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BOK FINANCIAL CORP ET AL  
Form 10-K  
March 01, 2007

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 28, 2007

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UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

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FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006

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)

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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)

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

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12 (g) of the Act:  
Common stock, \$0.00006 par value

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, 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  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

The aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock ("Common Stock") held by non-affiliates is approximately \$1,071,281,120 (based on the June 30, 2006 closing price of Common Stock of \$49.67 per share). As of January 31, 2007, there were 67,501,413 shares of Common Stock outstanding.

### DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Part III incorporates certain information by reference from the Registrant's Proxy Statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

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### BOK FINANCIAL CORPORATION ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K INDEX

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### PART I

#### ITEM 1. BUSINESS

##### General

Developments relating to individual aspects of the business of BOK Financial Corporation ("BOK Financial" or "the Company") are described below. Additional discussion of the Company's activities during the current year appears within Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." Information regarding BOK Financial's acquisitions is set forth in Note 2 of the Company's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, which appear elsewhere herein.

##### Description of Business

BOK Financial is a financial holding company whose activities are limited by the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 ("BHCA"), as amended by the Financial Services Modernization Act or Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act. BOK Financial offers full service

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banking in Oklahoma, Dallas and Houston, Texas, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Northwest Arkansas, Denver, Colorado, Phoenix, Arizona, and Kansas City, Kansas. Principal subsidiaries are Bank of Oklahoma, N.A. ("BOK"), Bank of Texas, N.A., Bank of Albuquerque, N.A., Bank of Arkansas, N.A., Colorado State Bank and Trust, N.A., Bank of Arizona, N.A., and Bank of Kansas City, N.A. (collectively, the "Banks"). Other subsidiaries include BOSC, Inc., a broker/dealer that engages in retail and institutional securities sales and municipal bond underwriting. Other non-bank subsidiary operations are not significant.

Our overall strategic objective is to emphasize growth in long-term value by building on our leadership position in Oklahoma and expanding into high-growth markets. We have a solid position in Oklahoma and are the state's largest financial institution as measured by deposit market share. Since 1997, we have expanded into Dallas and Houston, Texas, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Denver, Colorado, Phoenix, Arizona, and Kansas City, Kansas. We are currently exploring opportunities for further growth in our regional markets and expansion into new markets through acquisitions or de novo banking operations.

Our primary focus is to provide a broad range of financial products and services, including loans and deposits, cash management services, fiduciary services, mortgage banking and brokerage and trading services to middle-market businesses, financial institutions and consumers. Our revenue sources are diversified. Approximately 43% of our revenue comes from commissions and fees.

Commercial banking is a significant part of our business. Our credit culture emphasizes building relationships by making high quality loans and providing a full range of financial products and services to our customers. Our energy financing expertise enables us to offer commodity derivatives for customers to use in their risk management and positioning activities.

Our acquisition strategy targets quality organizations that have demonstrated solid growth in their business lines. We provide additional growth opportunities by hiring talent to enhance competitiveness, adding locations, and broadening product offerings. Our operating philosophy embraces local decision-making through the boards of directors for each of our bank subsidiaries.

BOK Financial's corporate headquarters is located at Bank of Oklahoma Tower, P.O. Box 2300, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74192.

The Company's Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports are available on the Company's website at [www.bokf.com](http://www.bokf.com) as soon as reasonably practicable after the Company electronically files such material with or furnishes it to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

### Operating Segments

BOK Financial operates five principal lines of business: Oklahoma corporate banking, Oklahoma consumer banking, mortgage banking, wealth management, and regional banking. Mortgage banking activities include loan origination and servicing across all markets served by the Company. Wealth management provides brokerage and trading, private financial services and investment advisory services in all markets. Wealth management also provides fiduciary services in all markets except Colorado. Fiduciary services in Colorado are included in regional banking. Regional banking consists primarily of corporate and consumer banking activities in the respective local markets. Discussion of these principal lines of business appears within the Lines of Business section of "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and within Note 18 of the Company's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, both of which appear elsewhere herein.

