.

Net loans charged off decreased to \$6.4 million or 0.49% of average loans on an annualized basis for third quarter of 2011 compared with \$7.4 million or 0.54% of average loans on an annualized basis for the third quarter of 2010.

Average deposits in the Oklahoma market for the third quarter of 2011 increased \$1.2 billion over the third quarter of 2010, primarily due to an increase in average commercial deposit balances. Deposits related to commercial and industrial customers, treasury services and energy customers all increased over the prior year. Wealth management deposits increased over the prior year in the private banking division, broker/dealer division and in trust. Consumer banking deposits decreased and commercial deposits increased compared to the prior year primarily due to the transfer of small business banking activities from the Consumer Banking segment to the Commercial banking segment.

Texas Market

Our Texas offices are located primarily in the Dallas, Fort Worth and Houston metropolitan areas. Texas is our second largest market with 32% of our average loans, 24% of our average deposits and 12% of our consolidated net income in the third quarter of 2011.

Table 12 – Texas
(Dollars in thousands)

	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended			
	Sept. 30,		Increase (Decrease)	Sept. 30,		Increase (Decrease)	
	2011	2010		2011	2010		
Net interest revenue	\$34,632	\$33,686	\$946	\$101,572	\$99,684	\$1,888	
Net loans charged off	1,195	3,444	(2,249)	2,838	14,837	(11,999)	
Net interest revenue after net loans charged off	33,437	30,242	3,195	98,734	84,847	13,887	
Fees and commissions revenue	16,265	15,795	470	47,373	45,102	2,271	
Gain on financial instruments and other assets, net	–	–	–	(70)	(7)	(63)	
Other operating revenue	16,265	15,795	470	47,303	45,095	2,208	
Personnel expense	16,670	16,251	419	49,550	48,447	1,103	
Net losses and expenses of repossessed assets	602	1,452	(850)	1,878	4,255	(2,377)	
Other non-personnel expense	15,868	15,628	240	46,292	44,680	1,612	
Total other operating expense	33,140	33,331	(191)	97,720	97,382	338	
Income before taxes	16,562	12,706	3,856	48,317	32,560	15,757	
Federal and state income tax	5,962	4,574	1,388	17,394	11,722	5,672	
Net income	\$10,600	\$8,132	\$2,468	\$30,923	\$20,838	\$10,085	
Average assets	\$4,924,959	\$4,518,980	\$405,979	\$4,870,261	\$4,397,521	\$472,740	
Average loans	3,466,036	3,301,559	164,477	3,372,419	3,327,071	45,348	
Average deposits	4,349,738	3,939,103	410,635	4,305,556	3,825,173	480,383	
Average invested capital	472,392	475,825	(3,433)	468,800	482,684	(13,884)	
Return on average assets	0.85	% 0.71	% 14	bp 0.85	% 0.63	% 22	bp
Return on invested capital	8.90	% 6.78	% 212	bp 8.82	% 5.77	% 305	bp
Efficiency ratio	65.11	% 67.36	% (225) bp 65.61	% 67.26	% (165) bp

Net charge-offs
(annualized) to average
loans 0.14 % 0.41 % (27) bp 0.11 % 0.60 % (49) bp

Net income in the Texas market increased \$2.5 million or 30% over the third quarter of 2010 primarily due to a decrease in net loans charged off and net losses and operating expenses of repossessed assets.

Net interest revenue increased \$946 thousand or 3% over the third quarter of 2010. Average assets increased due primarily to a \$411 million or 10% increase in deposits which were sold to the funds management unit. Average outstanding loans grew by \$164 million or 5% over the third quarter of 2010.

Other operating revenue increased \$470 thousand or 3% over the third quarter of 2010. Trust fees and commissions, brokerage and trading revenue and transaction card revenue all increased over the prior year. Deposit service charges were flat compared to the prior year and mortgage banking revenue decreased.

Operating expenses decreased \$191 thousand or 1% compared to the third quarter of 2010. Personnel costs increased primarily due to annual merit increases and non-personnel costs increased modestly.

Net loans charged off totaled \$1.2 million or 0.14% of average loans for the third quarter of 2011 on an annualized basis, down from \$3.4 million or 0.41% of average loans for the third quarter of 2010 on an annualized basis.

Other Markets

Net income attributable to our New Mexico market totaled \$3.5 million or 4% of consolidated net income, an increase of \$1.8 million or 109% over the third quarter of 2010. Net charge-offs declined by \$1.4 million to \$707 thousand or 0.39% of average loans on an annualized basis in the third quarter of 2011 compared to \$2.1 million or 1.18% of average loans on an annualized basis in the third quarter of 2010. Net interest income increased \$343 thousand or 4% over the third quarter of 2010. Average loan balances increased \$5.7 million over the third quarter of 2010. Average demand deposit balances increased \$61 million or 26% over the prior year, offset by a \$34 million decrease in interest-bearing transaction account balances and a \$34 million decrease in time deposit balances. Operating revenues increased \$776 thousand or 11% over the third quarter of 2010 primarily due to increased brokerage and trading revenue and transaction card revenues, partially offset by lower mortgage banking revenue.

Net income attributable to our Arkansas market increased \$1.0 million or 64% over the third quarter of 2010 to \$2.6 million. Net interest revenue decreased \$553 thousand primarily due to a \$51 million decrease in average loans. Loans in the Arkansas market continued to decrease due to the run-off of indirect automobile loans. Average deposits in our Arkansas market were down \$1.1 million or 1% compared to the third quarter of 2010. Higher costing time deposits decreased \$28 million, offset by a \$27 million increase in interest-bearing transaction deposits. Other operating revenue decreased \$754 thousand primarily due to decreased securities trading revenue at our Little Rock office. Transaction card revenue also increased over the third quarter of 2010. Other operating expenses decreased \$1.8 million compared to the third quarter of 2010 primarily due to decreased incentive compensation costs related to trading activity. Net loans charged off totaled \$159 thousand or 0.24% of average loans on an annualized basis compared to \$1.3 million or 1.64% on an annualized basis in the third quarter of 2010.

Net income attributed to our Colorado market increased \$1.3 million or 107% over the third quarter of 2010 to \$2.6 million. Net loans charged off decreased \$2.1 million compared to the third quarter of 2010 to \$372 thousand or 0.19% on an annualized basis. Net loans charged off in the third quarter of 2010 totaled \$2.4 million or 1.28% of loans on an annualized basis. Net interest revenue increased \$286 thousand due primarily to a \$33 million or 4% increase in average loans outstanding. Other operating revenue was down \$273 thousand compared to the third quarter of 2010, primarily due to decreased mortgage banking revenue partially offset by increased trust fees and commissions. Operating expenses were flat with the prior year. Decreased net losses and operating expenses of repossessed assets was partially offset by increased personnel costs. Average deposits attributable to the Colorado market increased \$150 million or 13% over the third quarter of 2010 primarily related to an increase in commercial and wealth management deposits, partially offset by a decrease in consumer deposits.

The Arizona market incurred a net loss of \$2.1 million for the third quarter of 2011 compared to a net loss of \$1.3 million in the third quarter of 2010 due primarily to a \$2.0 million increase in net loans charged off and losses and operating expenses on repossessed assets. Excluding these credit costs, we continue to see improvement in the Arizona market. Net interest revenue increased \$946 thousand or 28% over the prior year. Average loan balances grew \$62 million or 12% over the prior year and average deposits increased \$26 million or 11%. Growth was primarily related to commercial loans and deposits. Other operating revenue was down \$551 thousand compared to the third quarter of 2010 primarily due to decreased mortgage banking revenue. Personnel and non-personnel expenses were down \$282 thousand compared to the third quarter of 2010.

We continue to focus on growth in commercial and small business lending in the Arizona market and have significantly scaled back commercial real estate lending activities which were not contemplated in our initial expansion into this market. Loan and repossessed asset losses are largely due to commercial real estate

lending. Growth was primarily related to commercial loans and deposits. Assets attributable to the Arizona market included \$16 million of goodwill that may be impaired in future periods if our commercial and small business lending growth plans are unsuccessful.

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Net income attributed to the Kansas / Missouri market decreased by \$158 thousand compared to the third quarter of 2010. Net interest revenue increased \$492 thousand or 20%. Average loan balances increased \$61 million or 21% over the third quarter of 2010 and average deposits balances were up \$26 million or 10%. Operating revenue increased \$1.6 million or 30% primarily due to increased brokerage and trading revenue and trust fees and commissions. Personnel costs were up \$1.2 million primarily due to increased incentive compensation related to brokerage and trading activity and increased headcount. Non-personnel expense increased \$1.1 million primarily due to increased corporate expense allocations based on increased transaction activity.

Table 13 – New Mexico
(Dollars in thousands)

	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended				
	Sept. 30, 2011	Sept. 30, 2010	Increase (Decrease)	Sept. 30, 2011	Sept. 30, 2010	Increase (Decrease)		
Net interest revenue	\$8,426	\$8,083	\$343	\$25,080	\$23,719	\$1,361		
Net loans charged off	707	2,102	(1,395)	1,707	5,300	(3,593)		
Net interest revenue after net loans charged off	7,719	5,981	1,738	23,373	18,419	4,954		
Other operating revenue – fees and commission	7,704	6,928	776	21,447	19,014	2,433		
Personnel expense	3,396	3,354	42	10,132	9,714	418		
Net losses and expenses of repossessed assets	60	43	17	1,424	2,736	(1,312)		
Other non-personnel expense	6,206	6,749	(543)	18,069	17,167	902		
Total other operating expense	9,662	10,146	(484)	29,625	29,617	8		
Income before taxes	5,761	2,763	2,998	15,195	7,816	7,379		
Federal and state income tax	2,241	1,075	1,166	5,911	3,040	2,871		
Net income	\$3,520	\$1,688	\$1,832	\$9,284	\$4,776	\$4,508		
Average assets	\$1,401,640	\$1,345,716	\$55,924	\$1,386,561	\$1,302,086	\$84,475		
Average loans	711,735	706,021	5,714	706,764	722,650	(15,886)		
Average deposits	1,236,172	1,245,864	(9,692)	1,243,415	1,215,905	27,510		
Average invested capital	82,159	82,142	17	81,967	83,453	(1,486)		
Return on average assets	1.00	% 0.50	% 50	bp	0.90	% 0.49	% 41	bp
Return on invested capital	17.00	% 8.15	% 885	bp	15.14	% 7.65	% 749	bp
Efficiency ratio	59.90	% 67.59	% (769) bp	63.67	% 69.31	% (564) bp
Net charge-offs (annualized) to average loans	0.39	% 1.18	% (79) bp	0.32	% 0.98	% (66) bp

Table 14 – Arkansas
(Dollars in thousands)

	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	Sept. 30, 2011	Sept. 30, 2010	Increase (Decrease)	Sept. 30, 2011	Sept. 30, 2010	Increase (Decrease)
Net interest revenue	\$ 1,967	\$ 2,520	\$(553)	\$ 6,191	\$ 7,797	\$(1,606)
Net loans charged off	159	1,308	(1,149)	2,648	5,514	(2,866)
Net interest revenue after net loans charged off	1,808	1,212	596	3,543	2,283	1,260
Other operating revenue – fees and commissions	11,098	11,852	(754)	27,738	29,372	(1,634)
Personnel expense	4,609	6,140	(1,531)	13,588	15,500	(1,912)
Net losses (gains) and expenses of repossessed assets	(16)	489	(505)	480	1,082	(602)
Other non-personnel expense	3,988	3,796	192	11,496	11,703	(207)
Total other operating expense	8,581	10,425	(1,844)	25,564	28,285	(2,721)
Income before taxes	4,325	2,639	1,686	5,717	3,370	2,347
Federal and state income tax	1,682	1,027	655	2,224	1,311	913
Net income	\$ 2,643	\$ 1,612	\$ 1,031	\$ 3,493	\$ 2,059	\$ 1,434
Average assets	\$ 286,337	\$ 344,826	\$(58,489)	\$ 292,164	\$ 362,166	\$(70,002)
Average loans	265,536	316,978	(51,442)	274,645	339,249	(64,604)
Average deposits	214,330	215,459	(1,129)	208,190	187,126	21,064
Average invested capital	24,374	22,487	1,887	23,473	23,279	194
Return on average assets	3.66 %	1.85 %	181 bp	1.60 %	0.76 %	84 bp
Return on invested capital	43.02 %	28.44 %	1,458 bp	19.90 %	11.83 %	807 bp
Efficiency ratio	65.68 %	72.54 %	(686) bp	75.35 %	76.10 %	(75) bp
Net charge-offs (annualized) to average loans	0.24 %	1.64 %	(140) bp	1.29 %	2.17 %	(88) bp

Table 15 – Colorado

	(Dollars in thousands)					
	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	Sept. 30, 2011	Sept. 30, 2010	Increase (Decrease)	Sept. 30, 2011	Sept. 30, 2010	Increase (Decrease)
Net interest revenue	\$8,440	\$8,154	\$286	\$24,839	\$24,731	\$108
Net loans charged off	372	2,430	(2,058)	2,026	8,498	(6,472)
Net interest revenue after net loans charged off	8,068	5,724	2,344	22,813	16,233	6,580
Fees and commissions revenue	5,156	5,429	(273)	15,367	15,362	5
Loss on financial instruments and other assets, net	–	–	–	–	(7)	7
Other operating revenue	5,156	5,429	(273)	15,367	15,355	12
Personnel expense	4,614	4,286	328	13,500	12,666	834
Net losses (gains) and expenses of repossessed assets	(448)	75	(523)	(170)	1,158	(1,328)
Other non-personnel expense	4,883	4,774	109	14,339	14,304	35
Total other operating expense	9,049	9,135	(86)	27,669	28,128	(459)
Income before taxes	4,175	2,018	2,157	10,511	3,460	7,051
Federal and state income tax	1,624	785	839	4,089	1,346	2,743
Net income	\$2,551	\$1,233	\$1,318	\$6,422	\$2,114	\$4,308
Average assets	\$1,346,750	\$1,199,133	\$147,617	\$1,332,971	\$1,200,940	\$132,031
Average loans	786,846	753,480	33,366	775,110	782,248	(7,138)
Average deposits	1,274,667	1,124,821	149,846	1,264,000	1,128,937	135,063
Average invested capital	118,486	121,411	(2,925)	117,865	125,597	(7,732)
Return on average assets	0.75 %	0.41 %	34 bp	0.64 %	0.24 %	40 bp
Return on invested capital	8.54 %	4.03 %	451 bp	7.28 %	2.25 %	503 bp
Efficiency ratio	66.56 %	67.25 %	(69) bp	68.82 %	70.16 %	(134) bp
Net charge-offs (annualized) to average loans	0.19 %	1.28 %	(109) bp	0.35 %	1.45 %	(110) bp

Table 16 – Arizona
(Dollars in thousands)

	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	Sept. 30,		Increase (Decrease)	Sept. 30,		Increase (Decrease)
	2011	2010		2011	2010	
Net interest revenue	\$4,295	\$3,349	\$946	\$12,003	\$8,653	\$3,350
Net loans charged off	1,229	3,339	(2,110)	4,613	18,368	(13,755)
Net interest revenue (expense) after net loans charged off	3,066	10	3,056	7,390	(9,715)	17,105
Other operating revenue – fees and commissions	1,173	1,724	(551)	4,053	3,544	509
Personnel expense	2,272	2,487	(215)	7,221	7,155	66
Net losses (gains) and expenses of repossessed assets	3,354	(772)	4,126	7,737	11,366	(3,629)
Other non-personnel expense	2,065	2,132	(67)	6,434	5,621	813
Total other operating expense	7,691	3,847	3,844	21,392	24,142	(2,750)
Loss before taxes	(3,452)	(2,113)	(1,339)	(9,949)	(30,313)	20,364
Federal and state income tax	(1,343)	(822)	(521)	(3,870)	(11,792)	7,922
Net loss	\$(2,109)	\$(1,291)	\$(818)	\$(6,079)	\$(18,521)	\$12,442
Average assets	\$656,604	\$621,571	\$35,033	\$642,239	\$604,005	\$38,234
Average loans	590,615	529,053	61,562	574,902	517,397	57,505
Average deposits	259,613	233,276	26,337	256,444	215,145	41,299
Average invested capital	65,628	64,667	961	65,158	65,677	(519)
Return on average assets	(1.27 %)	(0.82 %)	(45) bp	(1.27 %)	(4.10 %)	283 bp
Return on invested capital	(12.75 %)	(7.92 %)	(483) bp	(12.47 %)	(37.70 %)	2,523 bp
Efficiency ratio	140.65 %	75.83 %	6,482 bp	133.23 %	197.93 %	(6,470) bp
Net charge-offs (annualized) to average loans	0.83 %	2.50 %	(167) bp	1.07 %	4.75 %	368 bp

Table 17 – Kansas / Missouri
(Dollars in thousands)

	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended			
	Sept. 30, 2011	Sept. 30, 2010	Increase (Decrease)	Sept. 30, 2011	Sept. 30, 2010	Increase (Decrease)	
Net interest revenue	\$2,903	\$2,411	\$492	\$8,484	\$6,774	\$1,710	
Net loans charged off (recovered)	6	(3)	9	237	(51)	288	
Net interest revenue after net loans charged off (recovered)	2,897	2,414	483	8,247	6,825	1,422	
Other operating revenue – fees and commission	7,005	5,387	1,618	16,263	14,060	2,203	
Personnel expense	4,373	3,205	1,168	10,835	9,432	1,403	
Net losses (gains) and expenses of repossessed assets	1	(57)	58	132	(154)	286	
Other non-personnel expense	3,127	1,994	1,133	7,989	5,890	2,099	
Total other operating expense	7,501	5,142	2,359	18,956	15,168	3,788	
Income before taxes	2,401	2,659	(258)	5,554	5,717	(163)	
Federal and state income tax	934	1,034	(100)	2,161	2,224	(63)	
Net income	\$1,467	\$1,625	\$(158)	\$3,393	\$3,493	\$(100)	
Average assets	\$363,633	\$300,809	\$62,824	\$366,310	\$298,379	\$67,931	
Average loans	350,847	289,595	61,252	355,806	287,362	68,444	
Average deposits	281,939	255,530	26,409	308,102	218,086	90,016	
Average invested capital	27,892	21,519	6,373	26,607	22,138	4,469	
Return on average assets	1.60	% 2.14	% (54)	bp 1.24	% 1.57	% (33)	bp
Return on invested capital	20.87	% 29.96	% (909)	bp 17.05	% 21.10	% (405)	bp
Efficiency ratio	75.71	% 65.94	% 977	bp 76.60	% 72.80	% 380	bp
Net charge-offs (annualized) to average loans	0.01	% –	% 1	bp 0.09	% (0.02	%) 11	bp

Financial Condition

Securities

We maintain a securities portfolio to enhance profitability, support customer transactions, manage interest rate risk, provide liquidity and comply with regulatory requirements. Securities are classified as trading, held for investment, or available for sale. See Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements for the composition of the securities portfolio as of September 30, 2011.

We intend to sell trading securities to our customers for a profit. Trading securities are carried at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in current period income.

At September 30, 2011, the carrying value of investment (held-to-maturity) securities was \$453 million and the fair value was \$483 million. Investment securities consist primarily of Oklahoma municipal bonds and Texas school construction bonds. Substantially all of these bonds are general obligations of the issuers. The investment security portfolio is diversified among issuers. The largest obligation of any single issuer is \$30 million. Approximately \$93 million of the Texas school construction bonds are also guaranteed by the Texas Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program supervised by the State Board of Education for the State of Texas. As discussed in greater detail in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, we transferred \$120 million of U.S. government agency residential mortgage-backed securities to the investment portfolio during the third quarter of 2011.

Available for sale securities, which may be sold prior to maturity, are carried at fair value. Unrealized gains or losses, net of deferred taxes, are recorded as accumulated other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity. The amortized cost of available for sale securities totaled \$9.3 billion at September 30, 2011, an increase of \$37 million over June 30, 2011. At September 30, 2011, residential mortgage-backed securities represented 99% of total available for sale securities.

A primary risk of holding residential mortgage-backed securities comes from extension during periods of rising interest rates or prepayment during periods of falling interest rates. We evaluate this risk through extensive modeling of risk both before making an investment and throughout the life of the security. Current interest rates are historically low and prices for residential mortgage-backed securities are historically high resulting in low effective durations. Our best estimate of the duration of the residential mortgage-backed securities portfolio at September 30, 2011 is 1.4 years. Management estimates the duration extends to 3.1 years assuming an immediate 200 basis point upward shock. The estimated duration contracts to 0.8 years assuming a 50 basis point decline in the current low rate environment.

Residential mortgage-backed securities also have credit risk from delinquency or default of the underlying loans. We mitigate this risk by primarily investing in securities issued by U.S. government agencies. Principal and interest payments on the underlying loans are fully guaranteed. At September 30, 2011, approximately \$8.7 billion of the amortized cost of the Company's residential mortgage-backed securities were issued by U.S. government agencies. The fair value of these residential mortgage-backed securities totaled \$9.0 billion at September 30, 2011.

We also hold amortized cost of \$525 million in residential mortgage-backed securities privately issued by publicly-owned financial institutions, a decrease of \$57 million from June 30, 2011. The decline was primarily due to \$46 million of cash received and \$11 million of other-than-temporary impairment losses charged against earnings during the third quarter of 2011. The fair value of our portfolio of privately issued residential mortgage-backed securities totaled \$457 million at September 30, 2011.

The amortized cost of our portfolio of privately issued residential mortgage-backed securities included \$350 million of Jumbo-A residential mortgage loans and \$174 million of Alt-A residential mortgage loans. Jumbo-A residential mortgage loans generally meet government underwriting standards, but have loan balances that exceed agency maximums. Alt-A mortgage loans generally do not have sufficient documentation to meet government agency underwriting standards. Credit risk on residential mortgage-backed securities originated by private issuers is mitigated by investment in senior tranches with additional collateral support. All of our Alt-A residential mortgage-backed securities were issued with credit support from additional layers of loss-absorbing subordinated tranches, including all Alt-A residential mortgage backed securities held that were originated in 2007 and 2006. The weighted average original credit enhancement of the Alt-A residential mortgage-backed securities was 10.5% and currently stands at 4.5%. The Jumbo-A residential mortgage-backed securities had original credit enhancement of 8.7% and the current level is 8.0%. Approximately 81% of our Alt-A mortgage-backed securities represents pools of fixed-rate residential mortgage loans. None of the adjustable rate mortgages are payment option adjustable rate mortgages ("ARMs"). Approximately 24% of our Jumbo-A residential mortgage-backed securities represent pools of fixed rate residential mortgage loans and none of the adjustable rate mortgages are payment option ARMs.

Privately issued residential mortgage-backed securities with a total amortized cost of \$481 million were rated below investment grade at September 30, 2011 by at least one of the nationally-recognized rating agencies. Net unrealized losses on below investment grade residential mortgage-backed securities totaled \$64 million at September 30, 2011. Net unrealized losses on these same below investment grade securities were \$66 million at June 30, 2011.

The aggregate gross amount of unrealized losses on available for sale securities totaled \$69 million at September 30, 2011. On a quarterly basis, we perform separate evaluations on debt and equity securities to determine if the unrealized losses are temporary as more fully described in Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements. Other-than-temporary impairment charges of \$11 million were recognized in earnings in the third quarter of 2011 related to certain privately issued residential mortgage-backed securities that we do not intend to sell.

Certain U.S. government agency issued residential mortgage-backed securities, identified as mortgage trading securities, have been segregated and designated as economic hedges of changes in the fair value of our mortgage servicing rights. We have elected to carry these securities at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in current period income. These securities are held with the intent that gains or losses will offset changes in the fair value of mortgage servicing rights.

Bank-Owned Life Insurance

We have approximately \$260 million of bank-owned life insurance at September 30, 2011. This investment is expected to provide a long-term source of earnings to support existing employee benefit programs. Approximately \$230 million is held in separate accounts. Our separate account holdings are invested in diversified portfolios of investment-grade fixed income securities and cash equivalents, including U.S. Treasury and Agency securities, residential mortgage-backed securities, corporate debt, asset-backed and commercial mortgage-backed securities. The portfolios are managed by unaffiliated professional managers within parameters established in the portfolio's investment guidelines. The cash surrender value of certain life insurance policies is further supported by a stable value wrap, which protects against changes in the fair value of the investments. At September 30, 2011, the cash surrender value represented by the underlying fair value of investments held in separate accounts was approximately \$252 million. As the underlying fair value of the investments held in a separate account at September 30, 2011 exceeded the net book value of the investments, no cash surrender value was supported by the stable value wrap. The stable value wrap is provided by a domestic financial institution. The remaining cash surrender value of \$30 million primarily represents the cash surrender value of policies held in general accounts and other amounts due from various insurance companies.

Loans

The aggregate loan portfolio before allowance for loan losses totaled \$11.1 billion at September 30, 2011, a \$387 million increase since June 30, 2011.

Table 18 – Loans
(In thousands)

	Sept. 30, 2011	June 30, 2011	March 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2010	Sept. 30, 2010
Commercial:					
Energy	\$1,797,609	\$1,682,842	\$1,759,452	\$1,711,409	\$1,761,926
Services	1,857,478	1,713,057	1,586,785	1,580,921	1,594,215
Wholesale/retail	1,026,229	1,068,186	984,273	1,010,246	1,041,004
Manufacturing	370,729	367,151	380,043	325,191	347,478
Healthcare	907,147	869,308	840,809	809,625	814,456
Integrated food services	199,852	195,774	211,637	204,283	169,956
Other commercial and industrial	316,645	282,278	285,258	292,321	242,973
Total commercial	6,475,689	6,178,596	6,048,257	5,933,996	5,972,008
Commercial real estate:					
Construction and land development	355,215	367,092	394,337	447,864	502,465
Retail	445,794	438,494	420,193	405,540	399,500
Office	425,743	482,505	488,515	457,450	490,429
Multifamily	387,468	335,662	355,240	369,242	352,200
Industrial	225,353	162,167	177,807	182,093	176,594
Other real estate	420,329	397,795	386,890	415,161	401,934
Total commercial real estate	2,259,902	2,183,715	2,222,982	2,277,350	2,323,122
Residential mortgage:					
Permanent mortgage	1,151,168	1,151,176	1,153,269	1,202,559	1,283,389
Permanent mortgages guaranteed by U.S. government agencies	168,690	134,458	63,552	72,385	72,880
Home equity	592,038	582,363	560,500	553,304	527,639
Total residential mortgage	1,911,896	1,867,997	1,777,321	1,828,248	1,883,908
Consumer:					
Indirect automobile	130,296	162,500	198,663	239,576	284,920
Other consumer	346,786	344,736	342,612	363,866	341,886
Total consumer	477,082	507,236	541,275	603,442	626,806
Total	\$11,124,569	\$10,737,544	\$10,589,835	\$10,643,036	\$10,805,844

Outstanding commercial loan balances continued to grow in most geographic regions, increasing \$297 million over June 30, 2011. Commercial real estate loans increased \$76 million during the third quarter of 2011. Residential mortgage loans increased \$44 million over June 30, 2011 due primarily to a \$34 million increase in loans guaranteed by U.S. government agencies. These loans represent loans previously sold to GNMA mortgage pools that are reacquired when certain delinquency criteria are met. Consumer loans decreased \$30 million from June 30, 2011 primarily related to the continued runoff of indirect automobile loans related to the previously announced decision to curtail that business in favor of a customer-focused direct approach to consumer lending. A breakdown of

geographical market follows on Table 19 with discussion of changes in the balance by portfolio and geography.

A breakdown of our loan portfolio by primary market based on where we manage the account follows on Table 19. This breakdown may not always represent the location of the borrower or the collateral.

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Table 19 – Loans by Principal Market
(In thousands)

	Sept. 30, 2011	June 30, 2011	March 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2010	Sept. 30, 2010
Oklahoma:					
Commercial	\$2,807,979	\$2,594,502	\$2,618,045	\$2,581,082	\$2,662,347
Commercial real estate	624,990	619,201	661,254	726,409	748,501
Residential mortgage	1,366,953	1,309,110	1,219,237	1,253,466	1,293,334
Consumer	248,851	267,550	291,412	336,492	349,720
Total Oklahoma	5,048,773	4,790,363	4,789,948	4,897,449	5,053,902
Texas:					
Commercial	2,069,117	2,003,847	1,916,270	1,888,635	1,876,994
Commercial real estate	741,984	711,906	687,817	686,956	715,859
Residential mortgage	273,025	282,934	283,925	297,027	309,815
Consumer	133,286	140,044	141,199	146,986	151,434
Total Texas	3,217,412	3,138,731	3,029,211	3,019,604	3,054,102
New Mexico:					
Commercial	269,690	280,306	262,597	279,432	289,368
Commercial real estate	314,701	311,565	326,104	314,781	314,957
Residential mortgage	93,444	95,021	90,466	88,392	87,851
Consumer	18,142	18,536	19,242	19,583	20,153
Total New Mexico	695,977	705,428	698,409	702,188	712,329
Arkansas:					
Commercial	89,262	74,677	75,889	84,775	91,752
Commercial real estate	124,393	121,286	124,875	116,989	117,137
Residential mortgage	14,428	13,939	14,114	13,155	14,937
Consumer	44,163	52,439	61,746	72,787	84,869
Total Arkansas	272,246	262,341	276,624	287,706	308,695
Colorado:					
Commercial	508,222	515,829	514,100	470,500	457,421
Commercial real estate	188,659	167,414	172,416	197,180	203,866
Residential mortgage	65,327	66,985	67,975	72,310	75,152
Consumer	22,024	19,507	20,145	21,409	15,402
Total Colorado	784,232	769,735	774,636	761,399	751,841
Arizona:					
Commercial	283,867	291,515	251,390	231,117	234,739
Commercial real estate	222,249	205,269	213,442	201,018	188,943
Residential mortgage	85,243	86,415	89,384	89,245	85,184
Consumer	6,625	6,772	5,266	3,445	3,061
Total Arizona	597,984	589,971	559,482	524,825	511,927
Kansas / Missouri:					
Commercial	447,552	417,920	409,966	398,455	359,387

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Commercial real estate	42,926	47,074	37,074	34,017	33,859
Residential mortgage	13,476	13,593	12,220	14,653	17,635
Consumer	3,991	2,388	2,265	2,740	2,167
Total Kansas / Missouri	507,945	480,975	461,525	449,865	413,048
Total BOK Financial loans	\$11,124,569	\$10,737,544	\$10,589,835	\$10,643,036	\$10,805,844

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Commercial

Commercial loans represent loans for working capital, facilities acquisition or expansion, purchases of equipment and other needs of commercial customers primarily located within our geographical footprint. Commercial loans are underwritten individually and represent on-going relationships based on a thorough knowledge of the customer, the customer's industry and market. While commercial loans are generally secured by the customer's assets including real property, inventory, accounts receivable, operating equipment, interests in mineral rights and other property and may also include personal guarantees of the owners and related parties, the primary source of repayment of the loans is the on-going cash flow from operations of the customer's business. Inherent lending risks are centrally monitored on a continuous basis from underwriting throughout the life of the loan for compliance with commercial lending policies.

The commercial loan portfolio grew by \$297 million during the third quarter of 2011. Service sector loans increased \$144 million primarily in the Oklahoma and Texas markets. Energy sector loans increased \$115 million from June 30, 2011 primarily in the Texas and Oklahoma markets, partially offset by a decrease in the Colorado market. Healthcare sector loans increased \$38 million primarily in the Oklahoma and Colorado markets. Wholesale/retail sector loans decreased \$42 million primarily due to a decrease in loans attributed to the Texas market, partially offset by an increase in loans attributed to the Oklahoma and Arizona markets.

The commercial sector of our loan portfolio is distributed as follows in Table 20.

