

Financial Position Summary

A Word Regarding Our Second Quarter Results for 2010

As of July 28, 2010

BOK Financial reported record quarterly earnings of \$64 million driven by improvement in credit quality and operating revenue growth.

“Operating revenue was especially strong in the second quarter of 2010,” said President and CEO Stan Lybarger. “Additionally, continued improvement in credit quality indicators allowed us to lower our quarterly provision for credit losses for the third consecutive quarter.”

The following is only a summary of information contained in BOK Financial’s second quarter press release and 10-Q filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission. All the information found in this statement should be considered in conjunction with information in the second quarter press release and the 10-Q which may be found at www.BOKF.com.

Second Quarter Earnings

- BOK Financial reported net income for the second quarter of 2010 of \$63.5 million or \$0.93 per diluted share, up from \$60.1 million or \$0.88 per diluted share in the first quarter of 2010 and \$52.1 million or \$0.77 per diluted share for the second quarter of 2009.
- Net interest revenue totaled \$182.1 million compared to \$182.6 million for the first quarter of 2010. Net interest margin declined five basis points from the previous quarter to 3.63% for the second quarter of 2010 due largely to a decrease in the securities portfolio yield. Cash flows from the securities portfolio are being reinvested at lower current interest rates which lower the yield on the securities portfolio.
- Brokerage and trading revenue was up \$3.7 million and mortgage banking revenue was up \$3.5 million.
- Operating expenses continued to be prudently managed. Net losses and operating expenses of repossessed assets increased \$5.8 million, primarily due to net losses from sales and write-downs of repossessed property.

Credit Quality

- Credit quality indicators continued to show improvement. Newly identified nonaccruing loans dropped to \$58 million in the second quarter of 2010 from \$81 million in the previous quarter.
- Total nonperforming assets declined \$22 million, ending the quarter at \$461 million or 4.19% of outstanding loans and repossessed assets.
- Net loan charge offs have stabilized in a range between \$34 million and \$36 million per quarter for the past five quarters.
- We modestly lowered the quarterly provision for credit losses in each of the past three quarters. The combined reserves for credit losses totaled \$315 million or 2.89% of outstanding loans at June 30, 2010.

Strong Capital

- BOK Financial was the largest commercial bank that elected not to participate in the Treasury's Capital Purchase Plan, an element of the Troubled Asset Relief Plan (TARP).
- BOK Financial's capital ratios continued to strengthen due to an increase in the fair value of the securities portfolio and growth in retained earnings.
 - Tangible common equity ratio increased to 8.88% at June 30, 2010 from 8.46% at March 31, 2010.
 - Tier 1 capital increased to 11.90% at June 30, 2010 from 11.45% at March 31, 2010.

Investment Portfolio

- We actively manage the portfolio by continuously monitoring its performance, quality and risk characteristics.
- Available for sale securities totaled \$9.2 billion at June 30, 2010, up \$322 million from March 31, 2010.
- The investment portfolio does not and has not contained any securities backed by sub-prime mortgage loans, collateralized debt obligations, collateralized loan obligations or preferred or common equity exposure to Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac.

Ample Liquidity

BOK Financial's diverse sources of liquidity include deposits, federal funds purchased from other banks and borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Banks.

Loans and Deposits

- Loan balances continued to decline, though at a slower pace, due largely to reduced customer demand and normal repayment trends. Outstanding loan balances were \$10.9 billion at June 30, 2010, down \$89 million since March 31, 2010.
- Period end deposits increased \$560 million during the second quarter of 2010 to \$16.1 billion primarily due to growth in interest bearing transaction and demand deposits.