### Competition

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BOK Financial and its operating segments face competition from other banks, thrifts, credit unions and other non-bank financial institutions, such as investment banking firms, investment advisory firms, brokerage firms, investment companies, government agencies, mortgage brokers and insurance companies. The Company competes largely on the basis of customer services, interest rates on loans and deposits, lending limits and customer convenience. Some operating segments face competition from institutions that are not as closely regulated as banks, and therefore are not limited by the same capital requirements and other restrictions. All market share information presented below is based upon share of deposits in specified areas according to SNL DataSource as of December 31, 2006.

Bok is the largest banking subsidiary of BOK Financial and has the largest market share in Oklahoma with 12% of the state's total deposits. In the Tulsa and Oklahoma City areas, BOK has 25% and 9% of the market share, respectively. BOK competes with two banks that have operations nationwide and have greater access to funds at lower costs, higher lending limits, and greater

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access to technology resources. BOK also competes with regional and locally owned banks in both the Tulsa and Oklahoma City areas, as well as in every other community in which we do business throughout the state.

Through other subsidiary banks, BOK Financial competes in Dallas-Fort Worth and Houston, Texas, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Denver, Colorado, Phoenix, Arizona, Northwest Arkansas, and Kansas City, Kansas. Bank of Texas competes against numerous financial institutions, including some of the largest in the United States, and has a market share of approximately 1% in each of the Dallas-Fort Worth and Houston areas. Bank of Albuquerque has a number four market share position with 12% of deposits in the Albuquerque area and competes with two large national banks, some regional banks and several locally-owned smaller community banks. Colorado State Bank and Trust has a market share of approximately 2% in the Denver area. Bank of Arizona operates as a community bank with locations in Phoenix, Scottsdale and Tucson. Bank of Arkansas serves Benton and Washington counties in Arkansas, and Bank of Kansas City serves the Kansas City market. The Company's ability to expand into additional states remains subject to various federal and state laws.

### Employees

As of December 31, 2006, BOK Financial and its subsidiaries employed 3,958 full-time equivalent employees. None of the Company's employees are represented by collective bargaining agreements. Management considers its employee relations to be good.

### Supervision and Regulation

BOK Financial and its subsidiaries are subject to extensive regulations under federal and state laws. These regulations are designed to protect depositors, the Bank Insurance Fund and the banking system as a whole and not necessarily to protect shareholders and creditors. As detailed below, these regulations may restrict the Company's ability to diversify, to acquire other institutions and to pay dividends on its capital stock. They also may require the Company to provide financial support to its subsidiaries, maintain certain capital balances and pay higher deposit insurance premiums.

Proposals to change laws and regulations governing the banking industry are frequently introduced in Congress, in the state legislatures and before bank

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regulatory agencies. The likelihood and timing of any new proposals or legislation and the impact they might have on the Company and its subsidiaries cannot be predicted at this time.

The following information summarizes certain laws and regulations that affect the Company's operations. It does not discuss all provisions of these laws and regulations and it does not summarize all laws and regulations that affect the Company.

### General

As a financial holding company, BOK Financial is regulated under the BHCA and is subject to regular inspection, examination and supervision by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Federal Reserve Board"). Under the BHCA, BOK Financial files quarterly reports and other information with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Banks are organized as national banking associations under the National Banking Act, and are subject to regulation, supervision and examination by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (the "OCC"), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC"), the Federal Reserve Board and other federal and state regulatory agencies. The OCC has primary supervisory responsibility for national banks and must approve certain corporate or structural changes, including changes in capitalization, payment of dividends, change of place of business, and establishment of a branch or operating subsidiary. The OCC performs its functions through national bank examiners who provide the OCC with information concerning the soundness of a national bank, the quality of management and directors, and compliance with applicable regulations. The National Banking Act authorizes the OCC to examine every national bank as often as necessary.

A financial holding company, and the companies under its control, are permitted to engage in activities considered "financial in nature" as defined by the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act and Federal Reserve Board interpretations, and therefore may engage in a broader range of activities than permitted for bank holding companies and their subsidiaries. Activities that are "financial in nature" include securities underwriting and dealing, insurance underwriting, operating a mortgage company, credit card company or factoring company, performing certain data processing operations, servicing loans and other extensions of credit, providing investment and financial advice, owning and operating savings and loan associations, and leasing personal property on a full pay-out, non-operating basis. In order for a financial holding company to commence any new activity permitted by the BHCA, each insured depository institution subsidiary of the financial holding company must have received a rating of at least satisfactory in its most recent examination under the Community Reinvestment Act. A financial holding company is required to notify the Federal Reserve Board within thirty days of engaging in new activities determined to be "financial in nature." BOK Financial is engaged in some of these activities and has notified the Federal Reserve Board.