Table 20 – Commercial Loans by Principal Market
(In thousands)

	Oklahoma	Texas	New Mexico	Arkansas	Colorado	Arizona	Kansas/ Missouri	Total
Services	\$587,890	\$611,520	\$166,891	\$14,352	\$204,076	\$121,118	\$151,631	\$1,857,478
Energy	927,707	672,558	–	262	197,082	–	–	1,797,609
Wholesale/retail	443,673	387,526	52,371	33,593	14,013	77,635	17,418	1,026,229
Manufacturing	198,471	84,181	16,217	1,228	22,157	22,378	26,097	370,729
Healthcare	544,769	215,635	8,808	5,834	64,408	45,461	22,232	907,147
Integrated food services	18,065	8,248	–	27	1,910	–	171,602	199,852
Other commercial and industrial	87,404	89,449	25,403	33,966	4,576	17,275	58,572	316,645
Total commercial loans	\$2,807,979	\$2,069,117	\$269,690	\$89,262	\$508,222	\$283,867	\$447,552	\$6,475,689

The services sector of the loan portfolio totaled \$1.9 billion or 17% of total loans and consists of a large number of loans to a variety of businesses, including community foundations, communications, educational, gaming and transportation services. Service sector loans increased \$144 million over June 30, 2011. Approximately \$1.0 billion of the services category is made up of loans with individual balances of less than \$10 million. Service sector loans are generally secured by the assets of the borrower with repayment coming from the cash flows of ongoing operations of the customer's business. Loans in this sector may also be secured by personal guarantees of the owners or related parties.

Supporting the energy industry with loans to producers and other energy-related entities has been a hallmark of the Company since its founding and represents a large portion of our commercial loan portfolio. In addition, energy

production and related industries have a significant impact on the economy in our primary markets. Loans collateralized by oil and gas properties are subject to a semi-annual engineering review by our internal staff of petroleum engineers. This review is utilized as the basis for developing the expected cash flows supporting the loan amount. The projected cash flows are discounted according to risk characteristics of the underlying oil and gas properties. Loans are evaluated to demonstrate with reasonable certainty that crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids can be recovered from known oil and gas reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions at current pricing levels and with existing conventional equipment and operating methods and costs. As part of our evaluation of credit quality, we analyze rigorous stress tests over a range of commodity prices and take proactive steps to mitigate risk when appropriate.

Energy loans totaled \$1.8 billion or 16% of total loans. Outstanding energy loans increased \$115 million during the third quarter of 2011. Unfunded energy loan commitments increased by \$113 million to \$2.2 billion at September 30, 2011.

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Approximately \$1.5 billion of energy loans were to oil and gas producers, up \$98 million over June 30, 2011. Approximately 51% of the committed production loans are secured by properties primarily producing natural gas and 49% of the committed production loans are secured by properties primarily producing oil. Loans to borrowers engaged in wholesale or retail energy sales increased \$3.2 million to \$195 million. Loans to borrowers that provide services to the energy industry increased \$3.5 million during the third quarter of 2011 to \$57 million and loans to borrowers that manufacture equipment primarily for the energy industry increased \$3.1 million during the third quarter of 2011 to \$10 million.

We participate in shared national credits when appropriate to obtain or maintain business relationships with local customers. Shared national credits are defined by banking regulators as credits of more than \$20 million and with three or more non-affiliated banks as participants. At September 30, 2011, the outstanding principal balance of these loans totaled \$1.7 billion. Substantially all of these loans are to borrowers with local market relationships. We serve as the agent lender in approximately 19% of our shared national credits, based on dollars committed. We hold shared credits to the same standard of analysis and perform the same level of review as internally originated credits. Our lending policies generally avoid loans in which we do not have the opportunity to maintain or achieve other business relationships with the customer. In addition to management's quarterly assessment of credit risk, grading of shared national credits is provided annually by banking regulators. Risk grading provided by the regulators in the third quarter of 2011 did not differ significantly from management's assessment.

Commercial Real Estate

Commercial real estate represents loans for the construction of buildings or other improvements to real estate and property held by borrowers for investment purposes generally within our geographical footprint. We require collateral values in excess of the loan amounts, demonstrated cash flows in excess of expected debt service requirements, equity investment in the project and a portion of the project already sold, leased or permanent financing already secured. The expected cash flows from all significant new or renewed income producing property commitments are stress tested to reflect the risks in varying interest rates, vacancy rates and rental rates. As with commercial loans, inherent lending risks are centrally monitored on a continuous basis from underwriting throughout the life of the loan for compliance with applicable lending policies.

Commercial real estate loans totaled \$2.3 billion or 20% of the loan portfolio at September 30, 2011. Over the past five years, the percentage of commercial real estate loans to our total loan portfolio ranged from 20% to 23%. The outstanding balance of commercial real estate loans increased \$76 million over the second quarter of 2011. The commercial real estate sector of our loan portfolio is distributed as follows in Table 21.

Table 21 – Commercial Real Estate Loans by Principal Market
(In thousands)

	Oklahoma	Texas	New Mexico	Arkansas	Colorado	Arizona	Kansas/ Missouri	Total
Construction and land development	\$ 107,623	\$67,282	\$60,700	\$13,684	\$69,636	\$29,509	\$6,781	\$355,215
Retail	113,490	184,739	55,010	11,891	7,859	63,059	9,746	445,794
Office	74,376	168,113	80,569	12,063	50,739	39,817	66	425,743
Multifamily	133,532	115,756	20,431	56,931	8,072	43,817	8,929	387,468
Industrial	71,241	105,970	29,551	288	1,034	9,164	8,105	225,353
Other real estate	124,728	100,124	68,440	29,536	51,319	36,883	9,299	420,329
Total commercial real estate loans	\$ 624,990	\$741,984	\$314,701	\$124,393	\$188,659	\$222,249	\$42,926	\$2,259,902

Construction and land development loans, which consist primarily of residential construction properties and developed building lots, decreased \$12 million from June 30, 2011 to \$355 million at September 30, 2011 primarily due to payments. In addition, \$2.3 million of construction and land development loans were charged-off and \$1.4 million were transferred to other real estate owned in the third quarter of 2011. This sector of the loan portfolio is expected to continue to decrease as construction projects currently in process are completed.

Loans secured by industrial properties increased \$63 million from June 30, 2011, primarily in the Texas and New Mexico markets. Loans secured by multifamily residential properties increased \$52 million, primarily concentrated in the Oklahoma market. Loans secured by offices increased \$57 million during the third quarter, primarily in the Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma markets.

Residential Mortgage and Consumer

Residential mortgage loans provide funds for our customers to purchase or refinance their primary residence or to borrow against the equity in their home. Residential mortgage loans are secured by a first or second-mortgage on the customer's primary residence. Consumer loans include direct loans secured by and for the purchase of automobiles, recreational and marine equipment as well as other unsecured loans. Consumer loans also include indirect automobile loans made through primary dealers. Residential mortgage and consumer loans are made in accordance with underwriting policies we believe to be conservative and are fully documented. Credit scoring is assessed based on significant credit characteristics including credit history, residential and employment stability.

Residential mortgage loans totaled \$1.9 billion, up \$44 million over June 30, 2011. In general, we sell the majority of our conforming fixed-rate loan originations in the secondary market and retain the majority of our non-conforming and adjustable-rate mortgage loans. We have no concentration in sub-prime residential mortgage loans. Our mortgage loan portfolio does not include payment option adjustable rate mortgage loans or adjustable rate mortgage loans with initial rates that are below market.

The majority of our permanent mortgage loan portfolio is primarily composed of various non-conforming mortgage programs to support customer relationships including jumbo mortgage loans, non-builder construction loans and special loan programs for high net worth individuals or certain professionals. The aggregate outstanding balance of loans in these programs is \$1.0 billion. Jumbo loans may be fixed or variable rate and are fully amortizing. The size of jumbo loans exceed maximums set under government sponsored entity standards, but otherwise generally conform to those standards. These loans generally require a minimum FICO score of 720 and a maximum debt-to-income ratio ("DTI") of 38%. Loan-to-value ratios ("LTV") are tiered from 60% to 100%, depending on the market. Special mortgage programs include fixed and variable rate fully amortizing loans tailored to the needs of certain healthcare professionals. Variable rate loans are fully indexed at origination and may have fixed rates for three to ten years, then adjust annually thereafter.

Approximately \$87 million or 8% of the non-guaranteed portion of the permanent mortgage loans consist of first lien, fixed rate residential mortgage loans originated under various community development programs. The outstanding balance of these loans is down from \$91 million at June 30, 2011. These loans were underwritten to standards approved by various U.S. government agencies under these programs and include full documentation. However, these loans do have a higher risk of delinquency and losses in the event of default than traditional residential mortgage loans. The initial maximum LTV of loans in these programs was 103%.

At September 30, 2011, \$169 million of permanent residential mortgage loans are guaranteed by U.S. government agencies. We have minimal credit exposure on loans guaranteed by the agencies. This amount includes \$36 million of residential mortgage loans previously sold into GNMA mortgage pools. The Company may repurchase these loans when certain defined delinquency criteria are met. Because of this repurchase right, the Company is deemed to have regained effective control over these loans and must include them on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The remaining amount represents loans that the Company has repurchased from GNMA mortgage pools. The increase in guaranteed residential mortgage loans is due to a growing volume of delinquent loans and time requirements to either modify or foreclose. We do not initiate foreclosure on loans with pending modification requests.

Home equity loans totaled \$592 million at September 30, 2011, a \$9.7 million increase over June 30, 2011. These loans are generally first or second lien loans with a maximum LTV of 100%, including consideration of any superior liens. These loans require a minimum FICO score of 700 and a maximum DTI of 40%. The maximum loan amount available for our home equity loan products is generally \$400 thousand.

Indirect automobile loans decreased \$32 million from June 30, 2011, primarily due to the previously-disclosed decision by the Company to exit the business in the first quarter of 2009 in favor of a customer-focused direct lending approach. Other consumer loans increased \$2.1 million during the third quarter of 2011.

The composition of residential mortgage and consumer loans at September 30, 2011 is as follows in Table 22. All permanent residential mortgage loans originated and serviced by our mortgage banking unit are attributed to the Oklahoma market. Other permanent residential mortgage loans originated by the Bank are attributed to their respective principal market.

Table 22 – Residential Mortgage and Consumer Loans by Principal Market
(In thousands)

	Oklahoma	Texas	New Mexico	Arkansas	Colorado	Arizona	Kansas/ Missouri	Total
Residential mortgage:								
Permanent mortgage	\$836,727	\$173,857	\$10,403	\$9,679	\$43,300	\$69,477	\$7,725	\$1,151,168
Permanent mortgages guaranteed by U.S. government agencies	168,690	–	–	–	–	–	–	168,690
Home equity	361,536	99,168	83,041	4,749	22,027	15,766	5,751	592,038
Total residential mortgage	\$1,366,953	\$273,025	\$93,444	\$14,428	\$65,327	\$85,243	\$13,476	\$1,911,896
Consumer:								
Indirect automobile	\$71,256	\$21,616	\$–	\$37,424	\$–	\$–	\$–	\$130,296
Other consumer	177,595	111,670	18,142	6,739	22,024	6,625	3,991	346,786
Total consumer	\$248,851	\$133,286	\$18,142	\$44,163	\$22,024	\$6,625	\$3,991	\$477,082

Loan Commitments

We enter into certain off-balance sheet arrangements in the normal course of business. These arrangements included unfunded loan commitments which totaled \$5.7 billion and standby letters of credit which totaled \$509 million at September 30, 2011. Loan commitments may be unconditional obligations to provide financing or conditional obligations that depend on the borrower's financial condition, collateral value or other factors. Standby letters of credit are unconditional commitments to guarantee the performance of our customer to a third party. Since some of these commitments are expected to expire before being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. Approximately \$1.5 million of the outstanding standby letters of credit were issued on behalf of customers whose loans are nonperforming at September 30, 2011.

As more fully described in Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, we have off-balance sheet commitments related to certain residential mortgage loans originated under community development loan programs that were sold to a U.S. government agency with full recourse. These mortgage loans were underwritten to standards approved by the agencies, including full documentation and originated under programs available only for owner-occupied properties. The Company no longer sells residential mortgage loans with recourse other than obligations under standard representations and warranties. We are obligated to repurchase these loans for the life of these loans in the event of foreclosure for the unpaid principal and interest at the time of foreclosure. At September 30, 2011, the principal balance of residential mortgage loans sold subject to recourse obligations totaled \$262 million, down from \$274 million at June 30, 2011. Substantially all of these loans are to borrowers in our primary markets including \$185 million to borrowers in Oklahoma, \$26 million to borrowers in Arkansas, \$16 million to borrowers in New Mexico, \$14 million to borrowers in the Kansas/Missouri area and \$12 million to borrowers in Texas.

Under certain conditions, we also have an off-balance sheet obligation to repurchase residential mortgage loans sold to government sponsored entities through our mortgage banking activities due to standard representations and warranties made under contractual agreements. As of September 30, 2011, less than 10% of purchase requests made in 2010 and 2011 have resulted in actual repurchases or indemnification by the Company. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011, we have repurchased 6 loans for \$593 thousand from the agencies and recognized \$135 thousand of losses. At September 30, 2011, we have unresolved deficiency requests from the agencies on 203 loans with an aggregate outstanding balance of \$33 million. During 2010, the Company established an accrual for credit losses related to potential loan repurchases under representations and warranties which is included in Other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and in Mortgage banking costs in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings. This accrual totaled \$2.1 million at September 30, 2011.

Customer Derivative Programs

We offer programs that permit our customers to hedge various risks, including fluctuations in energy, cattle and other agricultural product prices, interest rates and foreign exchange rates, or to take positions in derivative contracts. Each of these programs work essentially the same way. Derivative contracts are executed between the customers and the Company. Offsetting contracts are executed between the Company and selected counterparties to minimize the risk to us of changes in commodity prices, interest rates or foreign exchange rates. The counterparty contracts are identical to the customer contracts, except for a fixed pricing spread or a fee paid to us as compensation for administrative costs, credit risk and profit.

The customer derivative programs create credit risk for potential amounts due to the Company from our customers and from the counterparties. Customer credit risk is monitored through existing credit policies and procedures. The effects of changes in commodity prices, interest rates or foreign exchange rates are evaluated across a range of possible options to determine the maximum exposure we are willing to have individually to any customer. Customers may also be required to provide margin collateral to further limit our credit risk.

Counterparty credit risk is evaluated through existing policies and procedures. This evaluation considers the total relationship between BOK Financial and each of the counterparties. Individual limits are established by management, approved by Credit Administration and reviewed by the Asset / Liability Committee. Margin collateral is required if the exposure between the Company and any counterparty exceeds established limits. Based on declines in the counterparties' credit ratings, these limits may be reduced and additional margin collateral may be required.

A deterioration of the credit standing of one or more of the customers or counterparties to these contracts may result in BOK Financial recognizing a loss as the fair value of the affected contracts may no longer move in tandem with the offsetting contracts. This occurs if the credit standing of the customer or counterparty deteriorated such that either the fair value of underlying collateral no longer supported the contract or the customer or counterparty's ability to provide margin collateral was impaired.

Derivative contracts are carried at fair value. At September 30, 2011, the net fair values of derivative contracts reported as assets under these programs totaled \$364 million, up from \$227 million at June 30, 2011. Derivative contracts carried as assets included interest rate contracts with fair values of \$220 million, energy contracts with fair values of \$103 million and foreign exchange contracts with fair values of \$66 million. The aggregate net fair values of derivative contracts held under these programs reported as liabilities totaled \$342 million.

At September 30, 2011, total derivative assets were reduced by \$37 million of cash collateral received from counterparties and total derivative liabilities were reduced by \$56 million of cash collateral paid to counterparties related to instruments executed with the same counterparty under a master netting agreement.

A table showing the notional and fair value of derivative assets and liabilities on both a gross and net basis is presented in Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The fair value of derivative contracts reported as assets under these programs, net of cash margin held by the Company, by category of debtor at September 30, 2011 follows in Table 23.

Table 23 – Fair Value of Derivative Contracts
(In thousands)

Customers	\$ 156,693
Banks and other financial institutions	148,814
Exchanges	66,930

Energy companies	9,973
Other	3,546
Fair value of customer hedge asset derivative contracts, net	\$385,956

At September 30, 2011, the largest exposure to a single counterparty, a large domestic financial institution, totaled \$14 million and our aggregate gross exposure to all European banks totaled \$4.9 million. In addition, we had exposure to an exchange whose parent filed bankruptcy on October 31, 2011. Based on currently available information, we expect that any loss that may be experienced would be immaterial to the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

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Our customer derivative program also introduces liquidity and capital risk. We are required to provide cash margin to certain counterparties when the net negative fair value of the contracts exceeds established limits. Also, changes in commodity prices affect the amount of regulatory capital we are required to hold as support for the fair value of our derivative assets. These risks are modeled as part of the management of these programs. Based on current prices, a decrease in market prices equivalent to \$13 per barrel of oil would increase the fair value of derivative assets by \$87 million. An increase in prices equivalent to \$147 per barrel of oil would increase the fair value of derivative assets by \$246 million as current prices move away from the fixed prices embedded in our existing contracts. Liquidity requirements of this program are also affected by our credit rating. A decrease in credit rating from A1 to below investment grade would increase our obligation to post cash margin on existing contracts by approximately \$41 million.

Summary of Loan Loss Experience

We maintain separate allowances for loan losses and off-balance sheet credit risk. The combined allowance for loan losses and off-balance sheet credit losses totaled \$287 million or 2.58% of outstanding loans and 125.16% of nonaccruing loans at September 30, 2011. The allowance for loans losses was \$271 million and the allowance for off-balance sheet credit losses was \$16 million. At June 30, 2011, the combined allowance for credit losses was \$297 million or 2.77% of outstanding loans and 148.55% of nonaccruing loans at June 30, 2011. The allowance for loan losses was \$287 million and the allowance for off-balance sheet credit losses was \$10 million. The increase in allowance for off-balance sheet credit losses is due to a recent Oklahoma Supreme Court ruling that reversed a \$7.1 million loan settlement agreement between the Company and the City of Tulsa. The refund of this settlement will increase future net charge-offs.

The provision for credit losses is the amount necessary to maintain the allowances for loan losses and off-balance sheet credit risk at an amount determined by management to be appropriate based on its evaluation. The provision includes the combined charge to expense for both the allowance for loan losses and the allowance for off-balance sheet credit losses. All losses incurred from lending activities will ultimately be reflected in charge-offs against the allowance for loan losses following funds advanced against outstanding commitments. Over the most recent five quarters, the general trend of net charge-offs has stabilized from their elevated levels. After considering all credit factors, no provision for credit losses was recorded in the third quarter of 2011. The provision for credit losses totaled \$2.7 million for the second quarter of 2011 and \$20.0 million for the third quarter of 2010.

Table 24 – Summary of Loan Loss Experience
(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended				
	Sept. 30, 2011	June 30, 2011	March 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2010	Sept. 30, 2010
Allowance for loan losses:					
Beginning balance	\$286,611	\$289,549	\$292,971	\$299,154	\$299,489
Loans charged off:					
Commercial	5,083	3,302	2,352	4,802	5,435
Commercial real estate	2,335	3,380	6,893	9,462	8,704
Residential mortgage	3,403	3,381	2,948	2,030	7,380
Consumer	3,202	2,711	3,039	3,859	3,820
Total	14,023	12,774	15,232	20,153	25,339
Recoveries of loans previously charged off:					
Commercial	1,404	2,187	1,571	2,933	2,309
Commercial real estate	911	306	343	1,327	1,086
Residential mortgage	283	254	1,082	338	316
Consumer	1,271	1,509	1,918	1,342	1,493
Total	3,869	4,256	4,914	5,940	5,204
Net loans charged off	10,154	8,518	10,318	14,213	20,135
Provision for loan losses	(5,001)	5,580	6,896	8,030	19,800
Ending balance	\$271,456	\$286,611	\$289,549	\$292,971	\$299,154
Allowance for off-balance sheet credit losses:					
Beginning balance	\$10,745	\$13,625	\$14,271	\$15,302	\$15,102
Provision for off-balance sheet credit losses	5,001	(2,880)	(646)	(1,031)	200
Ending balance	\$15,746	\$10,745	\$13,625	\$14,271	\$15,302
Total provision for credit losses	\$–	\$2,700	\$6,250	\$6,999	\$20,000
Allowance for loan losses to loans outstanding at period-end	2.44	% 2.67	% 2.73	% 2.75	% 2.77
Net charge-offs (annualized) to average loans	0.37	0.32	0.39	0.53	0.74
Total provision for credit losses (annualized) to average loans	–	0.10	0.23	0.26	0.74
Recoveries to gross charge-offs	27.59	33.32	32.26	29.47	20.54
Allowance for off-balance sheet credit losses to off-balance sheet credit commitments	0.25	0.18	0.24	0.25	0.28
Combined allowance for credit losses to loans outstanding at period-end	2.58	2.77	2.86	2.89	2.91

Allowance for Loan Losses

The appropriateness of the allowance for loan losses is assessed by management based on an ongoing quarterly evaluation of the probable estimated losses inherent in the portfolio. The allowance consists of specific allowances attributed to certain impaired loans, general allowances based on risk concentration and non-specific allowances based on general economic and related factors. An independent Credit Administration department is responsible for performing this evaluation for the entire company to ensure that the methodology is applied consistently. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011, there have been no material changes in the approach or techniques utilized in developing the allowance for the loan losses.

Specific allowances for impaired loans are measured by an evaluation of estimated future cash flows discounted at the loan's initial effective interest rate or the fair value of collateral for certain collateral-dependent loans. Historical statistics may be used in limited situations to assist in estimating future cash flows or collateral values, such as when a collateral dependent impaired loan is identified at the end of the reporting period. We use historical statistics as a practical way to estimate impairment until an updated appraisal of collateral value is received or a full assessment of future cash flows is completed. Estimates of future cash flows and collateral values require significant judgments and are subject to volatility.

Loans are considered to be impaired when it is probable that we will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. This is substantially the same criteria used to determine when a loan should be placed on nonaccrual status. Generally, all nonaccruing commercial and commercial real estate loans are considered impaired. Substantially all impaired loans are collateralized. Collateral includes real property, inventory, accounts receivable, operating equipment, interests in mineral rights, and other property. Collateral may also include personal guaranties by borrowers and related parties.

Delinquency status is not a significant consideration in the evaluation of impairment or risk-grading of commercial or commercial real estate loans. These evaluations are based on an assessment of the borrowers' paying capacity and attempt to identify changes in credit risk before payments become delinquent. Changes in the delinquency trends of residential mortgage loans and consumer loans may indicate increases or decreases in expected losses.

Impaired loans are charged-off when the loan balance or a portion of the loan balance is no longer supported by the paying capacity of the borrower based on a quarterly evaluation of available cash resources or collateral value. Collateral value of real property is generally based on third party appraisals that conform to Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice, less estimated selling costs. Appraised values are on an "as is" basis and are not adjusted by us. Collateral value of mineral rights is generally determined by our internal staff of engineers based on projected cash flows from proven oil and gas reserves under existing economic and operating conditions. The value of other collateral is generally determined by our special assets staff based on projected liquidation cash flows under current market conditions. Collateral values and available cash resources that support impaired loans are evaluated quarterly. Updated appraisals are obtained at least annually, or more frequently if market conditions indicate collateral values may have declined. The excess of the outstanding principal balance over the fair value of collateral, less estimated selling costs and available cash resources of the borrower is charged-off against the allowance for loan losses.

No allowances are attributed to impaired loans that are carried at amounts management expects to recover. However, the remaining balance continues to be classified as nonaccruing until full recovery of principal and interest, including the charged-off portion of the loan, is probable.

Impaired loans totaled \$204 million at September 30, 2011 and \$176 million at June 30, 2011. At September 30, 2011, \$30 million of impaired loans had specific allowances of \$6.7 million and \$174 million had no specific allowances because the loans balances represent amounts we expect to recover. At June 30, 2011, \$30 million of impaired loans had specific allowances of \$6.7 million and \$146 million of impaired loans had no specific allowances because the loan balances represent amounts we expect to recover.

General allowances for unimpaired loans were based on migration models. Separate migration models are used to determine general allowances for commercial and commercial real estate loans, residential mortgage loans and consumer loans. Substantially all commercial and commercial real estate loans and certain residential mortgage and consumer loans are risk-graded based on an evaluation of the borrowers' ability to repay the loans. Migration factors are determined for each risk grade to determine the inherent loss based on historical trends using an eight-quarter aggregate accumulation of net losses as the basis for the migration factors. Losses incurred in more recent periods are more heavily weighted by a sum-of-periods-digits formula. The greater of the loss factors based on migration trends or a minimum migration factor based on long-term history is assigned to each risk grade. The resulting general allowances may be adjusted upward or downward by management to account for the limitations in migration models which were based entirely on historical data, such as their limited accuracy at the beginning and ending of credit cycles.

The general allowance for residential mortgage loans was based on an eight-quarter average percent of loss. The general allowance for consumer loans was based on an eight-quarter average percent loss with separate migration

factors determined by major product line, such as indirect automobile loans and direct consumer loans.

The aggregate amount of general allowances for all unimpaired loans totaled \$243 million at September 30, 2011 and \$253 million at June 30, 2011.

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Nonspecific allowances are maintained for risks beyond factors specific to a particular loan or loan class. These factors include trends in the economy in our primary lending areas and overall growth in the loan portfolio. Nonspecific allowances may also be utilized to make adjustments to loss rates determined based on historical information, including consideration of the duration of the business cycle on loss rates. Nonspecific factors also consider current economic conditions and other relevant factors. Nonspecific allowances totaled \$22 million at September 30, 2011 and \$27 million at June 30, 2011.

An allocation of the allowance for loan losses by loan category is included in Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our loan monitoring process also identified loans that possess more than the normal amount of risk due to deterioration in the financial condition of the borrower or the value of the collateral. Because the borrowers are still performing in accordance with the original terms of the loans agreements, and no loss of principal or interest is anticipated, these loans were not included in nonperforming assets. Known information does, however, cause management concern as to the borrowers' ability to comply with current repayment terms. The potential problem loans totaled \$172 million and September 30, 2011 and \$171 million at June 30, 2011. The current composition of potential problem loans by primary industry included wholesale / retail - \$37 million, services - \$34 million, construction and land development - \$30 million, other commercial real estate - \$17 million, residential mortgage - \$15 million and commercial real estate secured by office buildings - \$14 million.

Net Loans Charged Off

Loans are charged off against the allowance for loan losses when the loan balance or a portion of the loan balance is no longer covered by the paying capacity of the borrower based on an evaluation of available cash resources and collateral value. Loans are evaluated quarterly and charge-offs are taken in the quarter in which the loss is identified.

Net loans charged off during the third quarter of 2011 totaled \$10.2 million compared to \$8.5 million in the previous quarter and \$20.1 million in the third quarter of 2010. The ratio of net loans charged off (annualized) to average outstanding loans was 0.37% for the third quarter of 2011 compared with 0.32% for the second quarter of 2011 and 0.74% for the third quarter of 2010. Net loans charged off in the third quarter of 2011 increased \$1.6 million over the previous quarter.

Net loans charged off by category and principal market area during the third quarter of 2011 follow in Table 25.

Table 25 – Net Loans Charged Off
(In thousands)

	Oklahoma	Texas	Colorado	Arkansas	New Mexico	Arizona	Kansas/ Missouri	Total
Commercial	\$ 2,253	\$842	\$(3)	\$(1)	\$136	\$457	\$(5)	\$3,679
Commercial real estate	716	(284)	349	49	(39)	633	–	1,424
Residential mortgage	2,495	96	(2)	(3)	472	62	–	3,120
Consumer	1,083	565	23	85	166	(1)	10	1,931
Total net loans charged off	\$ 6,547	\$1,219	\$367	\$130	\$735	\$1,151	\$5	\$10,154

Net commercial loans charged off during the third quarter of 2011 increased \$2.6 million over the prior quarter and composed primarily of \$2.0 million from the Services sector of the loan portfolio primarily in the Oklahoma market.

Net charge-offs of commercial real estate loans decreased \$1.7 million from the second quarter of 2011 and included \$847 thousand of land and residential construction sector loans primarily in the Colorado and Arizona markets and \$625 million of loans secured by multifamily properties primarily in the Oklahoma market.

Residential mortgage net charge-offs were flat compared to the previous quarter and consumer loan net charge-offs, which includes indirect auto loan and deposit account overdraft losses, increased \$729 thousand over the previous quarter. All residential mortgage net charge-offs related to loans serviced by our mortgage company across our geographical footprint are attributed to the Oklahoma market.

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Nonperforming Assets

Table 26 – Nonperforming Assets
(In thousands)

	Sept. 30, 2011	June 30, 2011	Mar. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2010	Sept. 30, 2010
Nonaccrual loans:					
Commercial	\$83,736	\$53,365	\$57,449	\$38,455	\$49,361
Commercial real estate	110,048	110,363	125,504	150,366	177,709
Residential mortgage	31,731	31,693	37,824	37,426	38,898
Consumer	3,960	4,749	5,185	4,567	2,784
Total nonaccrual loans	229,475	200,170	225,962	230,814	268,752
Renegotiated loans ²	30,477	22,261	21,705	22,261	25,252
Total nonperforming loans	259,952	222,431	247,667	253,075	294,004
Other nonperforming assets	127,943	129,026	131,420	141,394	126,859
Total nonperforming assets	\$387,895	\$351,457	\$379,087	\$394,469	\$420,863
Nonaccrual loans by principal market:					
Oklahoma	\$73,794	\$41,411	\$49,585	\$60,805	\$72,264
Texas	29,783	32,385	34,404	33,157	36,979
New Mexico	17,242	17,244	17,510	19,283	23,792
Arkansas	26,831	24,842	29,769	7,914	9,990
Colorado	36,854	37,472	40,629	49,416	55,631
Arizona	44,929	43,307	54,065	60,239	70,038
Kansas / Missouri	42	3,509	–	–	58
Total nonaccrual loans	\$229,475	\$200,170	\$225,962	\$230,814	\$268,752
Nonaccrual loans by loan portfolio sector:					
Commercial:					
Energy	\$3,900	\$345	\$415	\$465	\$8,189
Manufacturing	27,691	4,366	4,545	2,116	2,454
Wholesale / retail	27,088	25,138	30,411	8,486	5,584
Integrated food services	–	–	6	13	58
Services	18,181	16,254	15,720	19,262	23,925
Healthcare	5,715	5,962	2,574	3,534	2,608
Other	1,161	1,300	3,778	4,579	6,543
Total commercial	83,736	53,365	57,449	38,455	49,361
Commercial real estate:					
Land development and construction	72,207	76,265	90,707	99,579	116,252
Retail	6,492	4,642	5,276	4,978	8,041
Office	11,967	11,473	14,628	19,654	24,942
Multifamily	4,036	4,717	1,900	6,725	6,924
Industrial	–	–	–	4,087	4,151
Other commercial real estate	15,346	13,266	12,993	15,343	17,399
Total commercial real estate	110,048	110,363	125,504	150,366	177,709
Residential mortgage:					
Permanent mortgage	27,486	27,991	33,466	32,111	36,654
Home equity	4,245	3,702	4,358	5,315	2,244
Total residential mortgage	31,731	31,693	37,824	37,426	38,898
Consumer	3,960	4,749	5,185	4,567	2,784
Total nonaccrual loans	\$229,475	\$200,170	\$225,962	\$230,814	\$268,752

Ratios:

Allowance for loan losses to nonaccruing loans	118.29	%	143.18	%	128.14	%	129.75	%	111.31	%
Nonaccruing loans to period-end loans	2.06	%	1.86	%	2.13	%	2.17	%	2.49	%
Accruing loans 90 days or more past due ¹	\$ 1,401		\$ 2,341		\$ 8,043		\$ 7,966		\$ 5,579	

¹Excludes residential mortgages guaranteed by agencies of the U.S. Government.