The BHCA requires the Federal Reserve Board's prior approval for the direct or indirect acquisition of more than five percent of any class of voting stock of any non-affiliated bank. Under the Federal Bank Merger Act, the prior approval of the OCC is required for a national bank to merge with another bank or purchase the assets or assume the deposits of another bank. In reviewing applications seeking approval of merger and acquisition transactions, the bank regulatory authorities consider, among other things, the competitive effect and public benefits of the transactions, the capital position of the combined organization, the applicant's performance record under the Community Reinvestment Act and fair housing laws and the effectiveness of the subject organizations in combating money laundering activities.

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A financial holding company and its subsidiaries are prohibited under the BHCA from engaging in certain tie-in arrangements in connection with the provision of any credit, property or services. Thus, a subsidiary of a financial holding company may not extend credit, lease or sell property, furnish any services or fix or vary the consideration for these activities on the condition that (1) the customer obtain or provide additional credit, property or services from or to the financial holding company or any subsidiary thereof, or (2) the customer may not obtain some other credit, property or services from a competitor, except to the extent reasonable conditions are imposed to insure the soundness of credit extended.

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The Banks and other non-bank subsidiaries are also subject to other federal and state laws and regulations. For example, BOSCO, Inc., the Company's broker/dealer subsidiary that engages in retail and institutional securities sales and municipal bond underwriting, is regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission, the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., the Federal Reserve Board, the National Futures Association and state securities regulators. As another example, Bank of Arkansas is subject to certain consumer-protection laws incorporated in the Arkansas Constitution, which, among other restrictions, limit the maximum interest rate on general loans to five percent above the Federal Reserve Discount Rate and limit the rate on consumer loans to the lower of five percent above the discount rate or seventeen percent.

### Capital Adequacy and Prompt Corrective Action

The Federal Reserve Board, the OCC and the FDIC have issued substantially similar risk-based and leverage capital guidelines applicable to United States banking organizations to ensure capital adequacy based upon the risk levels of assets and off-balance sheet financial instruments. In addition, these regulatory agencies may from time to time require that a banking organization maintain capital above the minimum levels, whether because of its financial condition or actual or anticipated growth. Capital adequacy guidelines and prompt corrective action regulations involve quantitative measures of assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items calculated under regulatory accounting practices. Capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by regulators regarding components, risk weighting and other factors.

The Federal Reserve Board risk-based guidelines define a three-tier capital framework. Core capital (Tier 1) includes common shareholders' equity and qualifying preferred stock, less goodwill, most intangible assets and other adjustments. Supplementary capital (Tier 2) consists of preferred stock not qualifying as Tier 1 capital, qualifying mandatory convertible debt securities, limited amounts of subordinated debt, other qualifying term debt and allowances for credit losses, subject to limitations. Market risk capital (Tier 3) includes qualifying unsecured subordinated debt. Assets and off-balance sheet exposures are assigned to one of four categories of risk-weights, based primarily upon relative credit risk. Risk-based capital ratios are calculated by dividing Tier 1 and total capital by risk-weighted assets. For a depository institution to be considered well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the institution's Tier 1 and total capital ratios must be at least 6% and 10% on a risk-adjusted basis, respectively. As of December 31, 2006, BOK Financial's Tier 1 and total capital ratios under these guidelines were 9.78% and 11.58%, respectively.

The leverage ratio is determined by dividing Tier 1 capital by adjusted average total assets. Banking organizations are required to maintain a ratio of at least 5% to be classified as well capitalized. BOK Financial's leverage ratio at

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December 31, 2006 was 8.79%.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 (the "FDICIA"), among other things, identifies five capital categories for insured depository institutions from well capitalized to critically undercapitalized and requires the respective federal regulatory agencies to implement systems for prompt corrective action for institutions failing to meet minimum capital requirements within such categories. FDICIA imposes progressively more restrictive covenants on operations, management and capital distributions, depending upon the category in which an institution is classified.

The various regulatory agencies have adopted substantially similar regulations that define the five capital categories identified by FDICIA, using the total risk-based capital, Tier 1 risk-based capital and leverage capital ratios as the relevant capital measures. Such regulations establish various degrees of corrective action to be taken when an institution is considered undercapitalized. Under these guidelines, each of the Banks was considered well capitalized as of December 31, 2006.

The federal regulatory authorities' risk-based capital guidelines are based upon the 1988 capital accord of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (the "BIS"). The BIS is a committee of central banks and bank supervisors/regulators from the major industrialized countries that develops broad policy guidelines for use by each country's supervisors in determining the supervisory policies they apply. In 2004, the BIS published a new capital accord to replace its 1988 capital accord, with an update in November 2005 ("Basel II"). Basel II provides two approaches for setting capital standards for credit risk -- an internal ratings-based approach tailored to individual institutions' circumstances (which for many asset classes is itself broken into a "foundation" approach and an "advanced or A-IRB" approach, the availability of which is subject to additional restrictions) and a standardized approach that bases risk weightings on external credit assessments to a much greater extent than permitted in existing risk-based capital guidelines. Basel II also would set capital requirements for operational risk and refine the existing capital requirements for market risk exposures.

The U.S. banking and thrift agencies are developing proposed revisions to their existing capital adequacy regulations and standards based on Basel II. In September 2006, the agencies issued a notice of proposed rulemaking setting forth a definitive proposal for implementing Basel II in the United States that would apply only to internationally active banking organizations -- defined as those with consolidated total assets of \$250 billion or more or consolidated on-balance sheet foreign exposures of \$10 billion or more -- but that other U.S. banking organizations could elect but would not be required to apply. Furthermore, the U.S. agencies are proposing only to implement the most advanced version of Basel II, the A-IRB option. In December 2006, the agencies issued a notice of proposed rulemaking describing proposed amendments to their existing risk-based capital guidelines to make them more risk-sensitive, generally following aspects of the standardized approach of Basel II. These latter proposed amendments, often referred to as "Basel I-A", would apply to banking organizations that are not internationally active banking organizations subject to the A-IRB approach for internationally active banking organizations and do not "opt in" to that approach. The agencies previously had issued advance notices of proposed rulemaking on both proposals (in August 2003 regarding the A-IRB approach of Basel II for internationally active banking organizations and in October 2005 regarding Basel I-A).

The comment periods for both of the agencies' notices of proposed rulemakings expire on March 26, 2007. The agencies have indicated their intent that 2008 be the first allowable year for a parallel run of Basel II, with transitional floors in place for approximately three years thereafter.



BOK Financial is not an internationally active banking organization and has not made a determination as to whether or when it would opt to apply the A-IRB provisions applicable to internationally active U.S. banking organizations once they become effective.

Further discussion of regulatory capital, including regulatory capital amounts and ratios, is set forth under the heading "Borrowings and Capital" within "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and in Note 16 of the Company's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, both of which appear elsewhere herein.

#### Deposit Insurance

Substantially all of the deposits of BOK Financial are insured up to applicable limits by the Deposit Insurance Fund ("DIF") of the FDIC and are subject to deposit insurance assessments to maintain the DIF. The FDIC utilizes a risk-based assessment system that imposes insurance premiums based upon a risk matrix that takes into account a bank's capital level and supervisory rating. BOK Financial was not required to pay any deposit insurance premiums in 2006; however, it is possible that the FDIC could impose assessment rates in the future in connection with declines in the insurance funds or increases in the amount of insurance coverage. An increase in the assessment rate could have a material adverse effect on the Company's earnings, depending on the amount of the increase. Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act of 2005, which became law in 2006, BOK Financial received a one-time assessment credit of \$6.0 million that can be applied against future premiums, subject to certain limitations. During 2006, BOK Financial paid \$1.5 million in Financing Corporation ("FICO") assessments related to outstanding FICO bonds to the FDIC as collection agent. The FICO is a mixed-ownership government corporation established by the Competitive Equality Banking Act of 1987 whose sole purpose was to function as a financing vehicle for the now defunct Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corporation.