²Includes residential mortgages guaranteed by agencies of the U.S. Government. These loans have been modified to extend payment terms and/or reduce interest rates.

	26,670		18,716		18,304		18,551		21,706
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Nonperforming assets increased \$36 million during the third quarter of 2011 to \$388 million or 3.45% of outstanding loans and repossessed assets at September 30, 2011. Nonaccruing loans totaled \$229 million, renegotiated residential mortgage loans totaled \$30 million (composed primarily of \$27 million of residential mortgage loans guaranteed by U.S. government agencies) and real estate and other repossessed assets totaled \$128 million. The Company generally retains nonperforming assets to maximize potential recovery which may cause future nonperforming assets to increase.

Loans are classified as nonaccruing when it becomes probable that we will not collect the full contractual principal and interest. As more fully discussed in Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, we may modify nonaccruing commercial and commercial real estate loans in troubled debt restructuring. Modifications include extension of payment terms and renewal of matured nonaccruing loans. We may grant interest rate concessions. We generally do not forgive principal or accrued but unpaid interest. Renewed or modified nonaccruing loans are charged off when the loan balance is no longer covered by the paying capacity of the borrower based on a quarterly evaluation of available cash resources and collateral value. Renewed or modified nonperforming loans generally remain on nonaccrual status until full collection of principal and interest in accordance with the original terms, including principal previously charged off, is probable.

We generally do not modify consumer loans to troubled borrowers.

Renegotiated loans represent accruing residential mortgage loans modified in troubled debt restructurings. See Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statement for additional discussion of troubled debt restructurings. Generally, we modify residential mortgage loans primarily by reducing interest rates and extending the number of payments in accordance with U.S. government agency guidelines. No unpaid principal or interest is forgiven. Interest continues to accrue based on the modified terms of the loan. If it becomes probable that we will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the modified loan terms, the loan is placed on nonaccrual status and included in nonaccrual loans. Loans guaranteed by U.S. government agencies under residential mortgage loan programs may be sold once they become eligible according to U.S. agency guidelines.

A rollforward of nonperforming assets for the third quarter of 2011 follows in Table 27.

Table 27 – Rollforward of Nonperforming Assets
(In thousands)

	For the Three Months Ended Sept. 30, 2011			
	Nonaccruing Loans	Renegotiated Loans	Real Estate and Other Repossessed Assets	Total Nonperforming Assets
Balance, June 30, 2011	\$ 200,170	\$ 22,261	\$ 129,026	\$ 351,457
Additions	61,836	14,230	–	76,066
Payments	(10,224)	(999)	–	(12,080)
Charge-offs	(14,023)	–	–	(14,023)
Net writedowns and losses	–	–	(1,415)	(1,415)
Foreclosure of nonaccruing loans	(7,413)	–	7,413	–
Foreclosure of loans guaranteed by U.S. government agencies	–	–	16,344	16,344
Proceeds from sales	–	(5,417)	(22,857)	(28,274)
	116	(116)	–	–

Net transfers to nonaccruing loans				
Other, net	(987)	518	(568)	(180)
Balance, Sept. 30, 2011	\$ 229,475	\$ 30,477	\$ 127,943	\$ 387,895

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For the Nine Months Ended Sept. 30, 2011

	Nonaccruing Loans	Renegotiated Loans	Real Estate and Other Reposessed Assets	Total Nonperforming Assets
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ 230,814	\$ 22,261	\$ 141,394	\$ 394,469
Additions	143,321	24,145	–	167,466
Payments	(62,139)	(1,596)	–	(64,592)
Charge-offs	(42,029)	–	–	(42,029)
Net writedowns and losses	–	–	(9,144)	(9,144)
Foreclosure of nonaccruing loans	(41,307)	–	41,307	–
Foreclosure of loans guaranteed by U.S. government agencies	–	–	16,344	16,344
Proceeds from sales	–	(13,332)	(49,811)	(63,143)
Net transfers to nonaccruing loans	499	(499)	–	–
Transfers to available for sale securities ¹	–	–	(11,723)	(11,723)
Other, net	316	(502)	(424)	247
Balance, Sept. 30, 2011	\$ 229,475	\$ 30,477	\$ 127,943	\$ 387,895

¹ During the first quarter of 2011, \$12 million of cost basis shares of an entity in which we hold an equity interest were transferred to the available for sales portfolio as the shares are listed for trading on a national stock exchange.

We foreclose on loans guaranteed by U.S. government agencies in accordance with agency guidelines. Generally these loans are not eligible for modification programs. Principal is guaranteed by agencies of the U.S. government, subject to limitations and credit risk is minimal. These properties will be conveyed to the agencies once applicable criteria have been met. During the third quarter of 2011, government guaranteed real estate increased \$16.3 million as loans repurchased from GNMA pools continued through the foreclosure process.

Nonaccruing loans totaled \$229 million or 2.06% of outstanding loans at September 30, 2011 and \$200 million or 1.86% of outstanding loans at June 30, 2011. Nonaccruing loans increased \$29 million from June 30, 2011 primarily due to a \$32 million increase in the Oklahoma market. A single credit in the manufacturing sector represents \$24 million of the increase in nonaccruing loans.

The distribution of nonaccruing loans among our various markets follows in Table 28.

Table 28 – Nonaccruing Loans by Principal Market
(Dollars In thousands)

	Sept. 30, 2011		June 30, 2011		Change	
	Amount	% of outstanding loans	Amount	% of outstanding loans	Amount	% of outstanding loans
Oklahoma	\$73,794	1.46	\$41,411	0.86	\$32,383	60
Texas	29,783	0.93	32,385	1.03	(2,602)	(10)
New Mexico	17,242	2.48	17,244	2.44	(2)	4

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Arkansas	26,831	9.86	24,842	9.47	1,989	39
Colorado	36,854	4.70	37,472	4.87	(618)	(17)
Arizona	44,929	7.51	43,307	7.34	1,622	17
Kansas / Missouri	42	0.01	3,509	0.73	(3,467)	(72)
Total	\$229,475	2.06	% \$200,170	1.86	% \$29,305	20 bp

The majority of nonaccruing loans are concentrated primarily in Oklahoma, Arizona, Colorado and Texas markets. Nonaccruing loans in the Arizona and Colorado markets consisted primarily of commercial real estate loans. Nonaccruing loans in the Oklahoma market are primarily composed of \$26 million of manufacturing sector loans, \$20 million of permanent residential mortgage loans and \$13 million of commercial real estate loans. All residential loans originated and serviced by our mortgage company across our geographical footprint are attributed to the Oklahoma market.

Commercial

Nonaccruing commercial loans totaled \$84 million or 1.29% of total commercial loans at September 30, 2011 and \$53 million or 0.86% of total commercial loans at June 30, 2011. At September 30, 2011, nonaccruing commercial loans were primarily composed of \$28 million or 7.47% of total manufacturing sector loans, \$27 million or 2.64% of total wholesale/retail sector loans and \$18 million or 0.98% of total services sector loans. Nonaccruing wholesale/retail sector loans are primarily composed of a single customer relationship in the Arkansas market totaling \$20 million at September 30, 2011 and \$18 million at June 30, 2011.

Nonaccruing loans increased \$29 million in the third quarter of 2011 due largely to a single manufacturing customer identified as nonaccruing during the quarter. Newly identified nonaccruing commercial loans totaled \$40 million, partially offset by \$5.1 million of charge-offs and \$4.2 million of payments.

The distribution of nonaccruing commercial loans among our various markets was as follows in Table 29.

Table 29 – Nonaccruing Commercial Loans by Principal Market
(Dollars in thousands)

	Sept. 30, 2011		June 30, 2011		Change	
	Amount	% of outstanding loans	Amount	% of outstanding loans	Amount	% of outstanding loans
Oklahoma	\$36,525	1.30	\$7,716	0.30	\$28,809	100
Texas	11,258	0.54	12,290	0.61	(1,032)	(7)
New Mexico	3,166	1.17	3,483	1.24	(317)	(7)
Arkansas	20,048	22.46	17,778	23.81	2,270	(135)
Colorado	4,952	0.97	4,714	0.91	238	6
Arizona	7,787	2.74	7,384	2.53	403	21
Kansas / Missouri	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total commercial	\$83,736	1.29	\$53,365	0.86	\$30,371	43

Commercial Real Estate

Nonaccruing commercial real estate loans totaled \$110 million or 4.87% of outstanding commercial real estate loans at September 30, 2011 compared to \$110 million or 5.05% of outstanding commercial real estate loans at June 30, 2011. Nonaccruing commercial real estate loans continue to be largely concentrated in land development and residential construction loans. Nonaccruing commercial real estate loans were flat compared to the prior quarter. Newly identified nonaccruing commercial real estate loans totaled \$8.9 million, offset by \$5.6 million of cash payments received, \$2.3 million of charge-offs and \$1.4 million of foreclosures. The distribution of our nonaccruing commercial real estate loans among our geographic markets follows in Table 30.

Table 30 – Nonaccruing Commercial Real Estate Loans by Principal Market
(Dollars in thousands)

	Sept. 30, 2011		June 30, 2011		Change	
	Amount	% of outstanding loans	Amount	% of outstanding loans	Amount	% of outstanding loans
Oklahoma	\$13,337	2.13	\$11,032	1.78	\$2,305	35
Texas	13,795	1.86	13,965	1.96	(170)	(10)
New Mexico	12,254	3.89	12,088	3.88	166	1

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Arkansas	5,638	4.53	5,840	4.82	(202)	(29)
Colorado	30,508	16.17	31,251	18.67	(743)	(250)
Arizona	34,516	15.53	32,724	15.94	1,792	(41)
Kansas / Missouri	–	–	3,463	7.36	(3,463)	(736)
Total commercial real estate	\$ 110,048	4.87	% \$ 110,363	5.05	% \$(315)	(18) bp

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Nonaccruing commercial real estate loans are primarily concentrated in the Arizona and Colorado markets. Approximately \$34 million or 15% of commercial real estate loans in Arizona are nonaccruing and primarily consist of \$16 million nonaccruing residential construction and land development loans, \$9.8 million of other commercial real estate loans and \$6.0 million of loans secured by office buildings. Approximately \$31 million or 16% of commercial real estate loans in the Colorado market are nonaccruing and consist primarily of nonaccruing residential construction and land development loans.

Residential Mortgage and Consumer

Nonaccruing residential mortgage loans totaled \$32 million or 1.66% of outstanding residential mortgage loans at September 30, 2011 compared to \$32 million or 1.70% of outstanding residential mortgage loans at June 30, 2011. Newly identified nonaccrual residential mortgage loans totaled \$7.7 million, offset by \$3.4 million of loans charged off and \$2.4 million of foreclosures during the quarter. Nonaccruing residential mortgage loans primarily consist of permanent residential mortgage loans which totaled \$27 million or 2.08% of outstanding permanent residential mortgage loans at September 30, 2011. Nonaccruing home equity loans continued to perform well with only \$4.2 million or 0.72% of total home equity loans in nonaccrual status.

In addition to being on nonaccrual status, residential mortgage and consumer loans, payments of residential mortgage loans and consumer loans may be delinquent. The composition of residential mortgage loans, excluding loans guaranteed by U.S. government agencies, and past due consumer loans is included in the following Table 31. Principally all non-guaranteed residential loans past due 90 days or more are nonaccruing. Residential mortgage loans 30 to 89 days past due increased \$3.1 million to \$24 million at September 30, 2011. Consumer loans past due 30 to 89 days decreased \$2.6 million from June 30, 2011 due primarily to a \$2.5 million decrease in indirect automobile loans. Consumer loans past due 90 days or more increased \$61 thousand in the third quarter of 2011.

Table 31 – Residential Mortgage and Consumer Loans Past Due
(In thousands)

	Sept. 30, 2011		June 30, 2011	
	90 Days or More	30 to 89 Days	90 Days or More	30 to 89 Days
Residential mortgage:				
Permanent mortgage ¹	\$ 130	\$ 22,127	\$ –	\$ 18,735
Home equity	–	2,150	8	2,450
Total residential mortgage	\$ 130	\$ 24,277	8	\$ 21,185
Consumer:				
Indirect automobile	\$ –	\$ 4,718	\$ 19	\$ 7,256
Other consumer	82	951	2	1,031
Total consumer	\$ 82	\$ 5,669	\$ 21	\$ 8,287

¹ Excludes past due residential mortgage loans guaranteed by agencies of the U.S. government.

Real Estate and Other Repossessed Assets

Real estate and other repossessed assets are assets acquired in partial or total forgiveness of loans. The assets are carried at the lower of cost as determined by fair value at date of foreclosure or current fair value, less estimated selling costs. The fair value of real property is generally based on third party appraisals that conform to Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice. Appraisals are ordered at foreclosure and are updated on no less than an annual basis. For certain property types, such as residential building lots, or in certain distressed markets, we may

request updated appraisals more frequently. Appraised values are on an “as is” basis and generally are not adjusted. For uncompleted properties, we may also obtain appraised value for properties on an “as completed” basis to use in determination of whether to develop properties to completion and costs may be capitalized not to exceed the estimated “as completed” fair value as determined by the independent real estate appraisal. Mineral rights are generally determined by our internal staff of engineers based on projected cash flows from proven oil and gas reserves under existing economic and operating conditions. The value of other assets is generally determined by our special assets staff based on projected liquidation cash flows under current market conditions.

The carrying value of real estate and other repossessed assets is evaluated by management on a quarterly basis. We consider decreases in listing prices and other relevant information in our quarterly evaluations and reduce the carrying values when necessary.

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Real estate and other repossessed assets totaled \$128 million at September 30, 2011, a \$1.1 million decrease from June 30, 2011. The distribution of real estate and other repossessed assets attributed by geographical market is included in Table 32 following.

Table 32 – Real Estate and Other Repossessed Assets by Principal Market
(In thousands)

	Oklahoma	Texas	Colorado	Arkansas	New Mexico	Arizona	Kansas/ Missouri	Other	Total
1-4 family residential properties and residential land development properties	\$ 8,580	\$16,036	\$4,776	\$4,422	\$942	\$11,950	\$499	\$2,222	\$49,427
1-4 family residential properties and residential land development properties guaranteed by U.S. government agencies	2,741	2,107	633	731	7,707	414	1,931	79	16,343
Developed commercial real estate properties	1,769	3,337	3,879	1,612	5,221	20,341	–	3,332	39,491
Undeveloped land	298	6,971	2,992	64	242	4,138	4,515	–	19,220
Oil and gas properties	–	1,994	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,994
Construction equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	821	–	821
Vehicles	253	90	–	151	17	–	–	–	511
Other	–	–	136	–	–	–	–	–	272
Total real estate and other repossessed assets	\$ 13,641	\$30,535	\$12,416	\$6,980	\$14,129	\$36,843	\$7,766	\$5,633	\$127,943

Undeveloped land is primarily zoned for commercial development. Developed commercial real estate properties are primarily completed with no additional construction necessary for sale.

Liquidity and Capital

Subsidiary Bank

Deposits and borrowed funds are the primary sources of liquidity for the subsidiary bank. Based on the average balances for the third quarter of 2011, approximately 74% of our funding was provided by deposit accounts, 9% from borrowed funds, 2% from long-term subordinated debt and 11% from equity. Our funding sources, which primarily include deposits and borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Banks and other banks, provide adequate liquidity to meet our operating needs.

Deposit accounts represent our largest funding source. We compete for retail and commercial deposits by offering a broad range of products and services and focusing on customer convenience. Retail deposit growth is supported through our Perfect Banking sales and customer service program, free checking, online bill paying services, mobile banking services, an extensive network of branch locations and ATMs and a 24-hour Express Bank call center. Commercial deposit growth is supported by offering treasury management and lockbox services. We also acquire brokered deposits when the cost of funds is advantageous to other funding sources.

Average deposits for the third quarter of 2011 totaled \$18.2 billion and represented approximately 74% of total liabilities and capital compared with \$17.6 billion and 73% of total liabilities and capital for the second quarter of 2011. Average deposits increased \$648 million over the second quarter of 2011. Average demand deposits increased \$533 million, including a \$379 million increase in commercial deposits, \$100 million increase in wealth management deposits and a \$60 million increase in consumer banking deposits. Average interest-bearing transaction deposit accounts increased \$126 million, including a \$218 million increase in wealth management deposits and a \$26 million increase in consumer banking deposits, partially offset by a \$124 million decrease in commercial deposits. Average time deposits decreased \$14 million compared to the second quarter of 2011. The increase in average commercial deposit balances is primarily due to a \$127 million increase in average deposits attributable to our energy customers and a \$118 million increase in average deposits attributable to our commercial and industrial customers. Commercial customers continue to retain large cash reserves primarily due to continued economic uncertainty.

Brokered deposits, which are included in time deposits, averaged \$243 million for the third quarter of 2011, a \$12 million increase over the second quarter of 2011.

The distribution of our period-end deposit account balances among principal markets follows in Table 33.

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Table 33 – Period-end Deposits by Principal Market Area
(In thousands)

	Sept. 30, 2011	June 30, 2011	Mar. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2010	Sept. 30, 2010
Oklahoma:					
Demand	\$2,953,410	\$2,486,671	\$2,420,210	\$2,271,375	\$2,238,303
Interest-bearing:					
Transaction	6,038,770	5,916,784	6,068,304	6,061,626	5,609,811
Savings	122,829	120,278	120,020	106,411	103,524
Time	1,489,486	1,462,137	1,465,506	1,373,307	1,497,344
Total interest-bearing	7,651,085	7,499,199	7,653,830	7,541,344	7,210,679
Total Oklahoma	10,604,495	9,985,870	10,074,040	9,812,719	9,448,982
Texas:					
Demand	1,710,315	1,528,772	1,405,892	1,389,876	1,238,103
Interest-bearing:					
Transaction	1,820,116	1,741,176	1,977,850	1,791,810	1,786,979
Savings	42,272	42,185	40,313	36,429	35,614
Time	938,200	992,366	1,015,754	966,116	1,031,877
Total interest-bearing	2,800,588	2,775,727	3,033,917	2,794,355	2,854,470
Total Texas	4,510,903	4,304,499	4,439,809	4,184,231	4,092,573
New Mexico:					
Demand	325,612	299,305	282,708	270,916	262,567
Interest-bearing:					
Transaction	480,816	483,026	498,355	530,244	535,012
Savings	26,127	24,613	24,455	28,342	27,906
Time	431,436	449,618	453,580	450,177	469,493
Total interest-bearing	938,379	957,257	976,390	1,008,763	1,032,411
Total New Mexico	1,263,991	1,256,562	1,259,098	1,279,679	1,294,978
Arkansas:					
Demand	21,809	17,452	15,144	15,310	17,604
Interest-bearing:					
Transaction	181,486	138,954	130,613	129,580	137,797
Savings	1,735	1,673	1,514	1,266	1,522
Time	74,163	82,112	94,889	100,998	116,536
Total interest-bearing	257,384	222,739	227,016	231,844	255,855
Total Arkansas	279,193	240,191	242,160	247,154	273,459
Colorado:					
Demand	217,394	196,915	197,579	157,742	156,685
Interest-bearing:					
Transaction	520,743	509,738	528,948	522,207	501,405
Savings	22,599	21,406	21,655	20,310	19,681
Time	547,481	563,642	546,586	502,889	495,899
Total interest-bearing	1,090,823	1,094,786	1,097,189	1,045,406	1,016,985
Total Colorado	1,308,217	1,291,701	1,294,768	1,203,148	1,173,670

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Arizona:					
Demand	138,971	150,194	106,880	74,887	97,384
Interest-bearing:					
Transaction	101,933	107,961	102,089	95,890	94,108
Savings	1,366	1,364	984	809	812
Time	40,007	44,619	50,060	52,227	59,678
Total interest-bearing	143,306	153,944	153,133	148,926	154,598
Total Arizona	282,277	304,138	260,013	223,813	251,982
Kansas / Missouri:					
Demand	46,773	46,668	28,774	40,658	35,869
Interest-bearing:					
Transaction	108,973	115,684	222,705	124,005	180,273
Savings	503	358	323	200	132
Time	33,697	40,206	51,236	63,454	70,673
Total interest-bearing	143,173	156,248	274,264	187,659	251,078
Total Kansas / Missouri	189,946	202,916	303,038	228,317	286,947
Total BOK Financial deposits	\$18,439,022	\$17,585,877	\$17,872,926	\$17,179,061	\$16,822,591

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In addition to deposits, subsidiary bank liquidity is provided primarily by federal funds purchased, securities repurchase agreements and Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings. Federal funds purchased consist primarily of unsecured, overnight funds acquired from other financial institutions. Funds are primarily purchased from bankers' banks and Federal Home Loan banks from across the country. The largest single source of federal funds purchased totaled \$335 million at September 30, 2011. Securities repurchase agreements generally mature within 90 days and are secured by certain available for sale securities. Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings are generally short term and are secured by a blanket pledge of eligible collateral (generally unencumbered U.S. Treasury and mortgage-backed securities, 1-4 family residential mortgage loans, multifamily and other qualifying commercial real estate loans). Amounts borrowed from the Federal Home Loan Banks of Topeka and Dallas averaged \$3.2 million during the quarter, a \$60 million decrease from the second quarter of 2011.

At September 30, 2011, the estimated unused credit available to the subsidiary bank from collateralized sources was approximately \$7.7 billion.

Table 34 – Other borrowings
(In thousands)

	For the three months ended September 30, 2011				For the three months ended June 30, 2011				
	As of Sept. 30, 2011	Average Balance During the Quarter	Rate	Maximum Outstanding At Any Month End During the Quarter	As of June 30, 2011	Average Balance During the Quarter	Rate	Maximum Outstanding At Any Month End During the Quarter	
Parent Company and Other Non-Bank Subsidiaries:									
Trust preferred debt	\$7,217	\$7,217	5.06 %	\$7,217	\$7,217	\$7,217	5.06 %	\$7,217	
Other	–	822	– %	1,546	–	43	– %	–	
Total Parent Company and other Non-Bank Subsidiaries	7,217	8,039			7,217	7,260			
Subsidiary Bank:									
Funds purchased	1,318,668	994,099	0.03 %	1,318,668	1,706,893	1,168,670	0.08 %	1,706,893	
Repurchase agreements	1,206,793	1,128,275	0.17 %	1,206,793	1,106,163	1,004,217	0.17 %	1,106,163	
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	3,665	3,251	0.40 %	3,665	1,624	63,188	3.25 %	201,674	
Subordinated debentures	398,834	398,812	5.84 %	398,834	398,788	398,767	5.70 %	398,788	
	36,108	87,356	6.01 %	113,405	114,790	91,510	5.89 %	118,595	

GNMA
repurchase
liability

Other	33,286	29,642	3.31 %	31,044	26,072	25,483	2.13 %	34,402
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Total Subsidiary

Bank	2,997,354	2,641,435	0.98 %		3,354,330	2,751,835	1.00 %	
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Total Other

Borrowings	\$3,004,571	\$2,649,474	0.99 %		\$3,361,547	\$2,759,095	1.02 %	
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Parent Company

The primary source of liquidity for BOK Financial is dividends from the subsidiary bank, which are limited by various banking regulations to net profits, as defined, for the year plus retained profits for the two preceding years. Dividends are further restricted by minimum capital requirements. At September 30, 2011, based on the most restrictive limitations as well as management's internal capital policy, the subsidiary bank could declare up to \$224 million of dividends without regulatory approval. Future losses or increases in required regulatory capital at the subsidiary bank could affect its ability to pay dividends to the parent company.

On June 9, 2011, the Company terminated its unsecured revolving credit agreement with George B. Kaiser, its Chairman and principal shareholder. There were no amounts outstanding under this credit agreement and no penalties or costs were paid by the Company for the termination of the agreement. The credit agreement was replaced with a \$100 million senior unsecured 364 day revolving credit facility with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, administrative agent and other commercial banks ("the Credit Facility"). Interest on amounts outstanding under the Credit Facility is to be paid at a defined base rate plus 1.25% or LIBOR plus 1.50% based upon the Company's option. A commitment fee equal to 0.20% shall be paid quarterly on the unused portion of the credit commitment under the Credit Facility and there are no prepayment penalties. Any amounts outstanding at the end of the Credit Facility term shall be converted into a term loan which, except for amounts borrowed for certain acquisitions, shall be payable June 7, 2012. The Credit Agreement contains customary representations and warranties, as well as affirmative and negative covenants including limits on the Company's ability to borrow additional funds, make investments and sell assets. These covenants also require BOKF to maintain minimum capital levels. No amounts were outstanding under the Credit Facility at September 30, 2011.

Our equity capital at September 30, 2011 was \$2.7 billion, up \$65 million over June 30, 2011. Net income less cash dividend paid increased equity \$67 million during the third quarter of 2011. Capital is managed to maximize long-term value to the shareholders. Factors considered in managing capital include projections of future earnings, asset growth and acquisition strategies, and regulatory and debt covenant requirements. Capital management may include subordinated debt issuance, share repurchase and stock and cash dividends.

On April 26, 2005, the Board of Directors authorized a share repurchase program, which replaced a previously authorized program. The maximum of two million common shares may be repurchased. The specific timing and amount of shares repurchased will vary based on market conditions, regulatory limitations and other factors. Repurchases may be made over time in open market or privately negotiated transactions. The repurchase program may be suspended or discontinued at any time without prior notice. Since this program began, 784,073 shares have been repurchased by the Company for \$38.7 million. The Company repurchased 492,444 shares for \$23 million in the third quarter of 2011.

BOK Financial and subsidiary bank are subject to various capital requirements administered by federal agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can result in certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that could have a material impact on operations. These capital requirements include quantitative measures of assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet items. The capital standards are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators.

For a banking institution to qualify as well capitalized, its Tier 1, Total and Leverage capital ratios must be at least 6%, 10% and 5%, respectively. The Company's banking subsidiary exceeded the regulatory definitions of well capitalized. The capital ratios for BOK Financial on a consolidated basis are presented in Table 35.

Table 35 – Capital Ratios

	Well Capitalized Minimums	Sept. 30, 2011	June 30, 2011	Mar. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2010	Sept. 30, 2010
Average total equity to average assets	–	11.12 %	11.05 %	10.80 %	10.44 %	10.26 %
Tangible common equity ratio	–	9.65	9.71	9.54	9.21	8.96
Tier 1 common equity ratio	–	12.93	13.15	12.84	12.55	12.17
Risk-based capital:						
Tier 1 capital	6.00 %	13.14	13.30	12.97	12.69	12.30
Total capital	10.00	16.54	16.80	16.48	16.20	15.79
Leverage	5.00	9.37	9.29	9.13	8.74	8.61

Capital resources of financial institutions are also regularly measured by the tangible common shareholders' equity ratio. Tangible common shareholders' equity is shareholders' equity as defined by generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("GAAP") less intangible assets and equity which does not benefit common shareholders. Equity that does not benefit common shareholders includes preferred equity and equity provided by the U.S. Treasury's TARP program. Tier 1 common equity is tier 1 equity as defined by banking regulations, adjusted for other comprehensive income (loss) and equity which does not benefit common shareholders. These non-GAAP measures are valuable indicators of a financial institution's capital strength since it eliminates intangible assets from shareholders' equity and retains the effect of unrealized losses on securities and other components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in shareholders' equity.

Table 36 following provides a reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures with financial measures defined by GAAP.

Table 36 – Non-GAAP Measures
(Dollars in thousands)

	Sept. 30, 2011	June 30, 2011	Mar. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2010	Sept. 30, 2010
Tangible common equity ratio:					
Total shareholders' equity	\$2,732,592	\$2,667,717	\$2,576,133	\$2,521,726	\$2,503,650
Less: Goodwill and intangible assets, net	346,716	347,611	348,507	349,404	350,769
Tangible common equity	2,385,876	2,320,106	2,227,626	2,172,322	2,152,881
Total assets	25,066,265	24,238,182	23,701,023	23,941,603	24,385,952
Less: Goodwill and intangible assets, net	346,716	347,611	348,507	349,404	350,769
Tangible assets	\$24,719,549	\$23,890,571	\$23,352,516	\$23,592,199	\$24,035,183
Tangible common equity ratio	9.65 %	9.71 %	9.54 %	9.21 %	8.96 %
Tier 1 common equity ratio:					
Tier 1 capital	\$2,247,576	\$2,188,199	\$2,129,998	\$2,076,525	\$2,027,226
Less: Non-controlling interest	34,958	24,457	21,555	22,152	20,338
Tier 1 common equity	2,212,618	2,163,742	2,108,443	2,054,373	2,006,888
Risk weighted assets	\$17,106,533	\$16,452,305	\$16,416,387	\$16,368,976	\$16,484,702
Tier 1 common equity ratio	12.93 %	13.15 %	12.84 %	12.55 %	12.17 %

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

See Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the Company's significant off-balance sheet commitments.

Market Risk

Market risk is a broad term for the risk of economic loss due to adverse changes in the fair value of a financial instrument. These changes may be the result of various factors, including interest rates, foreign exchange prices, commodity prices or equity prices. Financial instruments that are subject to market risk can be classified either as held for trading or held for purposes other than trading. Market risk excludes changes in fair value due to credit of the individual issuers of financial instruments.

BOK Financial is subject to market risk primarily through the effect of changes in interest rates on both its assets held for purposes other than trading and trading assets. The effects of other changes, such as foreign exchange rates, commodity prices or equity prices do not pose significant market risk to BOK Financial. BOK Financial has no material investments in assets that are affected by changes in foreign exchange rates or equity prices. Energy and agricultural product derivative contracts, which are affected by changes in commodity prices, are matched against offsetting contracts as previously discussed.

The Asset / Liability Committee is responsible for managing market risk in accordance with policy guidelines established by the Board of Directors. The Committee monitors projected variation in net interest revenue and net interest income and economic value of equity due to specified changes in interest rates. The internal policy limit for net interest revenue variation is a maximum decline of 5% to an up or down 200 basis point change over twelve months. These guidelines also set maximum levels for short-term borrowings, short-term assets, public funds and brokered deposits and establish minimum levels for unpledged assets, among other things. Compliance with these

internal guidelines is reviewed monthly.

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Interest Rate Risk – Other than Trading

As previously noted in the Net Interest Revenue section of this report, management has implemented strategies to manage the Company's balance sheet to have relatively limited exposure to changes in interest rates over a twelve month period. The effectiveness of these strategies in managing the overall interest rate risk is evaluated through the use of an asset/liability model. BOK Financial performs a sensitivity analysis to identify more dynamic interest rate risk exposures, including embedded option positions, on net interest revenue, net income and economic value of equity. A simulation model is used to estimate the effect of changes in interest rates over the next 12 months and longer time periods based on multiple interest rate scenarios. Two specified interest rate scenarios are used to evaluate interest rate risk against policy guidelines. The first assumes a sustained parallel 200 basis point increase and the second assumes a sustained parallel 50 basis point decrease in interest rates. Management historically evaluated interest rate sensitivity for a sustained 200 basis point decrease in interest rates. However, the results of a 200 basis point decrease in interest rates in the current low-rate environment are not meaningful.