#### Dividends

The primary source of liquidity for BOK Financial is dividends from the Banks, which are limited by various banking regulations to net profits, as defined, for the year plus retained profits for the preceding two years and further restricted by minimum capital requirements. Based on the most restrictive limitations, the Banks had excess regulatory capital and could declare up to \$107 million of dividends without regulatory approval as of December 31, 2006. BOK Financial management has developed and the Board of Directors has approved an internal capital policy that is more restrictive than the regulatory standards. Under this policy, the Banks could declare dividends of up to \$32 million as of December 31, 2006. These amounts are not necessarily indicative of amounts that may be available to be paid in future periods.

#### Source of Strength Doctrine

According to Federal Reserve Board policy, bank holding companies are expected to act as a source of financial strength to each subsidiary bank and to commit resources to support each such subsidiary. This support may be required at times when a bank holding company may not be able to provide such support. Similarly, under the cross-guarantee provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, in the event of a loss suffered by the FDIC as a result of default of a banking subsidiary or related to FDIC assistance provided to a subsidiary in danger of default, the other Banks may be assessed for the FDIC's loss, subject to certain

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exceptions.

### Governmental Policies and Economic Factors

The operations of BOK Financial and its subsidiaries are affected by legislative changes and by the policies of various regulatory authorities and, in particular, the credit policies of the Federal Reserve Board. An important function of the Federal Reserve Board is to regulate the national supply of bank credit to moderate recessions and curb inflation. Among the instruments of monetary policy used by the Federal Reserve Board to implement its objectives are: open-market operations in U.S. Government securities, changes in the discount rate and federal funds rate on bank borrowings, and changes in reserve requirements on bank deposits. The effect of future changes in such policies on the business and earnings of BOK Financial and its subsidiaries is uncertain.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act (the "Act") addresses many aspects of financial reporting, corporate governance and public company disclosure. Among other things, the Act establishes a comprehensive framework for the oversight of public company auditing and for strengthening the independence of auditors and audit committees. Under the Act, audit committees are responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of the auditors. The non-audit services that can be provided to a company by its auditor are limited. Audit committee members are subject to specific rules addressing their independence. The Act also requires enhanced and accelerated financial disclosures, and it establishes various responsibility measures, such as requiring the chief executive officer and chief financial officer to certify to the quality of the company's financial reporting. The Act imposes restrictions on and accelerated reporting requirements for certain insider trading activities. It imposes a variety of penalties for fraud and other violations and creates a federal felony for securities fraud. Various sections of the Act are applicable to BOK Financial.

### Foreign Operations

BOK Financial does not engage in operations in foreign countries, nor does it lend to foreign governments.

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### ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Adverse regional economic developments could negatively affect BOK Financial's business.

A substantial majority of BOK Financial loans are generated in Oklahoma and other markets in the southwest region. As a result, poor economic conditions in Oklahoma or other markets in the southwest region may cause BOK Financial to incur losses associated with higher default rates and decreased collateral values in BOK Financial's loan portfolio. A regional economic downturn could also adversely affect revenue from brokerage and trading activities, mortgage loan originations and other sources of fee-based revenue.

Adverse economic factors affecting particular industries could have a negative effect on BOK Financial customers and their ability to make payments to BOK Financial.

Certain industry-specific economic factors also affect BOK Financial. For example, a portion of BOK Financial's total loan portfolio is comprised of loans to borrowers in the energy industry, which is historically a cyclical industry. Low commodity prices may adversely affect that industry and, consequently, may

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affect BOK Financial's business negatively. In addition, BOK Financial's loan portfolio includes commercial real estate loans. A downturn in the real estate industry in Oklahoma and the Southwest region could also have an adverse effect on BOK Financial's operations.

Fluctuations in interest rates could adversely affect BOK Financial's business.

BOK Financial's business is highly sensitive to:

- o the monetary policies implemented by the Federal Reserve Board, including the discount rate on bank borrowings and changes in reserve requirements, which affect BOK Financial's ability to make loans and the interest rates we may charge;
- o changes in prevailing interest rates, due to the dependency of BOK Financial's banks on interest income;
- o open market operations in U.S. Government securities.