The Company's primary interest rate exposures included the Federal Funds rate, which affects short-term borrowings, and the prime lending rate and LIBOR, which are the basis for much of the variable-rate loan pricing. Additionally, residential mortgage rates directly affect the prepayment speeds for residential mortgage-backed securities and mortgage servicing rights. Derivative financial instruments and other financial instruments used for purposes other than trading are included in this simulation. The model incorporates assumptions regarding the effects of changes in interest rates and account balances on indeterminable maturity deposits based on a combination of historical analysis and expected behavior. The impact of planned growth and new business activities is factored into the simulation model. The effects of changes in interest rates on the value of mortgage servicing rights are excluded from Table 37 due to the extreme volatility over such a large rate range and our active risk management approach for that asset. The effects of interest rate changes on the value of mortgage servicing rights and financial instruments identified as economic hedges are presented in Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The simulations used to manage market risk are based on numerous assumptions regarding the effects of changes in interest rates on the timing and extent of re-pricing characteristics, future cash flows and customer behavior. These assumptions are inherently uncertain and, as a result, the model cannot precisely estimate net interest revenue, net income or economic value of equity or precisely predict the impact of higher or lower interest rates on net interest revenue, net income or economic value of equity. Actual results will differ from simulated results due to timing, magnitude and frequency of interest rate changes, market conditions and management strategies, among other factors.

Table 37 – Interest Rate Sensitivity
(Dollars in thousands)

	200 bp Increase		50 bp Decrease	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Anticipated impact over the next twelve months on net interest revenue	\$48,492	\$36,029	\$(15,715)	\$(13,740)
	7.34	% 5.51	% (2.38	%) (2.10 %)

Trading Activities

BOK Financial enters into trading activities both as an intermediary for customers and for its own account. As an intermediary, BOK Financial will take positions in securities, generally residential mortgage-backed securities, government agency securities and municipal bonds. These securities are purchased for resale to customers, which include individuals, corporations, foundations and financial institutions. On a limited basis, BOK Financial may also take trading positions in U.S. Treasury securities, residential mortgage-backed securities, municipal bonds and

derivative contracts for its own account. These positions are taken with the objective of generating trading profits. Both of these activities involve interest rate risk.

A variety of methods are used to manage the interest rate risk of trading activities. These methods include daily marking of all positions to market value, independent verification of inventory pricing, and position limits for each trading activity. Hedges in either the futures or cash markets may be used to reduce the risk associated with some trading programs.

Management uses a Value at Risk (“VAR”) methodology to measure the market risk inherent in its trading activities. VAR is calculated based upon historical simulations over the past five years using a variance / covariance matrix of interest rate changes. It represents an amount of market loss that is likely to be exceeded only one out of every 100 two-week periods. Trading positions are managed within guidelines approved by the Board of Directors. These guidelines limit the VAR to \$7.3 million. At September 30, 2011, the VAR was \$3.2 million. The greatest value at risk during the third quarter of 2011 was \$3.4 million.

Controls and Procedures

As required by Rule 13a-15(b), BOK Financial’s management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation as of the end of the period covered by their report, of the effectiveness of the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e). Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report. As required by Rule 13a-15(d), BOK Financial’s management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, also conducted an evaluation of the Company’s internal controls over financial reporting to determine whether any changes occurred during the quarter covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal controls over financial reporting. Based on that evaluation, there has been no such change during the quarter covered by this report.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements that are based on management’s beliefs, assumptions, current expectations, estimates, and projections about BOK Financial, the financial services industry and the economy in general. Words such as “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “expects,” “forecasts,” “plans,” “projects,” variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Management judgments relating to and discussion of the provision and allowance for loan losses involve judgments as to expected events and are inherently forward-looking statements. Assessments that BOK Financial’s acquisitions and other growth endeavors will be profitable are necessary statements of belief as to the outcome of future events, based in part on information provided by others that BOK Financial has not independently verified. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict with regard to timing, extent, likelihood and degree of occurrence. Therefore, actual results and outcomes may materially differ from what is expressed, implied, or forecasted in such forward-looking statements. Internal and external factors that might cause such a difference include, but are not limited to: (1) the ability to fully realize expected cost savings from mergers within the expected time frames, (2) the ability of other companies on which BOK Financial relies to provide goods and services in a timely and accurate manner, (3) changes in interest rates and interest rate relationships, (4) demand for products and services, (5) the degree of competition by traditional and nontraditional competitors, (6) changes in banking regulations, tax laws, prices, levies, and assessments, (7) the impact of technological advances and (8) trends in customer behavior as well as their ability to repay loans. BOK Financial and its affiliates undertake no obligation to update, amend, or clarify forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Unaudited)
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	Three Months Ended Sept.		Nine Months Ended Sept.	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Interest revenue				
Loans	\$127,914	\$132,430	\$375,484	\$395,476
Residential mortgage loans held for sale	1,616	2,592	4,460	6,516
Trading securities	471	450	1,319	1,602
Taxable securities	2,759	2,137	7,904	4,925
Tax-exempt securities	1,061	1,430	3,781	4,990
Total investment securities	3,820	3,567	11,685	9,915
Taxable securities	66,040	72,104	205,032	224,904
Tax-exempt securities	584	589	1,791	1,786
Total available for sale securities	66,624	72,693	206,823	226,690
Mortgage trading securities	5,299	5,231	13,772	13,715
Funds sold and resell agreements	5	4	12	20
Total interest revenue	205,749	216,967	613,555	653,934
Interest expense				
Deposits	22,407	27,266	69,609	81,175
Borrowed funds	2,331	3,322	7,177	10,592
Subordinated debentures	5,627	5,664	16,745	16,765
Total interest expense	30,365	36,252	93,531	108,532
Net interest revenue	175,384	180,715	520,024	545,402
Provision for credit losses	–	20,000	8,950	98,140
Net interest revenue after provision for credit losses	175,384	160,715	511,074	447,262
Other operating revenue				
Brokerage and trading revenue	29,451	27,072	78,595	72,861
Transaction card revenue	31,328	28,852	90,797	82,802
Trust fees and commissions	17,853	16,774	55,425	50,831
Deposit service charges and fees	24,614	24,290	70,951	79,879
Mortgage banking revenue	29,493	29,236	66,205	62,442
Bank-owned life insurance	2,761	3,004	8,496	8,884
Other revenue	10,535	7,708	26,666	22,720
Total fees and commissions	146,035	136,936	397,135	380,419
Gain (loss) on sales of assets, net	712	(1,331)	3,988	(1,176)
Gain on derivatives, net	4,048	4,626	2,860	11,557
Gain on mortgage trading securities, net	17,788	3,369	24,191	18,448
Gain on available for sale securities, net	16,694	8,384	27,064	20,929
Total other-than-temporary impairment losses	(9,467)	(4,525)	(9,541)	(25,192)
Portion of loss recognized in (reclassified from) other comprehensive income	(1,833)	(9,786)	(11,182)	4,010
Net impairment losses recognized in earnings	(11,300)	(14,311)	(20,723)	(21,182)
Total other operating revenue	173,977	137,673	434,515	408,995
Other operating expense				
Personnel	103,260	101,216	308,857	295,094
Business promotion	5,280	4,426	14,681	13,349
Contribution to BOKF Charitable Foundation	4,000	–	4,000	–
Professional fees and services	7,418	7,621	21,134	20,690

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Net occupancy and equipment	16,627	16,436	47,785	47,638
Insurance	2,206	6,052	13,163	18,181
Data processing and communications	24,446	21,601	71,377	63,850
Printing, postage and supplies	3,780	3,648	10,448	10,495
Net losses and expenses of repossessed assets	5,939	7,230	17,813	27,517
Amortization of intangible assets	896	1,324	2,688	3,971
Mortgage banking costs	9,349	9,093	24,788	28,740
Change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights	24,822	15,924	35,186	21,450
Visa retrospective responsibility obligation	–	1,103	–	1,103
Other expense	12,873	9,491	30,634	22,731
Total other operating expense	220,896	205,165	602,554	574,809
Income before taxes	128,465	93,223	343,035	281,448
Federal and state income tax	43,006	29,935	121,115	92,260
Net income	85,459	63,288	221,920	189,188
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	358	(979)	3,038	1,266
Net income attributable to BOK Financial Corp.	\$85,101	\$64,267	\$218,882	\$187,922
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$1.24	\$0.94	\$3.20	\$2.76
Diluted	\$1.24	\$0.94	\$3.19	\$2.75
Average shares used in computation:				
Basic	67,827,591	67,625,378	67,875,875	67,608,277
Diluted	68,037,419	67,765,344	68,127,754	67,812,436
Dividends declared per share	\$0.275	\$0.25	\$0.80	\$0.74

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In thousands except share data)

	Sept. 30, 2011 (Unaudited)	Dec. 31, 2010 (Footnote 1)	Sept. 30, 2010 (Unaudited)
Assets			
Cash and due from banks	\$953,688	\$1,247,946	\$1,175,434
Funds sold and resell agreements	19,193	21,458	20,468
Trading securities	109,659	55,467	82,247
Investment securities (fair value: Sept. 30, 2011 – \$483,234; December 31, 2010 - \$346,105; Sept. 30, 2010 – \$358,340)	452,652	339,553	343,748
Available for sale securities	9,619,631	9,096,277	9,314,831
Available for sale securities pledged to creditors	–	139,344	135,440
Total available for sale securities	9,619,631	9,235,621	9,450,271
Mortgage trading securities	672,191	428,021	475,215
Residential mortgage loans held for sale	256,397	263,413	316,893
Loans	11,124,569	10,643,036	10,805,844
Less allowance for loan losses	(271,456)	(292,971)	(299,154)
Loans, net of allowance	10,853,113	10,350,065	10,506,690
Premises and equipment, net	264,325	265,465	267,189
Receivables	111,427	148,940	138,234
Goodwill	335,601	335,601	335,601
Intangible assets, net	11,115	13,803	15,168
Mortgage servicing rights, net	87,948	115,723	86,333
Real estate and other repossessed assets	127,943	141,394	126,859
Bankers' acceptances	211	1,222	259
Derivative contracts	370,616	270,445	266,104
Cash surrender value of bank-owned life insurance	260,506	255,442	254,884
Receivable on unsettled securities trades	172,641	135,059	124,365
Other assets	387,408	316,965	399,990
Total assets	\$25,066,265	\$23,941,603	\$24,385,952
Liabilities			
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	\$5,414,284	\$4,220,764	\$4,046,515
Interest-bearing deposits:			
Transaction	9,252,837	9,255,362	8,845,385
Savings	217,431	193,767	189,191
Time (includes fair value: \$0 at Sept. 30, 2011; \$27,414 at December 31, 2010; \$27,804 at Sept. 30, 2010)	3,554,470	3,509,168	3,741,500
Total deposits	18,439,022	17,179,061	16,822,591
Funds purchased	1,318,668	1,025,019	923,879
Repurchase agreements	1,206,793	1,258,761	1,125,854
Other borrowings	80,276	833,578	1,303,591
Subordinated debentures	398,834	398,701	398,658
Accrued interest, taxes and expense	155,188	134,107	132,564
Bankers' acceptances	211	1,222	259
Derivative contracts	341,822	215,420	218,296
Due on unsettled securities trades	218,097	160,425	756,532
Other liabilities	139,804	191,431	179,740
Total liabilities	22,298,715	21,397,725	21,861,964

Shareholders' equity:

Common stock (\$.00006 par value; 2,500,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding: Sept. 30, 2011 – 71,154,137; December 31, 2010 – 70,815,563; Sept. 30, 2010 – 70,627,117)	4	4	4
Capital surplus	799,272	782,805	772,194
Retained earnings	1,908,574	1,743,880	1,701,909
Treasury stock (shares at cost: Sept. 30, 2011 – 3,147,747; December 31, 2010 – 2,607,874; Sept. 30, 2010 – 2,535,991)	(138,829)	(112,802)	(109,498)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	163,571	107,839	139,041
Total shareholders' equity	2,732,592	2,521,726	2,503,650
Non-controlling interest	34,958	22,152	20,338
Total equity	2,767,550	2,543,878	2,523,988
Total liabilities and equity	\$25,066,265	\$23,941,603	\$24,385,952

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (Unaudited)

(In thousands)

	Common Stock		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock		Total Shareholders' Equity	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
	Shares	Amount	Income	(Loss)			Shares	Amount			
Balances at December 31, 2009	70,312	\$4	\$(10,740)		\$758,723	\$1,563,683	2,509	\$(105,857)	\$2,205,813	\$19,561	\$2,225,374
Comprehensive income:											
Net income attributable to BOKF	–	–	–	–	–	187,922	–	–	187,922	–	187,922
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,266	1,266
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	–	–	149,781	–	–	–	–	–	149,781	–	149,781
Comprehensive income									337,703	1,266	338,969
Exercise of stock options	315	–	–	–	6,900	–	27	(3,641)	3,259	–	3,259
Tax benefit on exercise of stock options	–	–	–	–	340	–	–	–	340	–	340
Stock-based compensation	–	–	–	–	6,231	–	–	–	6,231	–	6,231
Cash dividends on common stock	–	–	–	–	–	(49,696)	–	–	(49,696)	–	(49,696)
Capital calls and distributions, net	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(489)	(489)
Balances at Sept. 30, 2010	70,627	\$4	\$139,041		\$772,194	\$1,701,909	2,536	\$(109,498)	\$2,503,650	\$20,338	\$2,523,988
Balances at December 31, 2010	70,816	\$4	\$107,839		\$782,805	\$1,743,880	2,608	\$(112,802)	\$2,521,726	\$22,152	\$2,543,878
Comprehensive income:											

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Net income attributable to BOKF	-	-	-	-	218,882	-	-	218,882	-	218,882
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,038	3,038
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	55,732	-	-	-	-	55,732	-	55,732
Comprehensive income								274,614	3,038	277,652
Treasury stock purchases	-	-	-	-	-	492	(22,866)	(22,866)	-	(22,866)
Exercise of stock options	338	-	-	8,842	-	48	(3,161)	5,681	-	5,681
Tax benefit on exercise of stock options	-	-	-	494	-	-	-	494	-	494
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	7,131	-	-	-	7,131	-	7,131
Cash dividends on common stock	-	-	-	-	(54,188)	-	-	(54,188)	-	(54,188)
Capital calls and distributions, net	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,768	9,768
Balances at Sept. 30, 2011	71,154	\$4	\$163,571	\$799,272	\$1,908,574	3,148	\$(138,829)	\$2,732,592	\$34,958	\$2,767,550

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)
(In thousands)

	Nine Months Ended Sept. 30,	
	2011	2010
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Net income	\$221,920	\$189,188
Adjustments to reconcile net income before non-controlling interest to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for credit losses	8,950	98,140
Change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights	35,186	21,450
Unrealized gains from derivatives	(3,898)	(17,031)
Tax benefit on exercise of stock options	(494)	(340)
Change in bank-owned life insurance	(8,496)	(8,884)
Stock-based compensation	7,131	6,231
Depreciation and amortization	36,877	45,514
Net amortization of securities discounts and premiums	76,839	69,694
Net realized gains on financial instruments and other assets	(6,992)	(528)
Mortgage loans originated for resale	(1,540,735)	(1,505,102)
Proceeds from sale of mortgage loans held for resale	1,555,075	1,430,116
Capitalized mortgage servicing rights	(17,966)	(18,078)
Change in trading securities, including mortgage trading securities	(298,334)	(213,293)
Change in receivables	37,513	(29,412)
Change in other assets	33,880	(761)
Change in accrued interest, taxes and expense	69,507	21,115
Change in other liabilities	(53,478)	42,721
Net cash provided by operating activities	152,485	130,740
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Proceeds from maturities of investment securities	54,639	107,821
Proceeds from maturities of available for sale securities	2,698,067	1,378,682
Purchases of investment securities	(37,085)	(211,312)
Purchases of available for sale securities	(5,238,649)	(3,399,910)
Proceeds from sales of available for sale securities	2,058,661	1,511,104
Change in amount receivable on unsettled securities transactions	(37,582)	342,477
Loans originated net of principal collected	(457,430)	(32,291)
Purchase of mortgage servicing rights	–	151,911
Net payments on derivative asset contracts	(45,449)	(124,365)
Proceeds from disposition of assets	91,410	126,412
Purchases of assets	(52,857)	(120,740)
Net cash used in investing activities	(966,275)	(270,211)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:		
Net change in demand deposits, transaction deposits and savings accounts	1,214,659	1,330,856
Net change in time deposits	45,462	(25,525)
Net change in other borrowings	(670,791)	(1,251,776)
Net payments or proceeds on derivative liability contracts	42,849	(152,047)
Net change in derivative margin accounts	(101,705)	14,549
Change in amount due on unsettled security transactions	57,672	544,197
Issuance of common and treasury stock, net	5,681	3,259
Tax benefit on exercise of stock options	494	340

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Repurchase of common stock	(22,866)	–
Dividends paid	(54,188)	(49,696)
Net cash provided by financing activities	517,267	414,157
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(296,523)	274,686
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,269,404	921,216
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$972,881	\$1,195,902
Cash paid for interest	\$87,638	\$103,606
Cash paid for taxes	\$115,518	\$92,293
Net loans and bank premises transferred to repossessed real estate and other assets	\$57,651	\$50,194
Increase in U.S. government guaranteed loans eligible for repurchase	\$110,744	\$–

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

(1) Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of BOK Financial Corporation (“BOK Financial” or “the Company”) have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles for interim financial information generally accepted in the United States 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 generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included.

The unaudited consolidated financial statements include accounts of BOK Financial and its subsidiaries, principally BOKF, NA (“the Bank”), BOSCO, Inc., Cavanal Hill Investment Management Inc. and Southwest Trust Company, N.A. Operating divisions of the Bank include Bank of Albuquerque, Bank of Arizona, Bank of Arkansas, Bank of Oklahoma, Bank of Texas, Colorado State Bank and Trust, Bank of Kansas City and the TransFund electronic funds network.

Certain reclassifications have been made to conform to the current period presentation.

The financial information should be read in conjunction with BOK Financial’s 2010 Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which contains audited financial statements. Amounts presented as of December 31, 2010 have been derived from the audited financial statements included in BOK Financial’s 2010 Form 10-K but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. Operating results for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2011 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2011.

Newly Adopted and Pending Accounting Policies

Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”)

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-06, Improving Disclosures About Fair Value Measurements (“ASU 2010-06”)

ASU 2010-06 amended the Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 820, Fair Value Measurement, to add new disclosure requirements about transfers into and out of Levels 1 and 2, as defined in ASC 820 and separate disclosures about purchases, sales, issuance and settlements relating to Level 3 measurements, as defined in ASC 820. It also clarified existing fair value disclosures about the level of disaggregation and about inputs and valuation techniques used to measure fair value. ASU 2010-06 was effective for the Company on January 1, 2010 with exception of the requirement to provide Level 3 activity of purchases, sales, issuances, and settlement on a gross basis, which was effective for the Company on January 1, 2011. ASU 2010-06 did not have a significant impact on the Company’s financial statements.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-20, Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses (“ASU 2010-20”)

On July 21, 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-20 which expanded the disclosure requirements concerning the credit quality of an entity’s financing receivables and its allowance for credit losses. ASU 2010-20 was effective for the

Company as of December 31, 2010 as it relates to disclosures required as of the end of the reporting period. Disclosures related to activity during the reporting period were effective for the Company January 1, 2011 except for disclosure concerning troubled debt restructuring as discussed below.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-28, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 530): When to Perform Step 2 of the Goodwill Impairment Test for Reporting Units with Zero or Negative Carrying Amounts (“ASU 2010-28”)

On December 17, 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-28, a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force. ASU 2010-28 modified Step 1 of the goodwill impairment test for reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts. For those reporting

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units, an entity is required to perform Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test if it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists. The entity is no longer able to assert that a reporting unit is not required to perform Step 2 because the carrying amount of the reporting unit is zero or negative. The amendment was effective for the Company January 1, 2011 and is not expected to have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-02, Receivables (Topic 310): A Creditor's Determination of Whether a Restructuring Is a Troubled Debt Restructuring ("ASU 2011-02")

On April 5, 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-02 to provide additional guidance or clarification to help creditors in determining whether a creditor has granted a concession and whether a debtor is experiencing financial difficulties for the purposes of determining whether a restructuring constitutes a troubled debt restructuring. ASU 2011-02 is effective for the Company on July 1, 2011 and will be applied retrospectively to the beginning of the annual period of adoption. In addition, the disclosures required by ASU 2010-20 that were temporarily deferred by FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-01 Receivables (Topic 310): Deferral of the Effective Date of Disclosures about Troubled Debt Restructuring in Update No. 2010-20 are included in Note 4 for the period beginning July 1, 2011 as required. ASU 2011-02 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-03, Reconsideration of Effective Control for Repurchase Agreements ("ASU 2011-03")

On April 29, 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-03 that eliminates the collateral maintenance requirement under GAAP for entities to consider in determining whether a transfer of financial assets subject to a repurchase agreement is accounted for as a sale or as a secured borrowing. ASU 2011-03 is effective for the Company for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is not permitted. ASU 2011-03 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-04, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurements and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs ("ASU 2011-04")

On May 12, 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-04 to provide clarified and converged guidance on fair value measurement and expand disclosures concerning fair value measurements. ASU 2011-04 is largely consistent with the existing fair value measurement principles contained in ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement. ASU 2011-04 is effective for the Company for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011 and is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements. Early application is not permitted.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Presentation of Comprehensive Income ("ASU 2011-05")

On June 16, 2011 the FASB issued ASU 2011-05 which revises the manner in which entities present comprehensive income in their financial statements by removing the presentation option in ASC 220, Comprehensive Income, and requires entities to report components of comprehensive income in either a continuous statement of comprehensive income or two separate but consecutive statements. ASU 2011-05 is effective for the Company for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011 and will be applied retrospectively for all periods presented in the financial statements. Early adoption is permitted, but has not been elected by the Company.

FASB Accounting Standards Updated No. 2011-08, Testing Goodwill for Impairment ("ASU 2011-08")

On September 15, 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-08 which amends the guidance in ASC 350-20, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other: Goodwill, on testing goodwill for impairment. Under the revised guidance, the Company has

the option of performing a qualitative assessment before calculating the fair value of the reporting unit when testing goodwill for impairment. If the Company determines on the basis of qualitative factors that the fair value of the reporting unit is more likely than not less than the carrying amount, the two-step impairment test, as defined in ASC 350-20 would be required. ASU 2011-08 does not change the calculation or allocation of goodwill. ASU 2011-08 does not revise the requirement to test goodwill annually for impairment or to test for goodwill impairment between annual tests if events or circumstances warrant. However, ASU 2011-08 does revise examples of events and circumstances that an entity should consider. ASU 2011-08 is effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2012. Early adoption is permitted, but has not been elected by the Company. ASU 2011-08 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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(2) Securities

Trading Securities

The fair value and net unrealized gain (loss) included in trading securities is as follows (in thousands):

	Sept. 30, 2011		December 31, 2010		Sept. 30, 2010	
	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gain (Loss)
Obligations of the U.S. Government	\$1,839	\$(43)	\$3,873	\$(17)	\$16,220	\$(19)
U.S. agency residential mortgage-backed securities	49,501	(97)	27,271	292	18,370	53
Municipal and other tax-exempt securities	57,431	(100)	23,396	(214)	43,438	(290)
Other trading securities	888	(1)	927	(2)	4,219	23
Total	\$109,659	\$(241)	\$55,467	\$59	\$82,247	\$(233)

Investment Securities

The amortized cost and fair values of investment securities are as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2011				
	Amortized Cost	Carrying Value ¹	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Gain	Unrealized Loss ²
Municipal and other tax-exempt	\$133,394	\$133,394	\$138,461	\$5,067	\$-
U.S. agency residential mortgage-backed securities – Other	117,669	130,668	130,614	165	(219)
Other debt securities	188,590	188,590	214,159	25,569	-
Total	\$439,653	\$452,652	\$483,234	\$30,801	\$(219)

	December 31, 2010				September 30, 2010			
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Gain	Unrealized Loss ²	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Gain	Unrealized Loss ²
Municipal and other tax-exempt	\$184,898	\$188,577	\$3,912	\$(233)	\$187,608	\$194,051	\$6,443	\$-
U.S. agency residential mortgage-backed securities – Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other debt securities	154,655	157,528	4,505	(1,632)	156,140	164,289	8,292	(143)
Total	\$339,553	\$346,105	\$8,417	\$(1,865)	\$343,748	\$358,340	\$14,735	\$(143)

¹ Carrying value includes \$13 million of net unrealized gain which remains in Accumulated other comprehensive income (“AOCI”) in the Consolidated Balance Sheets related to certain securities transferred from the Available for Sale securities portfolio to the Investment securities portfolio as discussed in greater detail following.

2 Gross unrealized gains and losses are not recognized in AOCI in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

During the three months ended September 30, 2011, the Company transferred certain U.S. government agency residential mortgage-backed securities from the available for sale portfolio to the investment securities (held-to-maturity) portfolio as the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold these securities to maturity. No gains or losses were recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings at the time of the transfer. Transfers of debt securities into the investment securities portfolio (held-to-maturity) are made at fair value at the date of transfer. The unrealized holding gain or loss at the date of transfer is retained in accumulated other comprehensive income and in the carrying value of the investment securities portfolio. Such amounts are amortized over the estimated remaining life of the security as an adjustment to yield, offsetting the related amortization of the premium or accretion of the discount on the transferred securities. At the time of transfer, the fair value totaled \$131 million, amortized cost totaled \$118 million and the pre-tax unrealized gain totaled \$13 million.

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The amortized cost and fair values of investment securities at September 30, 2011, by contractual maturity, are as shown in the following table (dollars in thousands):

	Less than One Year	One to Five Years	Six to Ten Years	Over Ten Years	Total	Weighted Average Maturity ²
Municipal and other tax-exempt:						
Carrying value	\$35,329	\$70,957	\$22,290	\$4,818	\$133,394	3.12
Fair value	35,766	73,963	23,659	5,073	138,461	
Nominal yield ¹	4.57	4.57	5.53	6.26	4.79	
Other debt securities:						
Carrying value	8,163	28,955	34,784	116,688	188,590	10.26
Fair value	8,198	30,141	37,895	137,925	214,159	
Nominal yield	4.36	5.51	5.58	6.20	5.90	
Total fixed maturity securities:						
Carrying value	\$43,492	\$99,912	\$57,074	\$121,506	\$321,984	7.30
Fair value	43,964	104,104	61,554	142,998	352,620	
Nominal yield	4.53	4.85	5.56	6.20	5.44	
Mortgage-backed securities:						
Carrying value					\$130,668	
Fair value					130,614	
Nominal yield					2.03	
Total investment securities:						
Carrying value					\$452,652	
Fair value					483,234	
Nominal yield					4.46	

¹ Calculated on a taxable equivalent basis using a 39% effective tax rate.

²Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities, because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without penalty.

Available for Sale Securities

The amortized cost and fair value of available for sale securities are as follows (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	September 30, 2011		OTTI ²
			Gross Unrealized Gain	Loss	
U.S. Treasury	\$1,001	\$1,006	\$5	\$-	\$-
Municipal and other tax-exempt	67,844	70,195	2,463	(112)	-
Residential mortgage-backed securities:					
U. S. agencies:					
FNMA	5,146,533	5,323,160	176,995	(368)	-
FHLMC	2,773,674	2,884,641	110,967	-	-
GNMA	686,725	726,320	39,634	(39)	-
Other	75,949	82,756	6,807	-	-
Total U.S. agencies	8,682,881	9,016,877	334,403	(407)	-

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Private issue:					
Alt-A loans	174,383	147,949	–	–	(26,434)
Jumbo-A loans	350,293	309,383	249	(9,721)	(31,438)
Total private issue	524,676	457,332	249	(9,721)	(57,872)
Total residential mortgage-backed securities	9,207,557	9,474,209	334,652	(10,128)	(57,872)
Other debt securities	5,900	5,900	–	–	–
Perpetual preferred stock	19,224	19,080	884	(1,028)	–
Equity securities and mutual funds	39,489	49,241	9,825	(73)	–
Total	\$9,341,015	\$9,619,631	\$347,829	\$(11,341)	\$(57,872)

¹ Gross unrealized gain/ loss recognized in Other comprehensive income in the consolidated balance sheet.

² Amounts represent unrealized loss that remains in AOCI after an other-than-temporary credit loss has been recognized in income.

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	December 31, 2010				
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Gross Gain	Unrealized ¹ Loss	OTTI ²
Municipal and other tax-exempt	\$72,190	\$72,942	\$1,172	\$(315)	\$(105)
Residential mortgage-backed securities:					
U. S. agencies:					
FNMA	4,791,438	4,925,693	147,024	(12,769)	–
FHLMC	2,545,208	2,620,066	83,341	(8,483)	–
GNMA	765,046	801,993	37,193	(246)	–
Other	92,013	99,157	7,144	–	–
Total U.S. agencies	8,193,705	8,446,909	274,702	(21,498)	–
Private issue:					
Alt-A loans	220,332	186,674	–	(353)	(33,305)
Jumbo-A loans	494,098	457,535	923	(14,067)	(23,419)
Total private issue	714,430	644,209	923	(14,420)	(56,724)
Total residential mortgage-backed securities	8,908,135	9,091,118	275,625	(35,918)	(56,724)
Other debt securities	6,401	6,401	–	–	–
Perpetual preferred stock	19,511	22,114	2,603	–	–
Equity securities and mutual funds	29,181	43,046	14,192	(327)	–
Total	\$9,035,418	\$9,235,621	\$293,592	\$(36,560)	\$(56,829)

¹ Gross unrealized gain/loss recognized AOCI in the consolidated balance sheet

² Amounts represent unrealized loss that remains in AOCI after an other-than-temporary credit loss has been recognized in income.

	September 30, 2010				
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Gross Gain	Unrealized ¹ Loss	OTTI ²
Municipal and other tax-exempt					
Residential mortgage-backed securities:	\$66,384	\$68,308	\$2,041	\$(117)	\$–
U. S. agencies:					
FNMA	4,647,155	4,818,663	173,275	(1,767)	–
FHLMC	2,645,596	2,745,549	99,953	–	–
GNMA	886,910	924,861	38,003	(52)	–
Other	100,589	107,838	7,249	–	–
Total U.S. agencies	8,280,250	8,596,911	318,480	(1,819)	–
Private issue:					
Alt-A loans	211,343	178,221	–	(1,016)	(32,106)
Jumbo-A loans	575,552	530,251	1,964	(17,491)	(29,774)
Total private issue	786,895	708,472	1,964	(18,507)	(61,880)
Total residential mortgage-backed securities	9,067,145	9,305,383	320,444	(20,326)	(61,880)
Other debt securities	9,897	9,887	–	(10)	–
Perpetual preferred stock	19,511	22,024	2,513	–	–
Equity securities and mutual funds	31,913	44,669	13,279	(523)	–
Total	\$9,194,850	\$9,450,271	\$338,277	\$(20,976)	\$(61,880)

¹ Gross unrealized gain/loss recognized in AOCI in the consolidated balance sheet

²Amounts represent unrealized loss that remains in AOCI after an other-than-temporary credit loss has been recognized in income.

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The amortized cost and fair values of available for sale securities at September 30, 2011, by contractual maturity, are as shown in the following table (dollars in thousands):

	Less than One Year	One to Five Years	Six to Ten Years	Over Ten Years ⁶	Total	Weighted Average Maturity ⁵
U.S. Treasuries:						
Amortized cost	\$1,001	\$–	\$–	\$–	\$1,001	1.58
Fair value	1,006	–	–	–	1,006	
Nominal yield ¹	0.55	–	–	–	0.55	
Municipal and other tax-exempt:						
Amortized cost	1,001	8,373	11,276	47,194	67,844	19.43
Fair value	1,021	9,214	12,539	47,421	70,195	
Nominal yield ¹	3.96	4.11	4.06	1.01	1.94	
Other debt securities:						
Amortized cost	–	–	–	5,900	5,900	32.20
Fair value	–	–	–	5,900	5,900	
Nominal yield ¹	–	–	–	1.87	1.87	
Total fixed maturity securities:						
Amortized cost	\$2,002	\$8,373	\$11,276	\$53,094	\$74,745	20.20
Fair value	2,027	9,214	12,539	53,321	77,101	
Nominal yield	3.96	3.73	4.06	1.10	1.92	
Mortgage-backed securities:						
Amortized cost					9,207,557	²
Fair value					9,474,209	
Nominal yield ⁴					3.58	
Equity securities and mutual funds:						
Amortized cost					58,713	³
Fair value					68,321	
Nominal yield					0.67	
Total available-for-sale securities:						
Amortized cost					\$9,341,015	
Fair value					9,619,631	
Nominal yield					3.54	

¹ Calculated on a taxable equivalent basis using a 39% effective tax rate.

² The average expected lives of mortgage-backed securities were 2.01 years based upon current prepayment assumptions.

³ Primarily restricted common stock of U.S. government agencies and preferred stock of corporate issuers with no stated maturity.

⁴ The nominal yield on mortgage-backed securities is based upon prepayment assumptions at the purchase date. Actual yields earned may differ significantly based upon actual prepayments.

⁵ Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities, because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without penalty.

⁶ Nominal yield on municipal and other tax-exempt securities and other debt securities with contractual maturity dates over ten years are based on variable rates which generally are reset within 35 days.

Sales of available for sale securities resulted in gains and losses as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Proceeds	\$714,191	\$595,967	\$2,125,411	\$1,511,104
Gross realized gains	17,741	8,899	34,913	22,210
Gross realized losses	104	–	7,913	–
Related federal and state income tax expense	5,908	2,857	9,531	7,280

Gains and losses on sales of available for sale securities are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings on trade date and presented as realized in the previous table on settlement date.

In addition to securities that have been reclassified as pledged to creditors, securities with an amortized cost of \$3.9 billion at September 30, 2011, \$5.3 billion at December 31, 2010 and \$5.2 billion at September 30, 2010 have been pledged as collateral for repurchase agreements, public and trust funds on deposit and for other purposes, as required by law. The secured parties do not have the right to sell or re-pledge these securities.

Temporarily Impaired Securities as of September 30, 2011
(In thousands)

	Number of Securities	Less Than 12 Months Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	12 Months or Longer Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Total Unrealized Loss
Investment:							
Mortgage-backed securities – other	4	\$86,566	\$219	\$–	\$–	\$86,566	\$219
Available for sale:							
Municipal and other tax-exempt	27	12,317	38	15,750	74	28,067	112
Residential mortgage-backed securities:							
U. S. agencies:							
FNMA	2	71,816	368	–	–	71,816	368
FHLMC	1	267	–	–	–	267	–
GNMA	5	9,405	39	–	–	9,405	39
Total U.S. agencies	8	81,488	407	–	–	81,488	407
Private issue ¹ :							
Alt-A loans	19	27,024	7,828	120,925	18,606	147,949	26,434
Jumbo-A loans	43	29,897	2,022	268,632	39,137	298,529	41,159
Total private issue	62	56,921	9,850	389,557	57,743	446,478	67,593
Total residential mortgage-backed securities	70	138,409	10,257	389,557	57,743	527,966	68,000
Perpetual preferred stocks	6	11,927	1,028	–	–	11,927	1,028
Equity securities and mutual funds	1	37	73	–	–	37	73
Total available for sale	104	162,690	11,396	405,307	57,817	567,997	69,213
Total	108	\$249,256	\$11,615	\$405,307	\$57,817	\$654,563	\$69,432
¹ Includes the following securities for which an unrealized loss remains in OCI after an other-than-temporary credit loss has been recognized in income:							
Alt-A loans	19	27,024	7,828	120,925	18,606	147,949	26,434
Jumbo-A loans	32	19,740	976	199,339	30,462	219,079	31,438

Temporarily Impaired Securities as of December 31, 2010

(In thousands)

	Number of Securities	Less Than 12 Months Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	12 Months or Longer Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Total Unrealized Loss
Investment:							
Municipal and other tax- exempt	37	\$ 12,482	\$ 211	\$ 786	\$ 22	\$ 13,268	\$ 233
Other	15	80,698	1,632	–	–	80,698	1,632
Total investment	52	93,180	1,843	786	22	93,966	1,865
Available for sale:							
Municipal and other tax-exempt ¹	42	22,271	171	25,235	249	47,506	420
Residential mortgage-backed securities:							
U. S. agencies:							
FNMA	26	1,099,710	12,769	–	–	1,099,710	12,769
FHLMC	12	491,776	8,483	–	–	491,776	8,483
GNMA	3	5,681	246	–	–	5,681	246
Total U.S. agencies	41	1,597,167	21,498	–	–	1,597,167	21,498
Private issue ¹ :							
Alt-A loans	22	–	–	186,675	33,658	186,675	33,658
Jumbo-A loans	53	–	–	417,917	37,486	417,917	37,486
Total private issue	75	–	–	604,592	71,144	604,592	71,144
Total residential mortgage-backed securities	116	1,597,167	21,498	604,592	71,144	2,201,759	92,642
Equity securities and mutual funds	2	–	–	2,878	327	2,878	327
Total available for sale	160	1,619,438	21,669	632,705	71,720	2,252,143	93,389
Total	212	\$ 1,712,618	\$ 23,512	\$ 633,491	\$ 71,742	\$ 2,346,109	\$ 95,254
¹ Includes the following securities for which an unrealized loss remains in OCI after an other-than-temporary credit loss has been recognized in income:							
Municipal and other tax-exempt	11	\$ 10,713	\$ 105	\$–	\$–	\$ 10,713	\$ 105
Alt-A loans	19	–	–	172,153	33,305	172,153	33,305
Jumbo-A loans	25	–	–	166,401	23,419	166,401	23,419

Temporarily Impaired Securities as of September 30, 2010

(In thousands)

	Number of Securities	Less Than 12 Months Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	12 Months or Longer Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Total Unrealized Loss
Investment:							
Other debt securities	15	\$20,052	\$143	\$-	\$-	\$20,052	\$143
Available for sale:							
Municipal and other tax-exempt	18	8,201	20	18,125	97	26,326	117
Residential mortgage-backed securities:							
U. S. agencies:							
FNMA	9	377,384	1,767	-	-	377,384	1,767
GNMA	2	5,790	52	-	-	5,790	52
Total U.S. agencies	11	383,174	1,819	-	-	383,174	1,819
Private issue ¹ :							
Alt-A loans	20	-	-	178,220	33,122	178,220	33,122
Jumbo-A loans	53	-	-	447,649	47,265	447,649	47,265
Total private issue	73	-	-	625,869	80,387	625,869	80,387
Total residential mortgage-backed securities	84	383,174	1,819	625,869	80,387	1,009,043	82,206
Other debt securities	3	1,093	2	2,394	8	3,487	10
Equity securities and mutual funds	2	-	-	2,681	523	2,681	523
Total available for sale	107	392,468	1,841	649,069	81,015	1,041,537	82,856
Total	122	\$412,520	\$1,984	\$649,069	\$81,015	\$1,061,589	\$82,999
¹ Includes the following securities for which an unrealized loss remains in OCI after an other-than-temporary credit loss has been recognized in income:							
Alt-A loans	16	-	-	155,614	32,106	155,614	32,106
Jumbo-A loans	27	-	-	183,947	29,774	183,947	29,774

On a quarterly basis, the Company performs separate evaluations of impaired debt and equity investment and available for sale securities to determine if the unrealized losses are temporary.

For debt securities, management determines whether it intends to sell or if it is more-likely-than-not that it will be required to sell impaired securities. This determination considers current and forecasted liquidity requirements, regulatory and capital requirements and securities portfolio management. Based on this evaluation as of September 30, 2011, we do not intend to sell any impaired available for sale securities before fair value recovers to our current amortized cost and it is more-likely-than-not that we will not be required to sell impaired securities before fair value recovers, which may be maturity.

For all impaired debt securities for which there was no intent or expected requirement to sell, the evaluation considers all available evidence to assess whether it is more likely than not that all amounts due would not be collected according to the security's contractual terms.

Impairment of debt securities rated investment grade by all nationally-recognized rating agencies are considered temporary unless specific contrary information is identified. None of the debt securities rated investment grade were considered to be other-than-temporarily impaired at September 30, 2011.

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At September 30, 2011, the composition of the Company's investment and available for sale securities portfolios by the lowest current credit rating assigned by any of the three nationally-recognized rating agencies is as follows (in thousands):

	U.S. Govt / GSE 1		AAA - AA		A - BBB		Below Investment Grade		Carrying Value
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value	
Investment:									
Municipal and other tax-exempt	\$-	\$-	\$53,997	\$55,828	\$26,224	\$27,110	\$-	\$-	\$53,997
Mortgage-backed securities -- other	130,668	130,614	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other debt securities	-	-	180,334	205,719	1,350	1,350	-	-	181,684
Total	\$130,668	\$130,614	\$234,331	\$261,547	\$27,574	\$28,460	\$-	\$-	\$261,911
Available for Sale:									
	U.S. Govt / GSE 1		AAA - AA		A - BBB		Below Investment Grade		Carrying Value
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	
U.S. Treasury	\$1,001	\$1,006	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$1,001
Municipal and other tax-exempt	-	-	40,414	42,402	11,960	12,049	14,063	14,180	66,466
Residential mortgage-backed securities:									
U. S. agencies:									
FNMA	5,146,533	5,323,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,146,533
FHLMC	2,773,674	2,884,641	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,773,674
GNMA	686,725	726,320	-	-	-	-	-	-	686,725
Other	75,949	82,756	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,949
Total U.S. agencies	8,682,881	9,016,877	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,682,881
Private issue:									
Alt-A loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	174,383	147,949	-
Jumbo-A loans	-	-	24,172	22,318	19,781	18,034	306,340	269,031	-
Total private issue	-	-	24,172	22,318	19,781	18,034	480,723	416,980	-
Total residential mortgage-backed securities	8,682,881	9,016,877	24,172	22,318	19,781	18,034	480,723	416,980	8,767,796
Other debt securities	-	-	5,900	5,900	-	-	-	-	5,900
Perpetual preferred stock	-	-	-	-	19,224	19,080	-	-	19,224
Equity securities and mutual funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Total	\$8,683,882	\$9,017,883	\$70,486	\$70,620	\$50,965	\$49,163	\$494,786	\$431,160	\$9,279,857

1 U.S. government and government sponsored enterprises are not rated by the nationally-recognized rating agencies as these securities are guaranteed by agencies of the U.S. government or government-sponsored enterprises.

At September 30, 2011, approximately \$481 million of the portfolio of privately issued residential mortgage-backed securities (based on amortized cost after impairment charges) was rated below investment grade by at least one of the nationally-recognized rating agencies. The aggregate unrealized loss on these securities totaled \$64 million. Ratings by the nationally recognized rating agencies are subjective in nature and accordingly ratings can vary significantly amongst the agencies. Limitations generally expressed by the rating agencies include statements that ratings do not predict the specific percentage default likelihood over any given period of time and that ratings do not opine on expected loss severity of an obligation should the issuer default. As such, the impairment of securities rated below investment grade by at least one of the nationally-recognized rating agencies was evaluated to determine if we expect not to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the security. This evaluation was based on projections of estimated cash flows based on individual loans underlying each security using current and anticipated increases in unemployment and default rates, decreases in housing prices and estimated liquidation costs at foreclosure.

The primary assumptions used in this evaluation were:

- Unemployment rates – increasing to 9.5% over the next 12 months, dropping to 8% over the following 21 months, and holding at 8% thereafter.
- Housing price depreciation – starting with current depreciated housing prices based on information derived from the Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA”) data, decreasing by an additional 8% over the next twelve months and then growing at 2% per year thereafter.
- Estimated Liquidation Costs – reflect actual historical liquidation costs observed on Jumbo and Alt-A residential mortgage loans in the securities owned by the Company
- Discount rates – estimated cash flows were discounted at rates that range from 2.00% to 6.25% based on our current expected yields.

We also consider the current loan-to-value ratio and remaining credit enhancement as part of the assessment of the cash flows available to recover the amortized cost of the debt securities. Each factor is considered in the evaluation.

The Company calculates the current loan-to-value ratio for each mortgage-backed security using loan-level data. Current loan-to-value ratio is the current outstanding loan amount divided by an estimate of the current home value. The current home value is derived from FHFA data. FHFA provides historical information on home price depreciation at both the Metropolitan Statistical Area and state level. This information is matched to each loan to estimate the home price depreciation. Data is accumulated from the loan level to determine the current loan-to-value ratio for the security as a whole.

A distribution of the amortized cost (after recognition of the other-than-temporary impairment) and fair value by current loan to value ratio for our below investment grade private label residential mortgage-backed securities is as follows (in thousands):

Current LTV Ratio	Number of Securities	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Credit Losses Recognized			
				Three months ended Sept. 30, 2011		Life-to-date	
				Number of Securities	Amount	Number of Securities	Amount
< 70 %	5	\$27,069	\$24,213	–	\$–	–	\$–
70 < 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
75 < 80	2	38,136	33,346	1	229	1	229
80 < 85	4	42,320	37,717	3	1,607	3	1,607
>= 85	51	373,198	321,704	40	9,464	51	69,971
Total	62	\$480,723	\$416,980	44	\$11,300	55	\$71,807

Remaining credit enhancement is the amount of credit enhancement available to absorb current projected losses within the pool of loans that support the security. The Company acquires the benefit of credit enhancement by investing in super-senior tranches for many of our residential mortgage-backed securities. Subordinated tranches held by other investors are specifically designed to absorb losses before the super-senior tranches which effectively doubled the typical credit support for these types of bonds. Current projected losses consider depreciation of home prices based on FHFA data, estimated costs and additional losses to liquidate collateral and delinquency status of the individual loans underlying the security.

Based upon projected declines in expected cash flows from certain private-label residential mortgage-backed securities for which the Company had previously recognized other-than-temporary impairment charges in earnings and other comprehensive income, the Company recognized \$11.3 million of additional credit loss impairments in

earnings during the third quarter of 2011.

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The following is a tabular roll forward of the amount of credit-related OTTI recognized on available for sale debt securities in earnings (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended Sept. 30,		Nine Months Ended Sept. 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Balance of credit-related OTTI recognized on available for sale debt, beginning of period	\$62,047	\$32,013	\$52,624	\$25,142
Additions for credit-related OTTI not previously recognized	2,294	1,194	2,331	2,983
Additions for increases in credit-related OTTI previously recognized when there is no intent to sell and no requirement to sell before recovery of amortized cost	9,006	13,117	18,392	18,199
Balance of credit-related OTTI recognized on available for sale debt securities, end of period	\$73,347	\$46,324	\$73,347	\$46,324

Mortgage Trading Securities

Mortgage trading securities are residential mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government agencies that have been designated as an economic hedge of the mortgage servicing rights and are separately identified on the balance sheet. The Company has elected to carry these securities at fair value with changes in fair value being recognized in earnings as they occur. Mortgage trading securities were carried at fair value of \$672 million at September 30, 2011 with a net unrealized gain of \$19 million. Mortgage trading securities were carried at fair value of \$428 million at December 31, 2010, with a net unrealized loss of \$5.6 million and fair value of \$475 million at September 30, 2010 with a net unrealized gain of \$4.9 million. The Company recognized a net gain of \$17.8 million and \$24.2 million on mortgage trading securities for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, respectively. The Company recognized net gains of \$3.4 million and \$18.4 million on mortgage trading securities for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively.

(3) Derivatives

The following table summarizes the fair values of derivative contracts recorded as “derivative contracts” assets and liabilities in the balance sheet at September 30, 2011 (in thousands):

	Gross Basis				Net Basis ²	
	Assets		Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities
	Notional ¹	Fair Value	Notional ¹	Fair Value	Fair Value	Fair Value
Customer risk management programs:						
Interest rate contracts ³	\$13,576,276	\$281,479	\$13,441,006	\$278,936	\$219,951	\$217,408
Energy contracts	1,726,402	200,142	1,965,233	198,725	102,938	101,521
Agricultural contracts	190,100	8,100	190,700	8,012	2,373	2,285
Foreign exchange contracts	65,747	65,747	65,787	65,787	65,747	65,787
CD options	198,518	10,645	186,192	10,645	10,645	10,645
Total customer derivative before cash collateral	15,757,043	566,113	15,848,918	562,105	401,654	397,646
Less: cash collateral	–	–	–	–	(37,298)	(55,824)
Total customer derivatives	15,757,043	566,113	15,848,918	562,105	364,356	341,822

Interest rate risk management programs	44,000	6,260	–	–	6,260	–
Total derivative contracts	\$15,801,043	\$572,373	\$15,848,918	\$562,105	\$370,616	\$341,822

¹Notional amounts for commodity contracts are converted into dollar-equivalent amounts based on dollar prices at the inception of the contract.

²Derivative contracts are recorded on a net basis in the balance sheet in recognition of master netting agreements that enable the Company to settle all derivative positions with a given counterparty in total and to offset the net derivative position with the related cash collateral.

³Includes interest rate swaps used by borrowers to modify interest rate terms of their loans and to be announced securities used by mortgage banking customers to hedge their loan production.

When bilateral netting agreements exist between the Company and its counterparties that create a single legal claim or obligation to pay or receive the net amount in settlement of the individual derivative contracts, the Company reports derivative assets and liabilities on a net by counterparty basis.

Derivative contracts may also require the Company to provide or receive cash margin as collateral for derivative assets and liabilities. Derivative assets and liabilities are reported net of cash margin when certain conditions are met. As of September 30, 2011, a decrease in credit rating from A1 to below investment grade would increase our obligation to post cash margin on existing contracts by approximately \$41 million.

The following table summarizes the fair values of derivative contracts recorded as “derivative contracts” assets and liabilities in the balance sheet at December 31, 2010 (in thousands):

	Gross Basis				Net Basis ²	
	Assets		Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities
	Notional ¹	Fair Value	Notional ¹	Fair Value	Fair Value	Fair Value
Customer risk management programs:						
Interest rate contracts ³	\$ 11,664,409	\$ 235,961	\$ 11,524,077	\$ 233,421	\$ 141,279	\$ 138,739
Energy contracts	1,914,519	188,655	2,103,923	191,075	76,746	79,166
Agricultural contracts	183,250	10,616	186,709	10,534	4,226	4,144
Foreign exchange contracts	45,014	45,014	45,014	45,014	45,014	45,014
CD options	160,535	16,247	160,535	16,247	16,247	16,247
Total customer derivative before cash collateral	13,967,727	496,493	14,020,258	496,291	283,512	283,310
Less: cash collateral	—	—	—	—	(15,017)	(68,987)
Total customer derivatives	13,967,727	496,493	14,020,258	496,291	268,495	214,323
Interest rate risk management programs	124,000	1,950	17,977	1,097	1,950	1,097
Total derivative contracts	\$ 14,091,727	\$ 498,443	\$ 14,038,235	\$ 497,388	\$ 270,445	\$ 215,420

¹Notional amounts for commodity contracts are converted into dollar-equivalent amounts based on dollar prices at the inception of the contract.

²Derivative contracts are recorded on a net basis in the balance sheet in recognition of master netting agreements that enable the Company to settle all derivative positions with a given counterparty in total and to offset the net derivative position with the related cash collateral.

³Includes interest rate swaps used by borrowers to modify interest rate terms of their loans and to be announced securities used by mortgage banking customers to hedge their loan production.

The following table summarizes the fair values of derivative contracts recorded as “derivative contracts” assets and liabilities in the balance sheet at September 30, 2010 (in thousands):

	Gross Basis				Net Basis ²	
	Assets		Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities
	Notional ¹	Fair Value	Notional ¹	Fair Value	Fair Value	Fair Value
Customer risk management programs:						
Interest rate contracts ³	\$ 12,922,733	\$ 162,377	\$ 12,358,978	\$ 159,901	\$ 116,257	\$ 113,781
Energy contracts	2,120,942	280,623	2,377,861	280,138	101,636	101,151
Agricultural contracts	153,551	5,609	162,927	5,500	1,715	1,606
Foreign exchange contracts	48,707	48,707	48,707	48,707	48,707	48,707
CD options	144,289	9,151	144,289	9,151	9,151	9,151
Total customer derivative before cash collateral	15,390,222	506,467	15,092,762	503,397	277,466	274,396

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Less: cash collateral	–	–	–	–	(19,907)	(56,157)
Total customer derivatives	15,390,222	506,467	15,092,762	503,397	257,559	218,239
Interest rate risk management programs	124,000	8,545	2,977	57	8,545	57
Total derivative contracts	\$15,514,222	\$515,012	\$15,095,739	\$503,454	\$266,104	\$218,296

- 1 Notional amounts for commodity contracts are converted into dollar-equivalent amounts based on dollar prices at the inception of the contract.
- 2 Derivative contracts are recorded on a net basis in the balance sheet in recognition of master netting agreements that enable the Company to settle all derivative positions with a given counterparty in total and to offset the net derivative position with the related cash collateral.
- 3 Includes interest rate swaps used by borrowers to modify interest rate terms of their loans and to be announced securities used by mortgage banking customers to hedge their loan production.

The following summarizes the pre-tax net gains (losses) on derivative instruments and where they are recorded in the income statement (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2011		Three Months Ended September 30, 2010	
	Brokerage and Trading Revenue	Gain (Loss) on Derivatives, Net	Brokerage and Trading Revenue	Gain (Loss) on Derivatives, Net
Customer Risk Management Programs:				
Interest rate contracts	\$1,709	\$ –	\$1,152	\$ –
Energy contracts	1,360	–	2,335	–
Agricultural contracts	103	–	133	–
Foreign exchange contracts	155	–	100	–
CD options	–	–	–	–
Total Customer Derivatives	3,327	–	3,720	–
Interest Rate Risk Management Programs	–	4,048	–	4,472
Total Derivative Contracts	\$3,327	\$ 4,048	\$3,720	\$ 4,472

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010	
	Brokerage and Trading Revenue	Gain (Loss) on Derivatives, Net	Brokerage and Trading Revenue	Gain (Loss) on Derivatives, Net
Customer Risk Management Programs:				
Interest rate contracts	\$(803)	\$ –	\$1,915	\$ –
Energy contracts	5,759	–	6,332	–
Agricultural contracts	263	–	529	–
Foreign exchange contracts	381	–	274	–
CD options	–	–	–	–
Total Customer Derivatives	5,600	–	9,050	–
Interest Rate Risk Management Programs	–	2,700	–	11,148
Total Derivative Contracts	\$5,600	\$ 2,700	\$9,050	\$ 11,148

Customer Risk Management Programs

BOK Financial offers programs to permit its customers to manage various risks, including fluctuations in energy, cattle and other agricultural products, interest rates and foreign exchange rates, or to take positions in derivative contracts. Derivative contracts are executed between the customers and BOK Financial. Offsetting contracts are executed between BOK Financial and other selected counterparties to minimize its risk of changes in commodity prices, interest rates or foreign exchange rates. The counterparty contracts are identical to customer contracts, except for a fixed pricing spread or fee paid to BOK Financial as profit and compensation for administrative costs and credit risk which is recognized over the life of the contracts and included in other operating revenue – brokerage and trading revenue in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Interest Rate Risk Management Programs

BOK Financial may use interest rate swaps in managing its interest rate sensitivity and as part of its economic hedge of the change in the fair value of mortgage servicing rights. Interest rate swaps are generally used to reduce overall asset sensitivity by converting specific fixed rate liabilities to floating rate based on LIBOR. Net interest revenue was not significantly impacted by the settlement of amounts receivable or payable on interest rate swaps for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. As of September 30, 2011, BOK Financial had interest rate swaps with a notional value of \$44 million used as part of the economic hedge of the change in the fair value of the mortgage servicing rights.

As discussed in Note 5, certain derivative contracts not designated as hedging instruments related to mortgage loan commitments and forward sales contracts are included in Residential mortgage loans held for sale on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. See Note 5, for additional discussion of notional, fair value and impact on earnings of these contracts.

None of these derivative contracts have been designated as hedging instruments.

(4) Loans and Allowances for Credit Losses

Loans are either secured or unsecured based on the type of loan and the financial condition of the borrower. Repayment is generally expected from cash flow or proceeds from the sale of selected assets of the borrower. BOK Financial is exposed to risk of loss on loans due to the borrower's difficulties, which may arise from any number of factors, including problems within the respective industry or local economic conditions. Access to collateral, in the event of borrower default, is reasonably assured through adherence to applicable lending laws and through sound lending standards and credit review procedures.

Performing loans may be renewed under the current collateral value, debt service ratio and other underwriting standards. Nonperforming loans may be renewed and will remain on nonaccrual status. Nonperforming loans renewed will be evaluated and may be charged off if the loan balance is no longer covered by the paying capacity of the borrower based on an evaluation of available cash resources and collateral value.

Interest is accrued at the applicable interest rate on the principal amount outstanding. Loans are placed on nonaccrual status when, in the opinion of management, full collection of principal or interest is uncertain. Interest previously accrued but not collected is charged against interest income when the loan is placed on nonaccrual status. Payments on nonaccrual loans are applied to principal or reported as interest income, according to management's judgment as to the collectability of principal. Loans may be returned to accruing status when, in the opinion of management, full collection of principal and interest, including principal previously charged off, is probable based on improvements in the borrower's financial condition or a sustained period of performance.

Loan origination and commitment fees and direct loan acquisition and origination costs are deferred and amortized as an adjustment to yield over the life of the loan or over the commitment period, as applicable.

Certain residential mortgage loans originated by the Company are held for sale. All residential mortgage loans originated for sale are carried at fair value based on sales commitments or market quotes. Changes in fair value are recorded in other operating revenue – mortgage banking revenue.

Loans are disaggregated into portfolio segments and further disaggregated into classes. The portfolio segment is the level at which the Company develops and documents a systematic method for determining its allowance for credit losses. Classes are a further disaggregation of portfolio segments based on the risk characteristics of the loans and the Company's method for monitoring and assessing credit risk. Portfolio segments of the loan portfolio are as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2011				December 31, 2010			
	Fixed Rate	Variable Rate	Nonaccrual	Total	Fixed Rate	Variable Rate	Nonaccrual	Total
Commercial	\$3,054,787	\$3,337,166	\$83,736	\$6,475,689	\$2,883,905	\$3,011,636	\$38,455	\$5,933,996
Commercial real estate	864,053	1,285,801	110,048	2,259,902	829,836	1,297,148	150,366	2,277,350
Residential mortgage	954,960	925,205	31,731	1,911,896	851,048	939,774	37,426	1,828,248
Consumer	265,307	207,815	3,960	477,082	369,364	229,511	4,567	603,442
Total	\$5,139,107	\$5,755,987	\$229,475	\$11,124,569	\$4,934,153	\$5,478,069	\$230,814	\$10,643,036
Accruing loans past due (90				\$1,401				\$7,966

days)1

- 1 Excludes residential mortgage loans guaranteed by agencies of the U.S. government

At September 30, 2011, approximately \$5.0 billion or 45% of the total loan portfolio is to businesses and individuals in Oklahoma and \$3.2 billion or 29% of our total loan portfolio is to businesses and individuals in Texas. This geographic concentration subjects the loan portfolio to the general economic conditions within this area.

Commercial

Commercial loans represent loans for working capital, facilities acquisition or expansion, purchases of equipment and other needs of commercial customers primarily located within our geographical footprint. Commercial loans are underwritten individually and represent on-going relationships based on a thorough knowledge of the customer, the customer's industry and market. While commercial loans are generally secured by the customer's assets including real property, inventory, accounts receivable, operating equipment, interest in mineral rights and other property and may also include personal guarantees of the owners and related parties, the primary source of repayment of the loans

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is the on-going cash flow from operations of the customer's business. Inherent lending risk is centrally monitored on a continuous basis from underwriting throughout the life of the loan for compliance with commercial lending policies.

Approximately \$1.0 billion of loans in the services category consists of loans with individual balances of less than \$10 million. Approximately \$2.8 billion or 43% of the commercial portfolio are to businesses in Oklahoma and \$2.1 billion or 32% of our commercial loan portfolio are to businesses in Texas.

Commercial Real Estate

Commercial real estate loans are for the construction of buildings or other improvements to real estate and property held by borrowers for investment purposes primarily within our geographical footprint. We require collateral values in excess of the loan amounts, demonstrated cash flows in excess of expected debt service requirements, equity investment in the project and a portion of the project already sold, leased or permanent financing already secured. The expected cash flows from all significant new or renewed income producing property commitments are stress tested to reflect the risks in varying interest rates, vacancy rates and rental rates. As with commercial loans, inherent lending risks are centrally monitored on a continuous basis from underwriting throughout the life of the loan for compliance with applicable lending policies. Approximately 33% of commercial real estate loans are secured by properties primarily located in the Dallas and Houston areas of Texas. An additional 28% of commercial real estate loans are secured by properties located primarily in the Tulsa and Oklahoma City metropolitan areas of Oklahoma.

Residential Mortgage and Consumer

Residential mortgage loans provide funds for our customers to purchase or refinance their primary residence or to borrow against the equity in their home. Residential mortgage loans are secured by a first or second-mortgage on the customer's primary residence. Consumer loans include direct loans secured by and for the purchase of automobiles, recreational and marine equipment as well as other unsecured loans. Consumer loans also include indirect automobile loans made through primary dealers. Residential mortgage and consumer loans are made in accordance with underwriting policies we believe to be conservative and are fully documented. Credit scoring is assessed based on significant credit characteristics including credit history, residential and employment stability. Residential mortgage loans retained in the Company's portfolio are primarily composed of various mortgage programs to support customer relationships including jumbo mortgage loans, non-builder construction loans and special loan programs for high net worth individuals and certain professionals. Jumbo loans may be fixed or variable rate and are fully amortizing. Jumbo loans generally conform to government sponsored entity standards, with exception that the loan size exceeds maximums required under these standards. These loans generally require a minimum FICO score of 720 and a maximum debt-to-income ratio ("DTI") of 38%. Loan-to-value ("LTV") ratios are tiered from 60% to 100%, depending on the market. Special mortgage programs include fixed and variable fully amortizing loans tailored to the needs of certain healthcare professionals. Variable rate loans are fully indexed at origination and may have fixed rates for three to ten years, then adjust annually thereafter.

At September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, residential mortgage loans included \$169 million and \$48 million, respectively, of loans guaranteed by U.S. government agencies previously sold into GNMA mortgage pools. The Company may repurchase these loans when certain defined delinquency criteria are met. Because of this repurchase right, the Company is deemed to have regained effective control over these loans and must include them on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Home equity loans are generally first or second lien loans with a maximum LTV of 100%, including consideration of any superior liens. The loans require a minimum FICO score of 700 and a maximum DTI of 40%. The maximum loan amount available for our home equity loan products is generally \$400 thousand.

Credit Commitments

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of conditions established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. At September 30, 2011, outstanding commitments totaled \$5.7 billion. Because some commitments are expected to expire before being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. BOK Financial uses the same credit policies in making commitments as it does loans.

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The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary, is based upon management's credit evaluation of the borrower.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Because the credit risk involved in issuing standby letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan commitments, BOK Financial uses the same credit policies in evaluating the creditworthiness of the customer. Additionally, BOK Financial uses the same evaluation process in obtaining collateral on standby letters of credit as it does for loan commitments. The term of these standby letters of credit is defined in each commitment and typically corresponds with the underlying loan commitment. At September 30, 2011, outstanding standby letters of credit totaled \$509 million. Commercial letters of credit are used to facilitate customer trade transactions with the drafts being drawn when the underlying transaction is consummated. At September 30, 2011, outstanding commercial letters of credit totaled \$7 million.

Allowances for Credit Losses

BOK Financial maintains separate allowances for loan losses and for off-balance sheet credit risk related to commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. As discussed in greater detail in Note 5, the Company also has separate allowances related to off-balance sheet credit risk related to residential mortgage loans sold with full or partial recourse and for residential mortgage loans sold to government sponsored agencies under standard representations and warranties.