Significant increase in market interest rates, or the perception that an increase may occur, could adversely affect both BOK Financial's ability to originate new loans and BOK Financial's ability to grow. Conversely, a decrease in interest rates could result in acceleration in the payment of loans, including loans underlying BOK Financial's holdings of mortgage-backed securities and termination of BOK Financial's mortgage servicing rights. In addition, changes in market interest rates, changes in the relationships between short-term and long-term market interest rates or changes in the relationships between different interest rate indices, could affect the interest rates charged on interest-earning assets differently than the interest rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities. This difference could result in an increase in interest expense relative to interest income. An increase in market interest rates also could adversely affect the ability of BOK Financial's floating-rate borrowers to meet their higher payment obligations. If this occurred, it could cause an increase in nonperforming assets and net charge-offs, which could adversely affect BOK Financial's business.

BOK Financial's substantial holdings of mortgage-backed securities and mortgage servicing rights could adversely affect BOK Financial's business.

BOK Financial has invested a substantial amount of its holdings in mortgage-backed securities, which are investment interests in pools of mortgages. Mortgage-backed securities are highly sensitive to changes in interest rates. BOK Financial mitigates this risk somewhat by investing principally in shorter duration mortgage products, which are less sensitive to changes in interest rates. A significant decrease in interest rates could lead mortgage holders to refinance the mortgages constituting the pool backing the securities, subjecting BOK Financial to a risk of prepayment and decreased return on investment due to subsequent reinvestment at lower interest rates. Conversely, a significant increase in interest rates could cause mortgage holders to extend the term over which they repay their loans, which delays the Company's opportunity to reinvest funds at higher rates.

In addition, as part of BOK Financial's mortgage banking business, BOK Financial has substantial holdings of mortgage servicing rights. The value of these rights is also very sensitive to changes in interest rates. Falling interest rates tend to increase loan prepayments, which may lead to cancellation of the related servicing rights. BOK Financial's investments and dealings in mortgage-related products increase the risk that falling interest rates could adversely affect BOK Financial's business. BOK Financial attempts to manage this risk by maintaining an active hedging program for its mortgage servicing rights. BOK Financial's hedging program has only been partially successful in recent years.

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Substantial competition could adversely affect BOK Financial.

Banking is a competitive business. BOK Financial competes actively for loan, deposit and other financial services business in Oklahoma, as well as in BOK Financial's other markets. BOK Financial's competitors include a large number of small and large local and national banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, trust companies, broker-dealers and underwriters, as well

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as many financial and nonfinancial firms that offer services similar to BOK Financial's. Large national financial institutions have entered the Oklahoma market. These institutions have substantial capital, technology and marketing resources. Such large financial institutions may have greater access to capital at a lower cost than BOK Financial does, which may adversely affect BOK Financial's ability to compete effectively.

BOK Financial has expanded into markets outside of Oklahoma, where it competes with a large number of financial institutions that have an established customer base and greater market share than BOK Financial. BOK Financial may not be able to continue to compete successfully in these markets outside of Oklahoma. With respect to some of its services, BOK Financial competes with non-bank companies that are not subject to regulation. The absence of regulatory requirements may give non-banks a competitive advantage.

Adverse factors could impact BOK Financial's ability to implement its operating strategy.

Although BOK Financial has developed an operating strategy which it expects to result in continuing improved financial performance, BOK Financial cannot assure you that it will be successful in fulfilling this strategy or that this operating strategy will be successful. Achieving success is dependent upon a number of factors, many of which are beyond BOK Financial's direct control. Factors that may adversely affect BOK Financial's ability to implement its operating strategy include:

- o deterioration of BOK Financial's asset quality;
- o inability to control BOK Financial's noninterest expenses;
- o inability to increase noninterest income;
- o deterioration in general economic conditions, especially in BOK Financial's core markets;
- o decreases in net interest margins;
- o increases in competition;
- o adverse regulatory developments.

Banking regulations could adversely affect BOK Financial.

BOK Financial and its subsidiaries are extensively regulated under both federal and state law. In particular, BOK Financial is subject to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 and the National Bank Act. These regulations are primarily for the benefit and protection of BOK Financial's customers and not for the benefit of BOK Financial's investors. In the past, BOK Financial's business has been materially affected by these regulations. For example, regulations limit BOK Financial's business to banking and related businesses, and they limit the

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location of BOK Financial's branches and offices, as well as the amount of deposits that it can hold in a particular state. These regulations may limit BOK Financial's ability to grow and expand into new markets and businesses.