The allowance for loan losses is assessed by management on a quarterly basis and consists of specific amounts attributed to certain impaired loans, general allowances for unimpaired loans and non-specific allowances based on general economic conditions, risk concentration and related factors. Impairment is individually measured for certain impaired loans and collectively measured for all other loans. There have been no material changes in the approach or techniques utilized in developing the allowances for loan losses and off-balance sheet credit losses for the nine months ended September 30, 2011.

Internally risk graded loans are evaluated individually for impairment. Non-risk graded loans are collectively evaluated for impairment through past-due status and other relevant factors. Substantially all commercial and commercial real estate loans are risk graded. Certain residential mortgage and consumer loans are also risk graded. Certain commercial loans and most residential mortgage and consumer loans are small balance, homogeneous pools of loans that are not risk graded.

Borrowers are considered to be experiencing financial difficulty when it becomes probable that BOK Financial will be unable to collect the full contractual principal and interest due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreements. This is substantially the same criteria used to determine when a loan should be placed on nonaccrual status. Accordingly, all internally risk graded loans to borrowers who are experiencing financial difficulty are considered to be impaired, placed on nonaccrual status and evaluated for specific allowance. Specific allowances for impaired loans are measured by an evaluation of estimated future cash flows discounted at the loans' initial effective interest rate or the fair value of collateral for certain collateral dependent loans. Historical statistics may be used in limited situations to assist in estimating future cash flows or collateral values, such as when an impaired collateral dependent loan is identified at the end of a reporting period. Historical statistics are a practical way to estimate impairment until an updated appraisal of collateral value is received or a full assessment of future cash flows is completed. Estimates of future cash flows and collateral values require significant judgments and are subject to volatility.

General allowances for unimpaired loans are based on migration models. Separate migration models are used to determine general allowances for commercial and commercial real estate loans, residential mortgage loans and consumer loans. Substantially all commercial and commercial real estate loans are risk-graded based on an evaluation

of the borrowers' ability to pay. Risk grades are updated quarterly. Migration factors are determined for each risk grade to determine the inherent loss based on historical trends using an eight-quarter aggregate accumulation of net losses. Losses incurred in more recent periods were more heavily weighted by a sum-of-periods-digits formula. The greater of the loss factors based on migration trends or a minimum migration factor based on long-term history is assigned to each risk grade. The resulting general allowances may be adjusted upward or downward by management to account for the limitations in migration models which are based entirely on historical data, such as their limited accuracy at the beginning and ending of credit cycles. The general allowance for residential mortgage loans is based on an eight-quarter average percent of loss. The general allowance for consumer loans is based on an eight-quarter average percent loss with separate migration factors determined by major product line, such as indirect automobile loans and direct consumer loans.

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Nonspecific allowances are maintained for risks beyond factors specific to a particular loan or identified by the migration models. These factors include trends in the economy in our primary lending areas, conditions in certain industries where we have a concentration and overall growth in the loan portfolio. Evaluation of nonspecific factors considers the effect of the duration of the business cycle on migration factors and also considers current economic conditions and other factors.

A provision for credit losses is charged against earnings in amounts necessary to maintain appropriate allowances for loan and off-balance sheet credit losses. Loans are charged off when the loan balance or a portion of the loan balance is no longer covered by the paying capacity of the borrower based on an evaluation of available cash resources and collateral value. Loans are evaluated quarterly and charge-offs are taken in the quarter in which the loss is identified. Additionally, all unsecured or under-secured residential mortgage and consumer loans that are past due 180 days are charged off. Recoveries of loans previously charged off are added to the allowance.

Collateral value of real property is generally based on third party appraisals that conform to Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice, less estimated selling costs. Appraised values are on an "as-is" basis and generally are not adjusted by the Company. Collateral value of mineral rights is generally determined by our internal staff of engineers based on projected cash flows from proven oil and gas reserves under existing economic and operating conditions. The value of other collateral is generally determined by our special assets staff based on projected liquidation cash flows under current market conditions. Collateral values and available cash resources that support impaired loans are evaluated quarterly. Updated appraisals are obtained at least annually or more frequently if market conditions indicate collateral values have declined.

The allowance for loan losses and recorded investment of the related loans by portfolio segment for each impairment measurement method at September 30, 2011 is as follows (in thousands):

	Collectively Measured for Impairment		Individually Measured for Impairment		Total	
	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance
Commercial	\$6,392,150	\$107,745	\$83,539	\$1,799	\$6,475,689	\$109,544
Commercial real estate	2,149,854	87,513	110,048	4,199	2,259,902	91,712
Residential mortgage	1,902,993	39,653	8,903	635	1,911,896	40,288
Consumer	475,693	8,228	1,389	67	477,082	8,295
Total	10,920,690	243,139	203,879	6,700	11,124,569	249,839
Nonspecific allowance	–	–	–	–	–	21,617
Total	\$10,920,690	\$243,139	\$203,879	\$6,700	\$11,124,569	\$271,456

The allowance for loan losses and recorded investment of the related loans by portfolio segment for each impairment measurement method at December 31, 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

	Collectively Measured for Impairment		Individually Measured for Impairment		Total	
	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance
Commercial	\$5,895,674	\$102,565	\$38,322	\$2,066	\$5,933,996	\$104,631

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Commercial real estate	2,126,984	94,502	150,366	4,207	2,277,350	98,709
Residential mortgage	1,816,184	49,500	12,064	781	1,828,248	50,281
Consumer	601,691	12,536	1,751	78	603,442	12,614
Total	10,440,533	259,103	202,503	7,132	10,643,036	266,235
Nonspecific allowance	–	–	–	–	–	26,736
Total	\$10,440,533	\$259,103	\$202,503	\$7,132	\$10,643,036	\$292,971

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The activity in the allowance for loan losses and the allowance for off-balance sheet credit losses related to loan commitments and standby letters of credit for the three months ended September 30, 2011 is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Mortgage	Consumer	Nonspecific allowance	Total
Allowance for loans losses:						
Beginning balance	\$ 113,571	\$ 91,750	\$ 45,243	\$ 8,922	\$ 27,125	\$ 286,611
Provision for loan losses	(348)	1,386	(1,835)	1,304	(5,508)	(5,001)
Loans charged off	(5,083)	(2,335)	(3,403)	(3,202)	–	(14,023)
Recoveries	1,404	911	283	1,271	–	3,869
Ending balance	\$ 109,544	\$ 91,712	\$ 40,288	\$ 8,295	\$ 21,617	\$ 271,456
Allowance for off-balance sheet credit losses:						
Beginning balance	\$ 9,236	\$ 1,020	\$ 180	\$ 309	\$–	\$ 10,745
Provision for off-balance sheet credit losses	4,882	134	(30)	15	–	5,001
Ending balance	\$ 14,118	\$ 1,154	\$ 150	\$ 324	\$–	\$ 15,746
Total provision for credit losses	\$ 4,534	\$ 1,520	\$(1,865)	\$ 1,319	\$(5,508)	\$–

The activity in the allowance for loan losses and the allowance for off-balance sheet credit losses related to loan commitments and standby letters of credit for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Mortgage	Consumer	Nonspecific allowance	Total
Allowance for loans losses:						
Beginning balance	\$ 104,631	\$ 98,709	\$ 50,281	\$ 12,614	\$ 26,736	\$ 292,971
Provision for loan losses	10,488	4,051	(1,880)	(65)	(5,119)	7,475
Loans charged off	(10,737)	(12,608)	(9,732)	(8,952)	–	(42,029)
Recoveries	5,162	1,560	1,619	4,698	–	13,039
Ending balance	\$ 109,544	\$ 91,712	\$ 40,288	\$ 8,295	\$ 21,617	\$ 271,456
Allowance for off-balance sheet credit losses:						
Beginning balance	\$ 13,456	\$ 443	\$ 131	\$ 241	\$–	\$ 14,271
Provision for off-balance sheet credit losses	662	711	19	83	–	1,475
Ending balance	\$ 14,118	\$ 1,154	\$ 150	\$ 324	\$–	\$ 15,746
Total provision for credit losses	\$ 11,150	\$ 4,762	\$(1,861)	\$ 18	\$(5,119)	\$ 8,950

Credit Quality Indicators

The Company utilizes risk grading as a primary credit quality indicator. Substantially all commercial and commercial real estate loans and certain residential mortgage and consumer loans are risk graded based on a quarterly evaluation of the borrowers' ability to repay the loans. Certain commercial loans and most residential mortgage and consumer loans are small, homogeneous pools that are not risk graded. These loans are collectively evaluated for impairment primarily through past due status.

The allowance for loan losses and recorded investment of the related loans by portfolio segment for risk graded and non-risk graded loans at September 30, 2011 is as follows (in thousands):

	Internally Risk Graded		Non-Graded		Total	
	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance
Commercial	\$6,456,621	\$105,695	\$19,068	\$3,849	\$6,475,689	\$109,544
Commercial real estate	2,259,902	91,712	–	–	2,259,902	91,712
Residential mortgage	339,324	7,356	1,572,572	32,932	1,911,896	40,288
Consumer	217,199	1,851	259,883	6,444	477,082	8,295
Total	9,273,046	206,614	1,851,523	43,225	11,124,569	249,839
Nonspecific allowance	–	–	–	–	–	21,617
Total	\$9,273,046	\$206,614	\$1,851,523	\$43,225	\$11,124,569	\$271,456

The allowance for loan losses and recorded investment of the related loans by portfolio segment for risk graded and non-risk graded loans at December 31, 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

	Internally Risk Graded		Non-Graded		Total	
	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance
Commercial	\$5,914,178	\$102,259	\$19,818	\$2,372	\$5,933,996	\$104,631
Commercial real estate	2,277,350	98,709	–	–	2,277,350	98,709
Residential mortgage	451,874	8,356	1,376,374	41,925	1,828,248	50,281
Consumer	246,350	1,881	357,092	10,733	603,442	12,614
Total	8,889,752	211,205	1,753,284	55,030	10,643,036	266,235
Nonspecific allowance	–	–	–	–	–	26,736
Total	\$8,889,752	\$211,205	\$1,753,284	\$55,030	\$10,643,036	\$292,971

Loans are considered to be performing if they are in compliance with the original terms of the agreement which is consistent with the regulatory guideline of "pass." Performing also includes loans considered to be "other loans especially mentioned" by regulatory guideline. Other loans especially mentioned are in compliance with the original terms of the agreement but may have a weakness that deserves management's close attention. Performing loans also include past due residential mortgages that are guaranteed by agencies of the U.S. government.

The risk grading process identified certain criticized loans as potential problem loans. These loans have a well-defined weakness (e.g. inadequate debt service coverage or liquidity or marginal capitalization; repayment may depend on collateral or other risk mitigation) that may jeopardize liquidation of the debt and represent a greater risk due to deterioration in the financial condition of the borrower. This is consistent with the regulatory guideline for “substandard.” Because the borrowers are still performing in accordance with the original terms of the loan agreements, these loans were not placed in nonaccrual status. Known information does, however, cause concern as to the borrowers’ continued compliance with current repayment terms. Nonaccrual loans represent loans for which full collection of principal and interest is uncertain. This is substantially the same criteria used to determine whether a loan is impaired and includes certain loans considered “substandard” and all loans considered “doubtful” by regulatory guidelines.

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The following table summarizes the Company's loan portfolio at September 30, 2011 by the risk grade categories (in thousands):

	Internally Risk Graded			Non-Graded		Total
	Performing	Potential Problem	Nonaccrual	Performing	Nonaccrual	
Commercial:						
Energy	\$ 1,792,720	\$989	\$3,900	\$-	\$-	\$ 1,797,609
Services	1,805,100	34,197	18,181	-	-	1,857,478
Wholesale/retail	961,860	37,281	27,088	-	-	1,026,229
Manufacturing	340,533	2,505	27,691	-	-	370,729
Healthcare	897,930	3,502	5,715	-	-	907,147
Integrated food services	198,610	1,242	-	-	-	199,852
Other commercial and industrial	296,600	13	964	18,871	197	316,645
Total commercial	6,293,353	79,729	83,539	18,871	197	6,475,689
Commercial real estate:						
Construction and land development	252,875	30,133	72,207	-	-	355,215
Retail	436,694	2,608	6,492	-	-	445,794
Office	399,350	14,426	11,967	-	-	425,743
Multifamily	374,417	9,015	4,036	-	-	387,468
Industrial	225,069	284	-	-	-	225,353
Other commercial real estate	387,635	17,348	15,346	-	-	420,329
Total commercial real estate	2,076,040	73,814	110,048	-	-	2,259,902
Residential mortgage:						
Permanent mortgage	315,068	15,353	8,903	793,261	18,583	1,151,168
Permanent mortgages guaranteed by U.S. government agencies	-	-	-	168,690	-	168,690
Home equity	-	-	-	587,793	4,245	592,038
Total residential mortgage	315,068	15,353	8,903	1,549,744	22,828	1,911,896
Consumer:						
Indirect automobile	-	-	-	127,878	2,418	130,296
Other consumer	212,492	3,319	1,389	129,433	153	346,786
Total consumer	212,492	3,319	1,389	257,311	2,571	477,082
Total	\$8,896,953	\$ 172,215	\$203,879	\$ 1,825,926	\$25,596	\$ 11,124,569

The following table summarizes the Company's loan portfolio at December 31, 2010 by the risk grade categories (in thousands):

	Internally Risk Graded			Non-Graded		Total
	Performing	Potential Problem	Nonaccrual	Performing	Nonaccrual	
Commercial:						
Energy	\$1,704,401	\$6,543	\$465	\$-	\$-	\$1,711,409
Services	1,531,239	30,420	19,262	-	-	1,580,921
Wholesale/retail	956,397	45,363	8,486	-	-	1,010,246
Manufacturing	319,075	4,000	2,116	-	-	325,191
Healthcare	801,525	4,566	3,534	-	-	809,625
Integrated food services	202,885	1,385	13	-	-	204,283
Other commercial and industrial	267,949	108	4,446	19,685	133	292,321
Total commercial	5,783,471	92,385	38,322	19,685	133	5,933,996
Commercial real estate:						
Construction and land development	326,769	21,516	99,579	-	-	447,864
Retail	395,094	5,468	4,978	-	-	405,540
Office	420,899	16,897	19,654	-	-	457,450
Multifamily	355,733	6,784	6,725	-	-	369,242
Industrial	177,712	294	4,087	-	-	182,093
Other commercial real estate	390,969	8,849	15,343	-	-	415,161
Total commercial real estate	2,067,176	59,808	150,366	-	-	2,277,350
Residential mortgage:						
Permanent mortgage	420,407	19,403	12,064	730,638	20,047	1,202,559
Permanent mortgages guaranteed by U.S. government agencies	-	-	-	72,385	-	72,385
Home equity	-	-	-	547,989	5,315	553,304
Total residential mortgage	420,407	19,403	12,064	1,351,012	25,362	1,828,248
Consumer:						
Indirect automobile	-	-	-	237,050	2,526	239,576
Other consumer	240,243	4,356	1,751	117,226	290	363,866
Total consumer	240,243	4,356	1,751	354,276	2,816	603,442
Total	\$8,511,297	\$175,952	\$202,503	\$1,724,973	\$28,311	\$10,643,036

Impaired Loans

Loans are considered to be impaired when it is probable that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement.

A summary of risk-graded impaired loans follows (in thousands):

	As of September 30, 2011					For the three months ended Sept. 30, 2011		For the nine months ended Sept. 30, 2011	
	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment Total	With No Allowance	With Allowance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Recognized
Commercial:									
Energy	\$3,900	\$3,900	\$ 3,900	\$ –	\$ –	\$2,123	\$ –	\$2,183	\$ –
Services	29,749	18,181	17,358	823	353	17,218	–	18,722	–
Wholesale/retail	32,226	27,088	25,345	1,743	1,104	26,113	–	17,787	–
Manufacturing	29,442	27,691	26,719	972	264	16,029	–	14,904	–
Healthcare	7,052	5,715	5,637	78	78	5,839	–	4,625	–
Integrated food services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
Other commercial and industrial	8,462	964	964	–	–	1,031	–	2,705	–
Total commercial	110,831	83,539	79,923	3,616	1,799	68,353	–	60,933	–
Commercial real estate:									
Construction and land development	110,052	72,207	62,056	10,151	1,978	74,236	–	85,893	–
Retail	8,161	6,492	3,631	2,861	1,122	5,567	–	5,735	–
Office	14,199	11,967	11,405	562	76	11,720	–	15,811	–
Multifamily	5,326	4,036	4,036	–	–	4,377	–	5,381	–
Industrial	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,044	–
Other real estate loans	16,197	15,346	6,738	8,608	1,023	14,306	–	15,345	–
Total commercial real estate	153,935	110,048	87,866	22,182	4,199	110,206	–	130,209	–
Residential mortgage:									
Permanent mortgage	10,156	8,903	4,626	4,277	635	9,894	–	10,484	–
Home equity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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Total residential mortgage	10,156	8,903	4,626	4,277	635	9,894	–	10,484	–
Consumer:									
Indirect automobile	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other consumer	1,917	1,389	1,261	128	67	1,655	–	1,570	–
Total consumer	1,917	1,389	1,261	128	67	1,655	–	1,570	–
Total	\$276,839	\$203,879	\$173,676	\$30,203	\$6,700	\$190,108	\$–	\$203,196	\$–

Generally, no interest income is recognized on impaired loans until all principal balances, including amounts charged-off, have been recovered.

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A summary of risk-graded impaired loans at December 31, 2010 follows (in thousands):

	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment			Related Allowance
		Total	With No Allowance	With Allowance	
Commercial:					
Energy	\$559	\$465	\$404	\$61	\$60
Services	28,579	19,262	15,985	3,277	1,227
Wholesale/retail	14,717	8,486	7,562	924	684
Manufacturing	5,811	2,116	2,116	–	–
Healthcare	4,701	3,534	2,743	791	95
Integrated food services	172	13	13	–	–
Other commercial and industrial	13,007	4,446	4,446	–	–
Total commercial	67,546	38,322	33,269	5,053	2,066
Commercial real estate:					
Construction and land development	138,922	99,579	84,959	14,620	2,428
Retail	6,111	4,978	1,968	3,010	514
Office	25,702	19,654	18,798	856	106
Multifamily	24,368	6,725	6,129	596	115
Industrial	4,087	4,087	–	4,087	723
Other real estate loans	17,129	15,343	13,802	1,541	321
Total commercial real estate	216,319	150,366	125,656	24,710	4,207
Residential mortgage:					
Permanent mortgage	15,258	12,064	8,574	3,490	781
Home equity	–	–	–	–	–
Total residential mortgage	15,258	12,064	8,574	3,490	781
Consumer:					
Indirect automobile	–	–	–	–	–
Other consumer	1,909	1,751	1,506	245	78
Total consumer	1,909	1,751	1,506	245	78
Total	\$301,032	\$202,503	\$169,005	\$33,498	\$7,132

Investments in impaired loans were as follows (in thousands):

	Sept. 30, 2011	Dec. 31, 2010	Sept. 30, 2010
Investment in impaired loans	\$203,879	\$202,503	\$242,969
Impaired loans with specific allowance for loss	30,203	33,498	65,292
Specific allowance balance	6,700	7,132	12,145
Impaired loans with no specific allowance for loss	173,676	169,005	177,667
Average recorded investment in impaired loans	190,108	262,368	290,909

Troubled Debt Restructurings

Loan modifications are considered a troubled debt restructuring if the Company grants a concession that it would not otherwise consider to a borrower experiencing financial difficulty, including concessions legally imposed on the Company through a bankruptcy of the borrower or other judicial proceedings. Loans that have been modified in troubled debt restructurings are considered to be impaired.

Loans subject to internal risk-grading, including all commercial and commercial real estate loans and certain residential mortgage and consumer loans modified in troubled debt restructuring are classified as nonaccruing. Modification of these loans generally consists of extension of payment terms and renewal of matured nonaccruing loans. The Company may grant interest rate concessions. The Company generally does not forgive principal or accrued but unpaid interest. Loans modified in troubled debt restructurings are evaluated for impairment and

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generally remain classified as nonaccruing until full collection of principal and interest.

Troubled debt restructurings of internally risk graded impaired loans at September 30, 2011 were as follows (in thousands):

	As of September 30, 2011				Amounts Charged-off During:	
	Recorded Investment	Performing in Accordance With Modified Terms	Not Performing in Accordance With Modified Terms	Specific Allowance	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2011	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2011
Commercial:						
Energy	\$-	\$ -	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Services	3,747	2,010	1,737	-	-	301
Wholesale/retail	1,804	1,579	225	26	-	-
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthcare	65	65	-	-	-	-
Integrated food services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other commercial and industrial	963	-	963	-	-	-
Total commercial	6,579	3,654	2,925	26	-	301
Commercial real estate:						
Construction and land development	28,902	5,111	23,791	1,069	427	1,066
Retail	1,450	-	1,450	-	502	502
Office	3,085	1,421	1,664	-	-	-
Multifamily	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other real estate loans	8,209	2,317	5,892	726	-	-
Total commercial real estate	41,646	8,849	32,797	1,795	929	1,568
Residential mortgage:						
Permanent mortgage	3,991	3,991	-	282	-	54
Home equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total residential mortgage	3,991	3,991	-	282	-	54
Consumer:						
Indirect automobile	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other consumer	38	12	26	-	-	-
Total consumer	38	12	26	-	-	-
Total	\$52,254	\$ 16,506	\$ 35,748	\$2,103	\$929	\$1,923

The financial impact of troubled debt restructurings primarily consist of specific allowances for credit losses and principal amounts charged off. Other financial impacts, such as foregone interest, are not material to the financial statements.

Non-risk graded residential mortgage loans that are modified in troubled debt restructurings primarily consist of loans that are guaranteed by U.S. government agencies. Modifications generally included reduction of interest rates and extension of the number of payments in accordance with U.S. government agency guidelines. Generally, no unpaid principal or interest is forgiven. Impairment is measured by discounting the modified cash flows at the non-modified interest rate. Interest continues to accrue based on the modified terms of the loan. If it becomes probable that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the modified loan terms, the loan is placed on nonaccrual status and included in nonaccrual loans.

At September 30, 2011, approximately \$13.6 million of the renegotiated residential mortgage loans are currently performing in accordance with the modified terms, \$6.1 million are 30 to 89 days past due and \$10.8 million are past due 90 days or more. Restructured residential mortgage loans guaranteed by agencies of the U.S. government in accordance with agency guidelines represent \$26.7 million of our \$30.5 million portfolio of renegotiated loans. All renegotiated loans past due 90 days or more are guaranteed by U.S. government agencies. Renegotiated loans

guaranteed by U.S. government agencies may be sold once they become eligible according to agency guidelines.

The Company generally does not voluntarily modify consumer loans to troubled borrowers.

Nonaccrual & Past Due Loans

Past due status for all loan classes is based on the actual number of days since the last payment was due according to the contractual terms of the loans.

A summary of loans currently performing, loans 30 to 89 days past due and accruing, loans 90 days or more past due and accruing and nonaccrual loans as of September 30, 2011 is as follows (in thousands):

	Current	Past Due		Nonaccrual	Total
		30 to 89 Days	90 Days or More		
Commercial:					
Energy	\$1,792,662	\$599	\$448	\$3,900	\$1,797,609
Services	1,831,849	6,980	468	18,181	1,857,478
Wholesale/retail	985,988	12,880	273	27,088	1,026,229
Manufacturing	343,010	28	–	27,691	370,729
Healthcare	901,343	89	–	5,715	907,147
Integrated food services	199,831	21	–	–	199,852
Other commercial and industrial	314,899	585	–	1,161	316,645
Total commercial	6,369,582	21,182	1,189	83,736	6,475,689
Commercial real estate:					
Construction and land development	282,323	685	–	72,207	355,215
Retail	436,438	2,864	–	6,492	445,794
Office	413,424	352	–	11,967	425,743
Multifamily	383,432	–	–	4,036	387,468
Industrial	225,353	–	–	–	225,353
Other real estate loans	397,795	7,188	–	15,346	420,329
Total commercial real estate	2,138,765	11,089	–	110,048	2,259,902
Residential mortgage:					
Permanent mortgage	1,101,425	22,127	130	27,486	1,151,168
Permanent mortgages guaranteed by U.S. government agencies	20,384	8,414	139,892	–	168,690
Home equity	585,643	2,150	–	4,245	592,038
Total residential mortgage	1,707,452	32,691	140,022	31,731	1,911,896
Consumer:					
Indirect automobile	123,160	4,718	–	2,418	130,296
Other consumer	344,211	951	82	1,542	346,786
Total consumer	467,371	5,669	82	3,960	477,082
Total	\$10,683,170	\$70,631	\$141,293	\$229,475	\$11,124,569

A summary of loans currently performing, loans 30 to 89 days past due and accruing, loans 90 days or more past due and accruing and nonaccrual loans as of December 31, 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

	Current	Past Due		Nonaccrual	Total
		30 to 89 Days	90 Days or More		
Commercial:					
Energy	\$1,707,466	\$507	\$2,971	\$465	\$1,711,409
Services	1,558,120	3,196	343	19,262	1,580,921
Wholesale/retail	1,001,422	315	23	8,486	1,010,246
Manufacturing	321,102	168	1,805	2,116	325,191
Healthcare	805,124	75	892	3,534	809,625
Integrated food services	204,199	71	–	13	204,283
Other commercial and industrial	287,357	111	274	4,579	292,321
Total commercial	5,884,790	4,443	6,308	38,455	5,933,996
Commercial real estate:					
Construction and land development	344,016	3,170	1,099	99,579	447,864
Retail	394,445	6,117	–	4,978	405,540
Office	437,496	300	–	19,654	457,450
Multifamily	362,517	–	–	6,725	369,242
Industrial	177,660	346	–	4,087	182,093
Other real estate loans	395,320	4,301	197	15,343	415,161
Total commercial real estate	2,111,454	14,234	1,296	150,366	2,277,350
Residential mortgage:					
Permanent mortgage	1,148,271	22,177	–	32,111	1,202,559
Permanent mortgages guaranteed by U.S. government agencies	10,451	4,342	57,592	–	72,385
Home equity	546,384	1,605	–	5,315	553,304
Total residential mortgage	1,705,106	28,124	57,592	37,426	1,828,248
Consumer:					
Indirect automobile	225,601	11,382	67	2,526	239,576
Other consumer	360,603	927	295	2,041	363,866
Total consumer	586,204	12,309	362	4,567	603,442
Total	\$10,287,554	\$59,110	\$65,558	\$230,814	\$10,643,036

(5) Mortgage Banking Activities

The Company originates, markets and services conventional and government-sponsored residential mortgage loans. Generally, conforming fixed-rate residential mortgage loans are held for sale in the secondary market and non-conforming and adjustable-rate residential mortgage loans are held for investment. All residential mortgage loans originated for sale by the Company are carried at fair value based on sales commitments and market quotes. Changes in the fair value of mortgage loans held for sale are included in Other operating revenue – Mortgage banking revenue. Residential mortgage loans held for sale also includes the fair value of residential mortgage loan

commitments and forward sale commitments which are considered derivative contracts that have not been designated as hedging instruments. The volume of mortgage loans originated for sale is the primary driver of originating and marketing revenue.

Residential mortgage loan commitments are generally outstanding for 60 to 90 days, which represents the typical period from commitment to originate a residential mortgage loan to when the closed loan is sold to an investor. Residential mortgage loan commitments are subject to both credit and interest rate risk. Credit risk is managed through underwriting policies and procedures, including collateral requirements, which are generally accepted by the secondary loan markets. Exposure to interest rate fluctuations is partially managed through forward sales of residential mortgage-backed securities and forward sales contracts. These latter contracts set the price for loans that will be delivered in the next 60 to 90 days.

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The unpaid principal balance of residential mortgage loans held for sale, notional amounts of derivative contracts related to residential mortgage loans commitments and forward contract sales and their related fair values included in Mortgage loans held for sale on the Consolidated Balance Sheets were (in thousands):

	September 30, 2011		December 31, 2010		September 30, 2010	
	Unpaid Principal Balance/Notional	Fair Value	Unpaid Principal Balance/Notional	Fair Value	Unpaid Principal Balance/Notional	Fair Value
Residential mortgage loans held for sale	\$239,439	\$250,527	\$253,778	\$254,669	\$316,893	\$310,588
Residential mortgage loan commitments	313,574	11,176	138,870	2,251	325,562	8,722
Forward sales contracts	541,764	(5,306)	396,422	6,493	630,846	(2,417)
		\$256,397		\$263,413		\$316,893

No residential mortgage loans held for sale were 90 days or more past due or considered impaired as of September 30, 2011, December 31, 2010 or September 30, 2010. No credit losses were recognized on residential mortgage loans held for sale for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010.

BOK Financial transfers financial assets as part of its mortgage banking activities. Transfers are recorded as sales for financial reporting purposes when the criteria for surrender of control are met. BOK Financial retains certain obligations to residential mortgage loans transferred and may retain the right to service the assets. The Company may also retain a residual interest in excess cash flows generated by the assets. All assets obtained, including cash, servicing rights and residual interests, and all liabilities incurred, are initially recognized at fair value, all assets transferred are derecognized and any gain or loss on the sale is recognized in earnings as they occur.

Mortgage servicing rights may be recognized when mortgage loans are originated pursuant to an existing plan for sale or, if no such plan exists, when the mortgage loans are sold. Mortgage servicing rights may also be purchased. Both originated or purchased mortgage servicing rights are initially recognized at fair value. The Company has elected to carry all mortgage servicing rights at fair value. Changes in the fair value are recognized in earnings as they occur. The unpaid principal balance of loans serviced for others is the primary driver of servicing revenue.

The following represents a summary of mortgage servicing rights (Dollars in thousands):

	Sept. 30, 2011	Dec. 31, 2010	Sept. 30, 2010
Number of residential mortgage loans serviced for others	95,831	96,443	99,986
Outstanding principal balance of residential mortgage loans serviced for others	\$11,249,503	\$11,194,582	\$11,190,802
Weighted average interest rate	5.29 %	5.44 %	5.55 %
Remaining term (in months)	286	292	290

Servicing fee income and late charges on loans serviced for others is included Mortgage banking revenue along with revenue from originating and marketing residential mortgage loans, including gains (losses) on residential mortgage loans held for sale and changes in fair value of derivative contracts not designated as hedging instruments related to residential mortgage loan commitments and forward sales contracts, as follows (in thousands):

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	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	Sept. 30, 2011	Sept. 30, 2010	Sept. 30, 2011	Sept. 30, 2010
Originating and marketing revenue:				
Residential mortgages loan held for sale	\$ 16,142	\$ 10,846	\$ 39,515	\$ 32,172
Residential mortgage loan commitments	8,383	3,183	8,925	8,226
Forward sales contracts	(4,822)	5,040	(11,799)	(6,043)
Total originating and marketing revenue	19,703	19,069	36,641	34,355
Servicing revenue	9,790	10,167	29,564	28,087
Total mortgage banking revenue	\$ 29,493	\$ 29,236	\$ 66,205	\$ 62,442

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Activity in capitalized mortgage servicing rights during the three months ended September 30, 2011 is as follows (in thousands):

	Purchased	Originated	Total
Balance at June 30, 2011	\$32,866	\$76,326	\$109,192
Additions, net	–	7,199	7,199
Change in fair value due to loan runoff	(1,034)	(2,587)	(3,621)
Change in fair value due to market changes	(10,395)	(14,427)	(24,822)
Balance at September 30, 2011	\$21,437	\$66,511	\$87,948

Activity in capitalized mortgage servicing rights during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 is as follows (in thousands):

	Purchased	Originated	Total
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$37,900	\$77,823	\$115,723
Additions, net	–	17,966	17,966
Change in fair value due to loan runoff	(3,585)	(6,970)	(10,555)
Change in fair value due to market changes	(12,878)	(22,308)	(35,186)
Balance at September 30, 2011	\$21,437	\$66,511	\$87,948

Activity in capitalized mortgage servicing rights during the three months ended September 30, 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

	Purchased	Originated	Total
Balance at June 30, 2010	\$37,446	\$61,496	\$98,942
Additions, net	–	7,716	7,716
Change in fair value due to loan runoff	(2,062)	(2,339)	(4,401)
Change in fair value due to market changes	(4,022)	(11,902)	(15,924)
Balance at September 30, 2010	\$31,362	\$54,971	\$86,333

Activity in capitalized mortgage servicing rights during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

	Purchased	Originated	Total
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$7,828	\$65,996	\$73,824
Additions, net	31,892	18,078	49,970
Change in fair value due to loan runoff	(4,703)	(11,308)	(16,011)
Gain on purchase of mortgage servicing rights	11,832	–	11,832
Change in fair value due to market changes	(15,487)	(17,795)	(33,282)
Balance at September 30, 2010	\$31,362	\$54,971	\$86,333

During the first quarter of 2010, the Company purchased the rights to service approximately 34 thousand residential mortgage loans with an outstanding principal balance of \$4.2 billion. The loans to be serviced are primarily concentrated in New Mexico and predominantly held by Fannie Mae, Ginnie Mae and Freddie Mac. The cash purchase price was \$32 million. The acquisition date fair value of the servicing rights was approximately \$43.7 million based upon independent valuation analyses which were further supported by assumptions and models the Company regularly uses to value its existing portfolio of servicing rights. The \$11.8 million difference between the purchase price and acquisition date fair value was directly attributable to the seller's distressed financial condition.

Changes in the fair value of mortgage servicing rights are included in Other operating expense in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. Changes in fair value due to loan runoff are included in Mortgage banking costs. Changes in fair value due to market changes are reported separately. Changes in fair value due to market changes during the period relate to assets held at the reporting date.

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There is no active market for trading in mortgage servicing rights after origination. Fair value is determined by discounting the projected net cash flows. Significant assumptions considered significant unobservable inputs used to determine fair value are:

	September 30, 2011		December 31, 2010		September 30, 2010	
Discount rate – risk-free rate plus a market premium	10.34	%	10.36	%	10.4	%
Prepayment rate – based upon loan interest rate, original term and loan type	11.33% - 47.70	%	6.53% - 23.03	%	5.2% - 56.0	%
Loan servicing costs – annually per loan based upon loan type	\$55 - \$105		\$35 - \$60		\$35 - \$60	
Escrow earnings rate – indexed to rates paid on deposit accounts with comparable average life	1.26	%	2.21	%	1.51	%

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk as benchmark mortgage interest rates directly affect the prepayment speeds used in valuing our mortgage servicing rights, which is partially managed through forward sales of residential mortgage-backed securities and forward sales contracts. A separate third party model is used to estimate prepayment speeds based on interest rates, housing turnover rates, estimated loan curtailment, anticipated defaults and other relevant factors. The prepayment model is updated daily for changes in market conditions and adjusted to better correlate with actual performance of BOK Financial's servicing portfolio. At least annually, the Company requests estimates of fair value from outside sources to corroborate the results of the valuation model. There have been no changes in the techniques used to value mortgage servicing rights.

Stratification of the mortgage loan servicing portfolio and outstanding principal of loans serviced for others by interest rate at September 30, 2011 follows (in thousands):

	< 4.50%	4.50% - 5.49	5.50% - 6.49	> 6.49%	Total
Fair value	\$13,444	\$55,105	\$15,508	\$3,891	\$87,948
Outstanding principal of loans serviced for others	\$1,503,755	\$5,464,857	\$3,079,400	\$1,201,491	\$11,249,503
Weighted average prepayment rate ¹	11.33	13.38	35.64	47.70	22.87

¹ Annual prepayment estimates based upon loan interest rate, original term and loan type

The interest rate sensitivity of our mortgage servicing rights and securities and derivative contracts held as an economic hedge is modeled over a range of +/- 50 basis points. At September 30, 2011, a 50 basis point increase in mortgage interest rates is expected to increase the fair value of our mortgage servicing rights, net of economic hedge by \$316 thousand. A 50 basis point decrease in mortgage interest rates is expected to decrease the fair value of our mortgage servicing rights, net of economic hedge by \$4.3 million. In our model, changes in the value of our servicing rights due to changes in interest rates assume stable relationships between mortgage rates and prepayment speeds. Changes in market conditions can cause variations from these assumptions. These factors and others may cause changes in the value of our mortgage servicing rights to differ from our expectations.

The aging status of our mortgage loans serviced for others by investor at September 30, 2011 follows (in thousands):

Current	30 to 59	Past Due 60 to 89	Total
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		Days	Days	90 Days or More	
FHLMC	\$ 5,431,756	\$ 46,728	\$ 16,152	\$ 20,600	\$ 5,515,236
FNMA	1,405,631	23,053	6,972	8,996	1,444,652
GNMA	3,584,314	122,544	36,305	21,616	3,764,779
Other	506,560	9,076	3,163	6,037	524,836
Total	\$ 10,928,261	\$ 201,401	\$ 62,592	\$ 57,249	\$ 11,249,503

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The Company has off-balance sheet credit risk related to residential mortgage loans sold to U.S. government agencies with recourse prior to 2008 under various community development programs. These loans consist of first lien, fixed rate residential mortgage loans underwritten to standards approved by the agencies including full documentation and originated under programs available only for owner-occupied properties. However, these loans have a higher risk of delinquency and loss given default than traditional residential mortgage loans. The Company no longer sells residential mortgage loans with recourse other than obligations under standard representations and warranties. The recourse obligation relates to loan performance for the life of the loan and the Company is obligated to repurchase the loan at the time of foreclosure for the unpaid principal balance plus unpaid interest. The principal balance of residential mortgage loans sold subject to recourse obligations totaled \$262 million at September 30, 2011, \$289 million at December 31, 2010 and \$300 million at September 30, 2010. A separate accrual for these off-balance sheet commitments is included in Other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets totaling \$19 million at September 30, 2011, \$17 million at December 31, 2010 and \$16 million at September 30, 2010. At September 30, 2011, approximately 6% of the loans sold with recourse with an outstanding principal balance of \$16 million were either delinquent more than 90 days, in bankruptcy or in foreclosure and 5% with an outstanding balance of \$14 million were past due 30 to 89 days. The provision for credit losses on loans sold with recourse is included in Mortgage banking costs in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

The activity in the allowance for losses on loans sold with recourse included in Other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months ended September 30,		Nine Months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Beginning balance	\$ 17,540	\$ 13,781	\$ 16,667	\$ 13,781
Provision for recourse losses	3,246	2,551	6,572	5,418
Loans charged off, net	(2,264)	(830)	(4,717)	(3,697)
Ending balance	\$ 18,522	\$ 15,502	\$ 18,522	\$ 15,502

The Company also has off-balance sheet credit risk for residential mortgage loans sold to government sponsored entities due to standard representations and warranties made under contractual agreements. As of September 30, 2011, less than 10% of purchase requests made in 2010 and 2011 have resulted in actual repurchases or indemnification by the Company. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011, we have repurchased 6 loans for \$593 thousand from the agencies. Losses incurred on these loans as of September 30, 2011 totaled \$135 thousand. At September 30, 2011, we have unresolved deficiency requests from the agencies on 203 loans with an aggregate outstanding principal balance of \$33 million. During 2010, the Company established an accrual for credit losses related to potential loan repurchases under representations and warranties which is included in Other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and in Mortgage banking costs in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings. The accrual remains at \$2.1 million at September 30, 2011.

(6) Employee Benefits

BOK Financial has sponsored a defined benefit Pension Plan for all employees who satisfied certain age and service requirements. Pension Plan benefits were curtailed as of April 1, 2006. The Company recognized periodic pension expense of \$965 thousand and \$778 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively and \$2.9 million and \$2.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The Company made no Pension Plan contributions during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010.

Management has been advised that the maximum allowable contribution for 2011 is \$28 million. No minimum contribution is required for 2011.

(7) Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

BOSC, Inc. was joined as a defendant in a class action brought on behalf of unit holders of SemGroup Energy Partners, LP in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Oklahoma pursuant to Sections 11 and 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 against all of the underwriters of issuances of partnership units. The action was settled and dismissed with prejudice at no material loss to BOSC.

In 2010, Bank of Oklahoma, National Association, was named as a defendant in three putative class actions alleging that the manner in which the bank posted charges to its consumer deposit accounts breached an implied obligation of

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good faith and fair dealing and violates the Oklahoma Consumer Protection Act. The actions also allege that the manner in which the bank posted charges to its consumer demand deposit accounts is unconscionable, constitutes conversion and unjustly enriches the bank. Two of the actions are pending in the District Court of Tulsa County. The third action, originally brought in the United State District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma, has been transferred to Multi-District Litigation in the Southern District of Florida. Each of the actions seeks to establish a class consisting of all consumer customers of the bank. The amount claimed by the plaintiffs has not been determined, but could be material. Management has been advised by counsel that, in its opinion, the Company's overdraft policies meet all requirements of law and the Bank has substantial defenses to the claims. Based on currently available information, management has established an accrual within a reasonable range of probable losses and anticipates the claims will be resolved without material loss to the Company.

Bank of Texas was named as a defendant in an action in the Eastern District of Texas, Tyler Division, by a patent holder alleging that the check image capture processes used by the bank infringes its patent. The plaintiff has demanded \$4.3 million in damages. The bank has sought indemnity from three vendors, two of whom have agreed to indemnify the bank in part. Negotiations are on-going with the third vendor. At this time, management is unable to assess the merits of the plaintiff's claim but expects the matter to be resolved without material loss to the Company.

In an opinion dated October 11, 2011, the Oklahoma Supreme Court invalidated a \$7.1 million settlement agreement between Bank of Oklahoma and the City of Tulsa ("the City"). This agreement was to settle claims asserted by Bank of Oklahoma against the City and against the Tulsa Airports Improvement Trust related to a loan to a start-up airline. The Trust had agreed to purchase the loan and its collateral from Bank of Oklahoma in the event of a default by the airline. The Company understands that the City intends to file a motion to reconsider the opinion. If a mandate is issued on the opinion, the Company intends to return the \$7.1 million to the City and pursue its claims against the Trust.

As a member of Visa, BOK Financial is obligated for a proportionate share of certain covered litigation losses incurred by Visa under a retrospective responsibility plan. A contingent liability was recognized for the Company's share of Visa's covered litigation liabilities. The contingent liability totaled \$774 thousand at September 30, 2011. Visa funded an escrow account to cover litigation claims, including covered litigation losses under the retrospective responsibility plan, with proceeds from its initial public offering in 2008 and from available cash. BOK Financial recognized a \$774 thousand receivable for its proportionate share of this escrow account.

BOK Financial currently owns 251,837 Visa Class B shares which are convertible into Visa Class A shares at the later of three years after the date of Visa's initial public offering or the final settlement of all covered litigation. The current exchange rate is approximately 0.4881 Class A shares for each Class B share. However, the Company's Class B shares may be diluted in the future if the escrow fund is not adequate to cover future covered litigation costs. Therefore, no value has been currently assigned to the Class B shares and no value may be assigned until the Class B shares are converted into a known number of Class A shares.

At September 30, 2011, Cavanal Hill Funds' assets included \$1.1 billion of U.S. Treasury, \$868 million of cash management and \$321 million of tax-free money market funds. Assets of these funds consist of highly-rated, short-term obligations of the U.S. Treasury, corporate issuers and U.S. states and municipalities. The net asset value of units in these funds was \$1.00 at September 30, 2011. An investment in these funds is not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or guaranteed by BOK Financial or any of its subsidiaries. BOK Financial may, but is not obligated to purchase assets from these funds to maintain the net asset value at \$1.00. No assets were purchased from the funds in 2011 or 2010.

Cottonwood Valley Ventures, Inc. ("CVV, Inc."), an indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary of BOK Financial, is being audited by the Oklahoma Tax Commission ("OTC") for tax years 2007 through 2009. CVV, Inc. is a qualified venture

capital company under the applicable Oklahoma statute. As authorized by the statute, CVV, Inc. guarantees transferable Oklahoma state income tax credits by providing direct debt financing to private companies which qualify as statutory business ventures. Due to certain statutory limitations on utilization of such credits, CVV, Inc. must sell the majority of the credits to provide the economic incentives provided for by the statute. In the event that the OTC successfully disallows any of the credits, CVV, Inc. would be required to indemnify purchasers for the tax credits disallowed. Management does not anticipate that this audit will have a material adverse impact to the financial statements.

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BOKF Equity, LLC, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, is the general partner of two consolidated private equity funds (“the Funds”). The Funds provide alternative investment opportunities to certain customers, some of which are related parties, through unaffiliated limited partnerships. These unaffiliated limited partnerships generally invest in distressed assets, asset buy-outs or venture capital companies. At September 30, 2011, the Funds’ assets, included in Other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, totaled \$29 million. The Funds have no debt. The general partner has contingent obligations to make additional investments totaling \$12 million at September 30, 2011, substantially all of which are offset by limited partner commitments. The Company does not accrue its contingent liability to fund investments.

The Company agreed to guarantee rents totaling \$28.7 million through September of 2017 to the City as owner of a building immediately adjacent to the Bank’s main office for space currently rented by third-party tenants in the building. All rent payments are current. Remaining guaranteed rents totaled \$17.8 million at September 30, 2011. Current leases expire or are subject to lessee termination options at various dates in 2012 and 2014. Our obligation under the agreement would be affected by lessee decisions to exercise these options. In return for this guarantee, the Company will receive 80% of net cash flow as defined in an agreement with the City through September 2017 from rental of space that was vacant at the inception of the agreement. Approximately 42 thousand square feet of this additional space has been rented to outside parties since the date of the agreement. The maximum amount that the Company may receive under this agreement is \$4.5 million.

In the ordinary course of business, BOK Financial and its subsidiaries are subject to legal actions and complaints. Management believes, based upon the opinion of counsel, that the actions and liability or loss, if any, resulting from the final outcomes of the proceedings, will not have a material effect on the Company’s financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

(8) Shareholders’ Equity

On October 25, 2011, the Board of Directors of BOK Financial approved an increase in quarterly common stock dividend to \$0.33 per share. The quarterly dividend will be payable on or about November 30, 2011 to shareholders of record as of November 16, 2011.

Dividends declared during the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011 were \$0.275 per share and \$0.80 per share, respectively. Dividends declared during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 were \$0.25 per share and \$0.74 per share, respectively.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (“AOCI”) includes unrealized gains and losses on available for sale securities and accumulated gains or losses on effective cash flow hedges, including hedges of anticipated transactions. Gains and losses in AOCI are net of deferred income taxes. Accumulated losses on the rate lock hedge of the 2005 subordinated debenture issuance will be reclassified into income over the ten-year life of the debt. Unrealized losses on employee benefit plans will be reclassified into income as pension plan costs are recognized over the remaining service period of plan participants.

A rollforward of the components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) is included as follows (in thousands):

	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on AFS1 Securities	Non-Credit Related Unrealized Losses on OTTI AFS Securities2	Unrealized Gain on AFS Securities Transferred to Investment Securities3	Accumulated (Loss) on Effective Cash Flow Hedges	Unrealized Loss On Employee Benefit Plans	Total
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$59,772	\$(53,000)	\$-	\$ (1,039)	\$(16,473)	\$(10,740)
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on securities	215,125	26,818	-	-	-	241,943
Unrealized loss on newly identified other-than-temporary securities	25,192	(25,192)	-	-	-	-
Credit losses recognized in earnings	-	21,182	-	-	-	21,182
Tax expense on unrealized gains (losses)	(92,606)	(8,293)	-	-	(145)	(101,044)
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses realized and included in net income	(20,929)	-	-	188	-	(20,741)
Reclassification adjustment for tax expense (benefit) on realized gains (losses)	8,141	-	-	(73)	-	8,068
Unrealized gains on employee benefit plans	-	-	-	-	373	373
Balance at September 30, 2010	\$194,695	\$(38,485)	\$-	\$ (924)	\$(16,245)	\$139,041
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$157,770	\$(35,276)	\$-	\$ (878)	\$(13,777)	\$107,839
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on AFS securities	119,435	(12,141)	-	-	-	107,294
Credit losses recognized in earnings	-	11,182	-	-	-	11,182
Transfer from Non-Credit Related Unrealized Losses on OTTI AFS Securities to unrealized gain on AFS securities	84	(84)	-	-	-	-
Tax benefit (expense) on unrealized gains (losses)	(47,308)	959	-	-	-	(46,349)
Transfer of net unrealized gain from AFS to Investment securities	(7,942)	-	7,942	-	-	-

Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses realized and included in net income	(27,064)	–	–	230	–	(26,834)
Reclassification adjustment for tax expense (benefit) on realized gains (losses)	10,528	–	–	(89)	–	10,439
Balance at September 30, 2011	\$205,503	\$(35,360)	\$7,942	\$(737)	\$(13,777)	\$163,571

1 Available for Sale

2 Represents changes in unrealized losses recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive income on Available for sale securities for which an Other-than-temporary impairment (“OTTI”) was recorded in earnings.

3 Represents net unrealized gain retained in Accumulated other comprehensive income upon transfer of certain residential mortgage-backed securities from the Available for sale portfolio to the Investment securities (held-to-maturity). Such amounts are amortized over the estimated remaining life of the security as an adjustment to yield, offsetting the related amortization of the premium or accretion of the discount on the transferred securities. See Note 2 for additional discussion.

(9) Earnings Per Share

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Numerator:				
Net income attributable to BOK Financial Corp.	\$85,101	\$64,267	\$218,882	\$187,922
Earnings allocated to participating securities	(680)	(436)	(1,700)	(1,203)
Numerator for basic earnings per share – income available to common shareholders	84,421	63,831	217,182	186,719
Effect of reallocating undistributed earnings of participating securities	2	1	5	3
Numerator for diluted earnings per share – income available to common shareholders	\$84,423	\$63,832	\$217,187	\$186,722
Denominator:				
Weighted average shares outstanding	68,372,082	68,087,122	68,403,652	68,041,442
Less: Participating securities included in weighted average shares outstanding	(544,491)	(461,744)	(527,777)	(433,165)
Denominator for basic earnings per common share	67,827,591	67,625,378	67,875,875	67,608,277
Dilutive effect of employee stock compensation plans ¹	209,828	139,966	251,879	204,159
Denominator for diluted earnings per common share	68,037,419	67,765,344	68,127,754	67,812,436
Basic earnings per share	\$1.24	\$0.94	\$3.20	\$2.76
Diluted earnings per share	\$1.24	\$0.94	\$3.19	\$2.75
1Excludes employee stock options with exercise prices greater than current market price.	773,080	2,357,075	771,922	1,464,694

(10) Reportable Segments

Reportable segments reconciliation to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the three months ended September 30, 2011 is as follows (in thousands):

	Commercial	Consumer	Wealth Management	Funds Management and Other	BOK Financial Consolidated	
Net interest revenue from external sources	\$ 86,513	\$ 24,553	\$ 6,159	\$ 58,159	\$ 175,384	
Net interest revenue (expense) from internal sources	(6,467)	8,108	4,447	(6,088)	–	
Net interest revenue	80,046	32,661	10,606	52,071	175,384	
Provision for credit losses	5,141	3,837	1,147	(10,125)	–	
Net interest revenue after provision for credit losses	74,905	28,824	9,459	62,196	175,384	
Other operating revenue	40,108	80,441	46,010	7,418	173,977	
Other operating expense	59,942	85,195	49,396	26,363	220,896	
Income before taxes	55,071	24,070	6,073	43,251	128,465	
Federal and state income tax	21,423	9,363	2,362	9,858	43,006	
Net income	33,648	14,707	3,711	33,393	85,459	
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	–	–	–	358	358	
Net income attributable to BOK Financial Corp.	\$ 33,648	\$ 14,707	\$ 3,711	\$ 33,035	\$ 85,101	
Average assets	\$ 9,788,982	\$ 5,914,337	\$ 3,992,965	\$ 4,925,454	\$ 24,621,738	
Average invested capital	886,538	273,143	175,478	1,403,247	2,738,406	
Performance measurements:						
Return on average assets	1.36	% 0.99	% 0.37	%	1.37	%
Return on average invested capital	15.06	% 21.36	% 8.39	%	12.33	%
Efficiency ratio	49.89	% 66.15	% 87.42	%	60.13	%

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Reportable segments reconciliation to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 is as follows (in thousands):

	Commercial	Consumer	Wealth Management	Funds Management and Other	BOK Financial Consolidated	
Net interest revenue from external sources	\$ 257,152	\$ 64,574	\$ 20,254	\$ 178,044	\$ 520,024	
Net interest revenue (expense) from internal sources	(22,922)	25,188	10,850	(13,116)	–	
Net interest revenue	234,230	89,762	31,104	164,928	520,024	
Provision for credit losses	16,746	9,568	2,208	(19,572)	8,950	
Net interest revenue after provision for credit losses	217,484	80,194	28,896	184,500	511,074	
Other operating revenue	111,726	175,408	128,578	18,803	434,515	
Other operating expense	174,012	209,249	139,256	80,037	602,554	
Income before taxes	155,198	46,353	18,218	123,266	343,035	
Federal and state income tax	60,372	18,031	7,087	35,625	121,115	
Net income	94,826	28,322	11,131	87,641	221,920	
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	–	–	–	3,038	3,038	
Net income attributable to BOK Financial Corp.	\$ 94,826	\$ 28,322	\$ 11,131	\$ 84,603	\$ 218,882	
Average assets	\$ 9,459,367	\$ 5,965,955	\$ 3,758,570	\$ 4,925,924	\$ 24,109,816	
Average invested capital	874,259	272,167	175,478	1,330,097	2,652,001	
Performance measurements:						
Return on average assets	1.34	% 0.63	% 0.40	%	1.21	%
Return on average invested capital	14.50	% 13.91	% 8.48	%	11.03	%
Efficiency ratio	50.30	% 73.11	% 87.58	%	61.15	%

Reportable segments reconciliation to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the three months ended September 30, 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

	Commercial	Consumer	Wealth Management	Funds Management and Other	BOK Financial Consolidated	
Net interest revenue from external sources	\$ 87,492	\$ 22,816	\$ 7,154	\$ 63,253	\$ 180,715	
Net interest revenue (expense) from internal sources	(11,997)	12,044	3,310	(3,357)	–	
Net interest revenue	75,495	34,860	10,464	59,896	180,715	
Provision for credit losses	9,508	6,967	4,042	(517)	20,000	
Net interest revenue after provision for credit losses	65,987	27,893	6,422	60,413	160,715	
Other operating revenue	32,917	65,366	42,407	(3,017)	137,673	
Other operating expense	53,094	76,433	45,906	29,732	205,165	
Income before taxes	45,810	16,826	2,923	27,664	93,223	
Federal and state income tax	17,820	6,545	1,137	4,433	29,935	
Net income	27,990	10,281	1,786	23,231	63,288	
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	–	–	–	(979)	(979)	
Net income attributable to BOK Financial Corp.	\$ 27,990	\$ 10,281	\$ 1,786	\$ 24,210	\$ 64,267	
Average assets	\$ 8,940,812	\$ 6,302,934	\$ 3,591,901	\$ 5,356,643	\$ 24,192,290	
Average invested capital	889,282	243,059	170,918	1,179,160	2,482,419	
Performance measurements:						
Return on average assets	1.24	% 0.65	% 0.20	%	1.05	%
Return on average invested capital	12.49	% 16.78	% 4.15	%	10.27	%
Efficiency ratio	48.97	% 65.65	% 87.16	%	59.07	%

Reportable segments reconciliation to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

	Commercial	Consumer	Wealth Management	Funds Management and Other	BOK Financial Consolidated	
Net interest revenue from external sources	\$ 258,211	\$ 63,809	\$ 23,448	\$ 199,934	\$ 545,402	
Net interest revenue (expense) from internal sources	(37,215)	35,367	8,925	(7,077)	–	
Net interest revenue	220,996	99,176	32,373	192,857	545,402	
Provision for credit losses	60,361	20,975	9,945	6,859	98,140	
Net interest revenue after provision for credit losses	160,635	78,201	22,428	185,998	447,262	
Other operating revenue	96,142	181,247	121,751	9,855	408,995	
Other operating expense	169,312	201,956	130,649	72,892	574,809	
Income before taxes	87,465	57,492	13,530	122,961	281,448	
Federal and state income tax	34,024	22,364	5,263	30,609	92,260	
Net income	53,441	35,128	8,267	92,352	189,188	
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	–	–	–	1,266	1,266	
Net income attributable to BOK Financial Corp.	\$ 53,441	\$ 35,128	\$ 8,267	\$ 91,086	\$ 187,922	
Average assets	\$ 9,053,645	\$ 6,220,522	\$ 3,409,149	\$ 4,802,526	\$ 23,485,842	
Average invested capital	908,618	278,626	168,686	982,971	2,338,901	
Performance measurements:						
Return on average assets	0.79	% 0.76	% 0.32	%	1.07	%
Return on average invested capital	7.86	% 16.86	% 6.55	%	10.74	%
Efficiency ratio	53.11	% 72.08	% 85.11	%	59.25	%

(11) Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined by applicable accounting guidance as the price to sell an asset or transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal market for the given asset or liability. Certain assets and liabilities are recorded in the Company's financial statements at fair value. Some are recorded on a recurring basis and some on a non-recurring basis.

The following table presents the carrying values and estimated fair values of all financial instruments, including those financial assets and liabilities that are not measured and reported at fair value on a recurring basis or non-recurring basis as of September 30, 2011 (dollars in thousands):

	Carrying Value	Range of Contractual Yields	Average Re-pricing (in years)	Discount Rate	Estimated Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	\$972,881				\$972,881
Trading securities	109,659				109,659
Investment securities:					
Municipal and other tax-exempt	133,394				138,461
U.S. agency residential mortgage-backed securities	130,668				130,614
Other debt securities	188,590				214,159
Total investment securities	452,652				483,234
Available for sale securities:					
U.S. Treasury	1,006				1,006
Municipal and other tax-exempt	70,195				70,195
U.S. agency residential mortgage-backed securities	9,016,877				9,016,877
Private issue residential mortgage-backed securities	457,332				457,332
Other debt securities	5,900				5,900
Perpetual preferred stock	19,080				19,080
Equity securities and mutual funds	49,241				49,241
Total available for sale securities	9,619,631				9,619,631
Mortgage trading securities	672,191				672,191
Residential mortgage loans held for sale	256,397				256,397
Loans:					
Commercial	6,475,689	0.25 – 30.00 %	0.56	0.64 – 3.8%	6,406,679
Commercial real estate	2,259,902	0.38 – 18.00 %	1.23	0.28 – 3.3%	2,227,367
Residential mortgage	1,911,896	0.38 – 18.00 %	3.24	0.88 – 3.7%	1,984,949
Consumer	477,082	0.38 – 21.00 %	0.48	1.90 – 3.6%	477,058
Total loans	11,124,569				11,096,053
Allowance for loan losses	(271,456)				–

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Net loans	10,853,113				11,096,053
Mortgage servicing rights	87,948				87,948
Derivative instruments with positive fair value, net of cash margin	370,616				370,616
Other assets – private equity funds	29,113				29,113
Deposits with no stated maturity	14,884,552				14,884,552
Time deposits	3,554,470	0.01 – 9.64%	2.02	0.87 – 1.28%	3,620,327
Other borrowings	2,605,737	0.25 – 6.58%	0.00	0.06 – 2.70%	2,605,739
Subordinated debentures	398,834	5.19 – 5.82%	1.67	3.24 %	413,701
Derivative instruments with negative fair value, net of cash margin	341,822				341,822

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The following table presents the carrying values and estimated fair values of all financial instruments, including those financial assets and liabilities that are not measured and reported at fair value on a recurring basis or non-recurring basis as of December 31, 2010 (dollars in thousands):

	Carrying Value	Range of Contractual Yields	Average Re-pricing (in years)	Discount Rate	Estimated Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,269,404				\$1,269,404
Trading securities	55,467				55,467
Investment securities:					
Municipal and other tax-exempt	184,898				188,577
Other debt securities	154,655				157,528
Total investment securities	339,553				346,105
Available for sale securities:					
Municipal and other tax-exempt	72,942				72,942
U.S. agency residential mortgage-backed securities	8,446,908				8,446,908
Privately issued residential mortgage-backed securities	644,210				644,210
Other debt securities	6,401				6,401
Perpetual preferred stock	22,114				22,114
Equity securities and mutual funds	43,046				43,046
Total available for sale securities	9,235,621				9,235,621
Mortgage trading securities	428,021				428,021
Residential mortgage loans held for sale	263,413	–	–	–	263,413
Loans:					
Commercial	5,933,996	0.25 – 18.00%	0.57	0.72 – 4.67%	5,849,443
Commercial real estate	2,277,350	0.38 – 18.00%	1.17	0.29 – 3.81%	2,221,443
Residential mortgage	1,828,248	0.38 – 18.00%	3.65	0.79 – 4.58%	1,860,913
Consumer	603,442	0.38 – 21.00%	0.67	1.98 – 3.91%	605,656
Total loans	10,643,036				10,537,455
Allowance for loan losses	(292,971)				–
Net loans	10,350,065				10,537,455
Mortgage servicing rights	115,723				115,723
Derivative instruments with positive fair value, net of cash margin	270,445				270,445
Other assets – private equity funds	25,436				25,436
Deposits with no stated maturity	13,669,893				13,669,893
Time deposits	3,509,168	0.01 – 9.64 %	1.85	0.82 – 1.56%	2,979,505
Other borrowings	3,117,358	0.13 – 6.58 %	0.02	0.13 – 2.7%	2,982,460
Subordinated debentures	398,701	5.19 – 5.82 %	2.30	3.72 %	413,328
Derivative instruments with negative fair value, net of cash margin	215,420				215,420

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The following table presents the carrying values and estimated fair values of all financial instruments, including those financial assets and liabilities that are not measured and reported at fair value on a recurring basis or non-recurring basis as of September 30, 2010 (dollars in thousands):

	Carrying Value	Range of Contractual Yields	Average Re-pricing (in years)	Discount Rate	Estimated Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,195,902				\$ 1,195,902
Trading securities	82,247				82,247
Investment securities:					
Municipal and other tax-exempt	187,608				194,051
Other debt securities	156,140				164,289
Total investment securities	343,748				358,340
Available for sale securities:					
Municipal and other tax-exempt	68,308				68,308
U.S. agency residential mortgage-backed securities	8,596,911				8,596,911
Private issue residential mortgage-backed securities	708,472				708,472
Other debt securities	9,887				9,887
Perpetual preferred stock	22,024				22,024
Equity securities and mutual funds	44,669				44,669
Total available for sale securities	9,450,271				9,450,271
Mortgage trading securities	475,215				475,215
Residential mortgage loans held for sale	316,893				316,893
Loans:					
Commercial	5,972,008	0.25 – 18.00 %	0.56	0.68 – 4.1%	5,906,847
Commercial real estate	2,323,122	0.38 – 18.00	1.20	0.29 – 3.52	2,280,422
Residential mortgage	1,883,908	0.38 – 18.00	2.96	0.79 – 3.86	1,945,460
Consumer	626,806	0.38 – 21.00	0.90	1.78 – 3.74	636,269
Total loans	10,805,844				10,768,998
Allowance for loan losses	(299,154)				–
Net loans	10,506,690				10,768,998
Mortgage servicing rights	86,333				86,333
Derivative instruments with positive fair value, net of cash margin	266,104				266,104
Other assets – private equity funds	23,831				23,831
Deposits with no stated maturity	13,081,091				13,081,091
Time deposits	3,741,500	0.01 – 9.64	1.83	0.81 – 1.34	3,242,844
Other borrowings	3,353,325	0.06 – 4.44	0.34	0.15 – 2.72	3,348,587
Subordinated debentures	398,658	5.19 – 5.82	2.53	3.46	418,959
	218,296				218,296

Derivative instruments with negative fair value, net of cash margin

Because no market exists for certain of these financial instruments and management does not intend to sell these financial instruments, the fair values shown in the tables above may not represent values at which the respective financial instruments could be sold individually or in the aggregate at the given reporting date.

The following methods and assumptions were used in estimating the fair value of these financial instruments:

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The book value reported in the consolidated balance sheet for cash and short-term instruments approximates those assets' fair values.

Securities

The fair values of securities are based on quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets, when available. If quoted prices for identical instruments are not available, fair values are based on significant other observable inputs such as quoted prices of comparable instruments or interest rates and credit spreads, yield curves, volatilities prepayment speeds and loss severities. Fair values for a portion of the securities portfolio are based on significant unobservable inputs, including projected cash flows discounted as rates indicated by comparison to securities with

similar credit and liquidity risk.

Derivatives

All derivative instruments are carried on the balance sheet at fair value. Fair values for exchange-traded contracts are based on quoted prices. Fair values for over-the-counter interest rate, commodity and foreign exchange contracts are based on valuations provided either by third-party dealers in the contracts, quotes provided by independent pricing services, or a third-party provided pricing model that use significant other observable market inputs.

Credit risk is considered in determining the fair value of derivative instruments. Management determines fair value adjustments based on various risk factors including but not limited to counterparty credit rating or equivalent loan grading, derivative contract notional size, price volatility of the underlying commodity, duration of the derivative contracts and expected loss severity. Expected loss severity is based on historical losses for similarly risk-graded commercial loan customers. Decreases in counterparty credit rating or grading and increases in price volatility and expected loss severity all tend to increase the credit quality adjustment which reduces the fair value of asset contracts. The reduction in fair value is recognized in earnings during the current period.

We also consider our own credit risk in determining the fair value of derivative contracts. Changes in our credit rating would affect the fair value of our derivative liabilities. In the event of a credit downgrade, the fair value of our derivative liabilities would increase. The change in the fair value would be recognized in earnings in the current period.

Residential Mortgage Loans Held for Sale

Residential mortgage loans held for sale are carried on the balance sheet at fair value. The fair values of residential mortgage loans held for sale are based upon quoted market prices of such loans sold in securitization transactions, including related unfunded loan commitments.

Loans

The fair value of loans, excluding loans held for sale, are based on discounted cash flow analyses using interest rates and credit and liquidity spreads currently being offered for loans with similar remaining terms to maturity and risk, adjusted for the impact of interest rate floors and ceilings. The fair values of loans were estimated to approximate their discounted cash flows less loan loss allowances allocated to these loans of \$250 million at September 30, 2011, \$266 million at December 31, 2010 and \$273 million at September 30, 2010.

Other Assets – Private Equity Funds

The fair value of the portfolio investments of the Company's two private equity funds are based upon net asset value reported by the underlying funds, as adjusted by the general partner when necessary to represent the price that would be received to sell the assets. Private equity fund assets are long-term, illiquid investments. No secondary market exists for these assets. They may only be realized through cash distributions from the underlying funds.

Deposits

The fair values of time deposits are based on discounted cash flow analyses using interest rates currently being offered on similar transactions. Estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, which includes demand deposits, transaction deposits, money market deposits and savings accounts, is equal to the amount payable on demand. Although market premiums paid reflect an additional value for these low cost deposits, adjusting fair value for the

expected benefit of these deposits is prohibited. Accordingly, the positive effect of such deposits is not included in this table.

Other Borrowings and Subordinated Debentures

The fair values of these instruments are based upon discounted cash flow analyses using interest rates currently being offered on similar instruments.

Off-Balance Sheet Instruments

The fair values of commercial loan commitments are based on fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements. The fair values of these off-balance sheet instruments were not significant at September 30, 2011, December 31, 2010 or September 30, 2010.

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Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring and non-recurring basis are grouped into three broad levels as follows:

Quoted Prices in active Markets for Identical Instruments – Fair value is based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Significant Other Observable Inputs – Fair value is based on significant other observable inputs which are generally determined based on a single price for each financial instrument provided to us by an applicable third-party pricing service and are based on one or more of the following:

- Quoted prices for similar, but not identical, assets or liabilities in active markets;
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets;
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable, such as interest rate and yield curves, volatilities, prepayment speeds, loss severities, credit risks and default rates;
- Other inputs derived from or corroborated by observable market inputs.

Significant Unobservable Inputs – Fair value is based upon model-based valuation techniques for which at least one significant assumption is not observable in the market.

The underlying methods used by the third-party pricing services are considered in determining the primary inputs used to determine fair values. Management has evaluated the methodologies employed by the third-party pricing services by comparing the price provided by the pricing service with other sources, including brokers' quotes, sales or purchases of similar instruments and discounted cash flows to establish a basis for reliance on the pricing service values. Significant differences between the pricing service provided value and other sources are discussed with the pricing service to understand the basis for their values. Based on this evaluation, we determined that the results represent prices that would be received to sell assets or paid to transfer liabilities in orderly transactions in the current market.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments Measured on a Recurring Basis

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are measured on a recurring basis are as follows as of September 30, 2011 (in thousands):

	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Instruments	Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs
Assets:				
Trading securities	\$ 109,659	\$ 888	\$ 108,771	\$ –
Available for sale securities:				
U.S. Treasury	1,006	1,006	–	–
Municipal and other tax-exempt	70,195	–	26,483	43,712
U.S. agency residential mortgage-backed securities	9,016,877	–	9,016,877	–
Private issue residential mortgage-backed securities	457,332	–	457,332	–
Other debt securities	5,900	–	–	5,900

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Perpetual preferred stock	19,080	–	19,080	–
Equity securities and mutual funds	49,241	29,827	19,414	–
Total available for sale securities	9,619,631	30,833	9,539,186	49,612
Mortgage trading securities	672,191	–	672,191	–
Residential mortgage loans held for sale	256,397	–	256,397	–
Mortgage servicing rights ¹	87,948	–	–	87,948
Derivative contracts, net of cash margin ²	370,616	34,770	335,846	–
Other assets – private equity funds	29,113	–	–	29,113

Liabilities:

Derivative contracts, net of cash margin ²	341,822	–	341,822	–
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¹ A reconciliation of the beginning and ending fair value of mortgage servicing rights and disclosures of significant assumptions used to determine fair value are presented in Note 5, Mortgage Banking Activities.

² See Note 3 for detail of fair value of derivative contracts by contract type.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are measured on a recurring basis are as follows as of December 31, 2010 (in thousands):

	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Instruments	Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs
Assets:				
Trading securities	\$55,467	\$ 877	\$54,590	\$ –
Available for sale securities:				
Municipal and other tax-exempt	72,942	–	25,849	47,093
U.S. agency residential mortgage-backed securities	8,446,908	–	8,446,908	–
Privately issued residential mortgage-backed securities	644,210	–	644,210	–
Other debt securities	6,401	–	1	6,400
Perpetual preferred stock	22,114	–	22,114	–
Equity securities and mutual funds	43,046	22,344	20,702	–
Total available for sale securities	9,235,621	22,344	9,159,784	53,493
Mortgage trading securities	428,021	–	428,021	–
Residential mortgage loans held for sale	263,413	–	263,413	–
Mortgage servicing rights	115,723	–	–	115,723
Derivative contracts, net of cash margin ²	270,445	–	270,445	–
Other assets – private equity funds	25,436	–	–	25,436
Liabilities:				
Certificates of deposit	27,414	–	27,414	–
Derivative contracts, net of cash margin ²	215,420	–	215,420	–

¹ A reconciliation of the beginning and ending fair value of mortgage servicing rights and disclosures of significant assumptions used to determine fair value are presented in Note 5, Mortgage Banking Activities.

² See Note 3 for detail of fair value of derivative contracts by contract type.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are measured on a recurring basis are as follows as of September 30, 2010 (in thousands):

	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Instruments	Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs
Assets:				
Trading securities	\$82,247	\$ 4,219	\$78,028	\$ –
Available for sale securities:				
Municipal and other tax-exempt	68,308	–	27,397	40,911

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U.S. agency residential mortgage-backed securities	8,596,911	–	8,596,911	–
Privately issued residential mortgage-backed securities	708,472	–	708,472	–
Other debt securities	9,887	–	3	9,884
Perpetual preferred stock	22,024	–	22,024	–
Equity securities and mutual funds	44,669	21,426	23,243	–
Total available for sale securities	9,450,271	21,426	9,378,050	50,795
Mortgage trading securities	475,215	–	475,215	–
Residential mortgage loans held for sale	316,893	–	316,893	–
Mortgage servicing rights	86,333	–	–	86,333
Derivative contracts, net of cash margin 2	266,104	–	266,104	–
Other assets – private equity funds	23,831	–	–	23,831
Liabilities:				
Certificates of deposit	27,804	–	27,804	–
Derivative contracts, net of cash margin 2	218,296	–	218,296	–

1 A reconciliation of the beginning and ending fair value of mortgage servicing rights and disclosures of significant assumptions used to determine fair value are presented in Note 5, Mortgage Banking Activities.

2 See Note 3 for detail of fair value of derivative contracts by contract type.

The fair value of certain available for sale municipal and other debt securities may be based on significant unobservable inputs. These significant unobservable inputs include limited observed trades, projected cash flows, current credit rating of the issuers and, when applicable, the insurers of the debt and observed trades of similar debt. Discount rates are primarily based on reference to interest rate spreads on comparable securities of similar duration and credit rating as determined by the nationally recognized rating agencies adjusted for a lack of trading volume.

These securities may be either investment grade or below investment grade. As of September 30, 2011, taxable securities rated investment grade by all nationally recognized rating agencies are generally valued to yield 1.64% to 1.73%. Average yields on comparable short-term taxable securities are generally less than 1%. Tax-exempt securities rated investment grade by all nationally recognized rating agencies are generally valued to yield a range of 1.00% to 1.30%, which represents a spread of 75 to 80 basis points over average yields of comparable tax-exempt securities as of September 30, 2011. The resulting estimated fair value of securities rated investment grade ranges from 98.99% to 100% of par value at September 30, 2011.

Taxable securities rated investment grade by all nationally recognized rating agencies were generally valued at par to yield 1.76% at December 31, 2010 and a range of 1.74% to 3.29% at September 30, 2010. Average yields on comparable short-term taxable securities were less than 1%. Tax-exempt investment grade securities were valued to yield a range of 1.15% to 1.45% at December 31, 2010 and 1.04% to 1.10% at September 30, 2010. This represents a spread of 75 to 80 basis points over average yields for comparable securities. The resulting estimated fair value of securities rated investment grade ranged from 99.08% to 100% of par at December 31, 2010 and 99.05% to 99.67% of par at September 30, 2010.

After other-than-temporary impairment charges, approximately \$14 million of our municipal and other tax-exempt securities are rated below investment grade by at least one of the three nationally recognized rating agencies. The fair value of these securities was determined based on yields ranging from 6.25% to 9.55%. These yields were determined using a spread of 600 basis points over comparable municipal securities of varying durations. The resulting estimated fair value of securities rated below investment grade ranges from 83.35% to 83.57% of par value as of September 30, 2011.

After other-than-temporary impairment charges, municipal and other tax-exempt securities rated below investment grade by at least one of the nationally recognized rating agencies totaled \$11 million at December 31, 2010 and \$11.5 million at September 30, 2010. These below investment grade municipal and other tax-exempt securities were valued based on a range of 4.62% to 8.93% at December 31, 2010 and 4.55% to 7.93% at September 30, 2010. This represented a spread of 425 basis points over comparable municipal securities of varying durations. The resulting estimated fair value of securities rated below investment grade ranged from 85.13% to 85.34% at December 31, 2010 and 85.60% to 86.17% of par value at September 30, 2010.

All of these securities were currently paying contractual interest in accordance with their respective terms at September 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010.

The following represents the changes for the three months ended September 30, 2011 related to assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (in thousands):

Available for Sale Securities			
Municipal and other tax-exempt	Other debt securities		Other assets – private equity

funds

Balance, June 30, 2011	\$ 43,658	\$ 5,893	\$ 28,313
Purchases and capital calls	–	–	813
Redemptions and distributions	(100)	–	(714)
Gain (loss) recognized in earnings:			
Gain on other assets, net	–	–	701
Gain on available for sale securities, net	1	–	–
Other-than-temporary impairment losses	–	–	–
Other comprehensive gain (loss)	153	7	–
Balance, September 30, 2011	\$ 43,712	\$ 5,900	\$ 29,113

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The following represents the changes for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 related to assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (in thousands):

	Available for Sale Securities		Other assets – private equity funds
	Municipal and other tax-exempt	Other debt securities	
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ 47,093	\$ 6,400	\$ 25,436
Purchases and capital calls	7,520	–	2,465
Redemptions and distributions	(10,075)	(500)	(2,899)
Gain (loss) recognized in earnings:			
Brokerage and trading revenue	(576)	–	–
Gain on other assets, net	–	–	4,111
Gain on securities, net	19	–	–
Other-than-temporary impairment losses	(521)	–	–
Other comprehensive (loss)	252	–	–
Balance, September 30, 2011	\$ 43,712	\$ 5,900	\$ 29,113

The following represents the changes for the three months ended September 30, 2010 related to assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (in thousands):

	Available for Sale Securities		Other assets – private equity funds
	Municipal and other tax-exempt	Other debt securities	
Balance at June 30, 2010	\$ 39,826	\$ 13,035	\$ 23,834
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements, net	1,250	(3,307)	1,673
Gain (loss) recognized in earnings:			
Brokerage and trading revenue	(72)	–	–
Gain (loss) on other assets, net	–	–	(1,676)
Gain on securities, net	7	259	–
Other-than-temporary impairment losses	(1,019)	–	–
Other comprehensive (loss)	919	(103)	–
Balance September 30, 2010	\$ 40,911	\$ 9,884	\$ 23,831

The following represents the changes for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 related to assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (in thousands):

	Available for Sale Securities			Other assets – private
	Trading Securities	Municipal and other tax-exempt	Other debt securities	

				equity funds
Balance, December 31, 2009	\$ 9,800	\$ 36,598	\$ 17,116	\$ 22,917
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements, net	(9,800)	5,383	(7,507)	1,674
Gain (loss) recognized in earnings				
Brokerage and trading revenue	–	(152)	–	–
Gain (loss) on other assets, net	–	–	–	(760)
Gain on securities, net	–	7	259	–
Other-than-temporary impairment losses	–	(1,019)	–	–
Other comprehensive (loss)	–	94	16	–
Balance, September 30, 2010	\$ –	\$ 40,911	\$ 9,884	\$ 23,831

There were no transfers from quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments to significant other observable inputs during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 or 2010, respectively.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments Measured on a Non-Recurring Basis

Assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis include pension plan assets, which are based on quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments, collateral for certain impaired loans and real property and other assets acquired to satisfy loans, which are based primarily on comparisons to completed sales of similar assets. In addition, goodwill impairment is evaluated based on the fair value of the Company's reporting units.

The following represents the carrying value of assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis (and related losses) during the period. The carrying value represents only those assets adjusted to fair value during the three months ended September 30, 2011:

	Carrying Value at September 30, 2011			Fair Value Adjustments for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2011		
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Instruments	Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Gross charge-offs against allowance for loan losses	Gross charge-offs against allowance for recourse loans	Net losses and expenses of repossessed assets, net
Impaired loans	\$–	\$13,605	\$ 2,086	\$3,734	\$305	\$–
Real estate and other repossessed assets	–	24,968	–	–	–	4,052

The following represents the carrying value of assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis (and related losses) during the period. The carrying value represents only those assets adjusted to fair value during the three months ended September 30, 2010:

	Carrying Value at September 30, 2010			Fair Value Adjustments for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2010		
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Instruments	Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Gross charge-offs against allowance for loan losses	Net losses and expenses of repossessed assets, net	Gain (loss) on other assets, net
Impaired loans	\$–	\$40,665	\$ 635	\$16,085	\$–	\$–
Real estate and other repossessed assets	–	29,480	5,631	–	5,411	–
Other assets – alternative investments	–	–	2,950	–	–	1,000

The fair value of collateral-dependent impaired loans and real estate and other repossessed assets and the related fair value adjustments are generally based on unadjusted third-party appraisals. Our appraisal review policies require appraised values to be supported by observed inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data. Appraisals that are not based on observable inputs or that require significant adjustments or fair value measurements that are not based on third-party appraisals are considered to be based on significant unobservable inputs.

Fair Value Election

Certain certificates of deposit were designated as carried at fair value. This determination is made based on the Company's intent to convert these certificates from fixed interest rates to variable interest rates based on LIBOR with

interest rate swaps that have not been designated as hedging instruments. The fair value election for these liabilities better represents the economic effect of these instruments on the Company. At September 30, 2011, there were no certificates of deposit that were designated as carried at fair value. At September 30, 2010, the fair value and contractual principal amount of these certificates was \$28 million and \$27 million, respectively. Change in the fair value of these certificate of deposit resulted in an unrealized gain during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 of \$154 thousand and \$597 thousand, respectively, which is included in Gain (Loss) on Derivatives, net in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

As more fully disclosed in Note 2 and Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company has elected to carry all mortgage-backed securities which have been designated as economic hedges against changes in the fair value of mortgage servicing rights and all residential mortgage loans originated for sale at fair value. Changes in the fair value of these financial instruments are recognized in earnings.

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(12) Federal and State Income Taxes

The reconciliations of income (loss) attributable to continuing operations at the U.S. federal statutory tax rate to income tax expense are as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Amount:				
Federal statutory tax	\$44,963	\$32,628	\$120,062	\$98,507
Tax exempt revenue	(1,395)	(1,261)	(4,089)	(4,054)
Effect of state income taxes, net of federal benefit	2,593	1,872	7,969	5,590
Utilization of tax credits	(602)	(864)	(1,695)	(3,904)
Bank-owned life insurance	(950)	(1,136)	(2,914)	(2,878)
Reduction of tax accrual	(1,764)	(2,245)	(1,764)	(2,245)
Other, net	161	941	3,546	1,244
Total	\$43,006	\$29,935	\$121,115	\$92,260

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Percent of pretax income:				
Federal statutory tax	35 %	35 %	35 %	35 %
Tax exempt revenue	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Effect of state income taxes, net of federal benefit	2	1	2	2
Utilization of tax credits	(1)	(1)	–	(1)
Bank-owned life insurance	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Reduction of tax accrual	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)
Other, net	–	1	1	–
Total	33 %	32 %	35 %	33 %

(13) Subsequent Events

The Company evaluated events from the date of the consolidated financial statements on September 30, 2011 through the issuance of those consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. No events were identified requiring recognition in and/or disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

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Nine-Month Financial Summary – Unaudited

Consolidated Daily Average Balances,
Average Yields and Rates

(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Share Data)

	September 30, 2011			September 30, 2010			Nine Months Ended	
	Average Balance	Revenue/ Expense ¹	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Revenue/ Expense ¹	Yield/ Rate		
Assets								
Funds sold and resell agreements	\$13,916	\$12	0.12	% \$24,624	\$20	0.11	%	
Trading securities	76,588	1,797	3.14	66,332	2,023	4.08		
Investment securities								
Taxable ³	177,485	7,904	5.95	92,271	4,925	7.14		
Tax-exempt ³	164,670	5,997	4.88	217,215	7,913	4.92		
Total investment securities	342,155	13,901	5.44	309,486	12,838	5.59		
Available for sale securities								
Taxable ³	9,458,269	205,032	2.99	8,952,211	224,904	3.45		
Tax-exempt ³	68,339	2,670	5.22	65,057	2,682	5.51		
Total available for sale securities ³	9,526,608	207,702	3.01	9,017,268	227,586	3.46		
Mortgage trading securities	503,988	13,772	3.94	469,057	13,715	4.30		
Residential mortgage loans held for sale								
Loans ²	139,142	4,460	4.29	191,300	6,516	4.55		
Less allowance for loan losses	10,736,544	378,726	4.72	11,002,476	398,131	4.84		
Loans, net of allowance	290,596	–	–	309,972				
Total earning assets ³	10,445,948	378,726	4.85	10,692,504	398,131	4.98		
Cash and other assets	21,048,345	620,370	4.00	20,770,571	660,829	4.31		
Total assets	3,061,471			2,715,271				
	\$24,109,816			\$23,485,842				
Liabilities and equity								
Interest-bearing deposits:								
Transaction	\$9,374,413	\$19,202	0.27	% \$8,319,543	\$30,114	0.48	%	
Savings	209,816	573	0.37	181,694	548	0.40		
Time	3,622,287	49,834	1.84	3,749,207	50,513	1.80		
Total interest-bearing deposits	13,206,516	69,609	0.70	12,250,444	81,175	0.89		
Funds purchased	995,213	731	0.10	1,323,951	1,752	0.18		
Repurchase agreements	1,065,192	2,049	0.26	1,105,926	4,532	0.55		
Other borrowings	153,511	4,397	3.83	1,775,372	4,308	0.32		
Subordinated debentures	398,767	16,745	5.61	398,598	16,765	5.62		
Total interest-bearing liabilities	15,819,199	93,531	0.79	16,854,291	108,532	0.86		
Non-interest bearing demand deposits								
Other liabilities	4,638,405			3,660,567				
Total equity	1,000,211			583,719				
	2,652,001			2,387,265				

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Total liabilities and equity	\$24,109,816			\$23,485,842		
Tax-equivalent Net Interest Revenue ³	\$526,839	3.21	%	\$552,297	3.45	%
Tax-equivalent Net Interest Revenue to Earning Assets ³		3.40			3.60	
Less tax-equivalent adjustment ¹	6,815			6,895		
Net Interest Revenue	520,024			545,402		
Provision for credit losses	8,950			98,140		
Other operating revenue	434,515			408,995		
Other operating expense	602,554			574,809		
Income before taxes	343,035			281,448		
Federal and state income tax	121,115			92,260		
Net income before non-controlling interest	221,920			189,188		
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	3,038			1,266		
Net income attributable to BOK Financial Corp.	\$218,882			\$187,922		

Earnings Per Average Common Share Equivalent:

Net income:

Basic	\$3.20	\$2.76
Diluted	\$3.19	\$2.75

¹ Tax equivalent at the statutory federal and state rates for the periods presented. The taxable equivalent adjustments shown are for comparative purposes.

² The loan averages included loans on which the accrual of interest has been discontinued and are stated net of unearned income.

³ Yield calculations exclude security trades that have been recorded on trade date with no corresponding interest income.

Quarterly Financial Summary – Unaudited

Consolidated Daily Average Balances,
Average Yields and Rates

(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Share Data)

	September 30, 2011			Three Months Ended			June 30, 2011		
	Average Balance	Revenue/ Expense ¹	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Revenue/ Expense ¹	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Revenue/ Expense ¹	Yield/ Rate
Assets									
Funds sold and resell agreements	\$12,344	\$5	0.16	% \$8,814	\$3	0.14	%		
Trading securities	88,576	637	2.85	80,113	584	2.92			
Investment securities									
Taxable ³	194,371	2,759	5.63	183,084	2,800	6.13			
Tax-exempt ³	135,256	1,683	4.94	174,614	2,100	4.82			
Total investment securities	329,627	4,442	5.35	357,698	4,900	5.49			
Available for sale securities									
Taxable ³	9,586,411	66,040	2.82	9,473,401	69,978	3.02			
Tax-exempt ³	70,181	870	4.92	70,081	894	5.12			
Total available for sale securities ³	9,656,592	66,910	2.83	9,543,482	70,872	3.04			
Mortgage trading securities	594,629	5,299	3.66	518,073	5,243	4.42			
Residential mortgage loans held for sale									
Loans ²	156,621	1,616	4.09	134,876	1,505	4.48			
Less allowance for loan losses	10,872,805	129,073	4.71	10,680,755	124,871	4.69			
Loans, net of allowance	285,570	–	–	291,308	–	–			
Total earning assets ³	10,587,235	129,073	4.84	10,389,447	124,871	4.82			
Cash and other assets	21,425,624	207,982	3.91	21,032,503	207,978	4.01			
Total assets	3,196,114			2,946,732					
	\$24,621,738			\$23,979,235					
Liabilities and equity									
Interest-bearing deposits:									
Transaction	\$9,310,046	5,488	0.23	\$9,184,141	6,130	0.27			
Savings	214,979	183	0.34	210,707	203	0.39			
Time	3,617,731	16,736	1.84	3,632,130	16,827	1.86			
Total interest-bearing deposits	13,142,756	22,407	0.68	13,026,978	23,160	0.71			
Funds purchased	994,099	135	0.05	1,168,670	276	0.09			
Repurchase agreements	1,128,275	495	0.17	1,004,217	513	0.20			
Other borrowings	128,288	1,701	5.26	187,441	2,226	4.76			
Subordinated debentures	398,812	5,627	5.60	398,767	5,541	5.57			
Total interest-bearing liabilities	15,792,230	30,365	0.76	15,786,073	31,716	0.81			
Non-interest bearing demand deposits									
Other liabilities	5,086,538			4,554,000					
Total equity	1,004,564			988,273					
	2,738,406			2,650,889					

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Total liabilities and equity	\$24,621,738			\$23,979,235		
Tax-equivalent Net Interest Revenue ³	\$177,617	3.15	%	\$176,262	3.20	%
Tax-equivalent Net Interest Revenue to Earning Assets ³		3.34			3.40	
Less tax-equivalent adjustment ¹	2,233			2,261		
Net Interest Revenue	175,384			174,001		
Provision for credit losses	–			2,700		
Other operating revenue	173,977			142,960		
Other operating expense	220,896			203,209		
Income before taxes	128,465			111,052		
Federal and state income tax	43,006			39,357		
Net income before non-controlling interest	85,459			71,695		
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	358			2,688		
Net income attributable to BOK Financial Corp.	\$85,101			\$69,007		

Earnings Per Average Common Share Equivalent:

Net income:

Basic	\$1.24	\$1.01
Diluted	\$1.24	\$1.00

¹ Tax equivalent at the statutory federal and state rates for the periods presented. The taxable equivalent adjustments shown are for comparative purposes.

² The loan averages included loans on which the accrual of interest has been discontinued and are stated net of unearned income.

³ Yield calculations exclude security trades that have been recorded on trade date with no corresponding interest income.

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March 31, 2011			Three Months Ended December 31, 2010			September 30, 2010			
Average Balance	Revenue/ Expense1	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Revenue/ Expense1	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Revenue/ Expense1	Yield/ Rate	
\$20,680	\$4	0.08	% \$21,128	\$7	0.13	% \$18,882	\$4	0.08	%
60,768	576	3.84	74,084	759	4.06	69,315	570	3.26	
154,562	2,345	6.15	155,624	2,305	6.01	148,160	2,137	5.85	
184,684	2,214	4.88	186,317	2,240	4.88	188,295	2,268	4.89	
339,246	4,559	5.46	341,941	4,545	5.39	336,455	4,405	5.31	
9,311,980	69,014	3.15	9,509,657	58,678	2.61	9,084,296	72,104	3.25	
64,694	906	5.68	72,051	984	5.42	67,815	877	5.13	
9,376,674	69,920	3.17	9,581,708	59,662	2.63	9,152,111	72,981	3.27	
397,093	3,230	3.74	474,731	3,688	3.43	602,049	5,231	4.14	
125,494	1,339	4.33	282,734	2,745	3.85	242,559	2,592	4.24	
10,653,756	124,782	4.75	10,667,193	128,005	4.76	10,861,515	133,336	4.87	
295,014	–	–	307,223	–	–	308,139	–	–	
10,358,742	124,782	4.89	10,359,970	128,005	4.90	10,553,376	133,336	5.01	
20,678,697	204,410	4.09	21,136,296	199,411	3.86	20,974,747	219,119	4.22	
3,061,077			3,146,655			3,217,543			
\$23,739,774			\$24,282,951			\$24,192,290			
\$9,632,595	7,584	0.32	\$9,325,573	8,772	0.37	\$8,699,495	9,935	0.45	
203,638	187	0.37	191,235	171	0.35	189,512	185	0.39	
3,616,991	16,271	1.82	3,602,150	16,147	1.78	3,774,136	17,146	1.80	
13,453,224	24,042	0.72	13,118,958	25,090	0.76	12,663,143	27,266	0.85	
820,969	320	0.16	775,620	479	0.25	1,096,873	539	0.19	
1,062,359	1,041	0.40	1,201,760	1,496	0.49	1,130,215	1,469	0.52	
144,987	470	1.31	829,756	767	0.37	1,465,516	1,314	0.36	
398,723	5,577	5.67	398,680	5,666	5.64	398,638	5,664	5.64	
15,880,262	31,450	0.80	16,324,774	33,498	0.81	16,754,385	36,252	0.86	
4,265,657			4,171,595			3,831,486			
1,029,058			1,251,025			1,124,000			
2,564,797			2,535,557			2,482,419			
\$23,739,774			\$24,282,951			\$24,192,290			
	\$172,960	3.29	%	\$165,913	3.05	%	\$182,867	3.36	%
		3.47			3.21			3.52	
	2,321			2,263			2,152		

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170,639	163,650	180,715
6,250	6,999	20,000
117,578	111,913	137,673
178,449	178,361	205,165
103,518	90,203	93,223
38,752	31,097	29,935
64,766	59,106	63,288
(8)	274	(979)
\$64,774	\$58,832	\$64,267

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\$0.95	\$0.86	\$0.94
\$0.94	\$0.86	\$0.94

Quarterly Earnings Trends – Unaudited
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	Three Months Ended				
	Sept. 30, 2011	June 30, 2011	March 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2010	Sept. 30, 2010
Interest revenue	\$205,749	\$205,717	\$202,089	\$197,148	\$216,967
Interest expense	30,365	31,716	31,450	33,498	36,252
Net interest revenue	175,384	174,001	170,639	163,650	180,715
Provision for credit losses	–	2,700	6,250	6,999	20,000
Net interest revenue after provision for credit losses	175,384	171,301	164,389	156,651	160,715
Other operating revenue					
Brokerage and trading revenue	29,451	23,725	25,376	28,610	27,072
Transaction card revenue	31,328	31,024	28,445	29,500	28,852
Trust fees and commissions	17,853	19,150	18,422	18,145	16,774
Deposit service charges and fees	24,614	23,857	22,480	23,732	24,290
Mortgage banking revenue	29,493	19,356	17,356	25,158	29,236
Bank-owned life insurance	2,761	2,872	2,863	3,182	3,004
Other revenue	10,535	7,842	8,332	7,648	7,708
Total fees and commissions	146,035	127,826	123,274	135,975	136,936
Gain (loss) on other assets, net	712	3,344	(68)	15	(1,331)
Gain (loss) on derivatives, net	4,048	1,225	(2,413)	(7,286)	4,626
Gain (loss) on mortgage trading securities	17,788	9,921	(3,518)	(11,117)	3,369
Gain on available for sale securities, net	16,694	5,468	4,902	953	8,384
Total other-than-temporary impairment losses	(9,467)	(74)	–	(4,768)	(4,525)
Portion of loss reclassified from other comprehensive income	(1,833)	(4,750)	(4,599)	(1,859)	(9,786)
Net impairment losses recognized in earnings	(11,300)	(4,824)	(4,599)	(6,627)	(14,311)
Total other operating revenue	173,977	142,960	117,578	111,913	137,673
Other operating expense					
Personnel	103,260	105,603	99,994		