Additionally, under the Community Reinvestment Act, BOK Financial is required to provide services in traditionally underserved areas. BOK Financial's ability to make acquisitions and engage in new business may be limited by these requirements.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 and the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, and various regulations of regulatory authorities, require us to maintain specified capital ratios. Any failure to maintain required capital ratios would limit the growth potential of BOK Financial's business.

Under a long-standing policy of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, a bank holding company is expected to act as a source of financial strength for its subsidiary banks. As a result of that policy, BOK Financial may be required to commit financial and other resources to its subsidiary banks in circumstances where we might not otherwise do so.

The trend toward extensive regulation is likely to continue in the future. Laws, regulations or policies currently affecting us and BOK Financial's subsidiaries may change at any time. Regulatory authorities may also change their interpretation of these statutes and regulations. Therefore, BOK Financial's business may be adversely affected by any future changes in laws, regulations, policies or interpretations.

Statutory restrictions on subsidiary dividends and other distributions and debts of BOK Financial's subsidiaries could limit amounts BOK Financial's subsidiaries may pay to BOK Financial.

BOK Financial is a bank holding company, and a substantial portion of BOK Financial's cash flow typically comes from dividends that BOK Financial's bank and nonbank subsidiaries pay to BOK Financial. Various statutory provisions restrict the amount of dividends BOK Financial's subsidiaries can pay to BOK Financial without regulatory approval. Management also developed, and the BOK Financial board of directors approved, an internal capital policy that is more restrictive than the

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regulatory capital standards. In addition, if any of BOK Financial's subsidiaries liquidates, that subsidiary's creditors will be entitled to receive distributions from the assets of that subsidiary to satisfy their claims against it before BOK Financial, as a holder of an equity interest in the subsidiary, will be entitled to receive any of the assets of the subsidiary. If, however, BOK Financial is a creditor of the subsidiary with recognized claims against it, BOK Financial will be in the same position as other creditors.

Although publicly traded, BOK Financial's common stock has substantially less liquidity than the average trading market for a stock quoted on the Nasdaq National Market System.

A relatively small fraction of BOK Financial's outstanding common stock is actively traded. The risks of low liquidity include increased volatility of the price of BOK Financial's common stock. Low liquidity may also limit holders of BOK Financial's common stock in their ability to sell or transfer BOK Financial's shares at the price, time and quantity desired.

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BOK Financial's principal shareholder controls a majority of BOK Financial's common stock.

Mr. George B. Kaiser owns a majority of the outstanding shares of BOK Financial's common stock. Mr. Kaiser is able to elect all of BOK Financial's directors and effectively control the vote on all matters submitted to a vote of BOK Financial's common shareholders. Mr. Kaiser's ability to prevent an unsolicited bid for BOK Financial or any other change in control could have an adverse effect on the market price for BOK Financial's common stock. A substantial majority of BOK Financial's directors are not officers or employees of BOK Financial or any of its affiliates. However, because of Mr. Kaiser's control over the election of BOK Financial's directors, he could change the composition of BOK Financial's Board of Directors so that it would not have a majority of outside directors.

Possible future sales of shares by BOK Financial's principal shareholder could adversely affect the market price of BOK Financial's common stock.

Mr. Kaiser has the right to sell shares of BOK Financial's common stock in compliance with the federal securities laws at any time, or from time to time. The federal securities laws will be the only restrictions on Mr. Kaiser's ability to sell. Because of his current control of BOK Financial, Mr. Kaiser could sell large amounts of his shares of BOK Financial's common stock by causing BOK Financial to file a registration statement that would allow him to sell shares more easily. In addition, Mr. Kaiser could sell his shares of BOK Financial's common stock without registration under Rule 144 of the Securities Act. Although BOK Financial can make no predictions as to the effect, if any, that such sales would have on the market price of BOK Financial's common stock, sales of substantial amounts of BOK Financial's common stock, or the perception that such sales could occur, would adversely affect market prices. If Mr. Kaiser sells or transfers his shares of BOK Financial's common stock as a block, another person or entity could become BOK Financial's controlling shareholder.

### ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

### ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

BOK Financial and its subsidiaries own and lease improved real estate that is carried at \$130 million, net of depreciation and amortization. The Company's principal offices are located in leased premises in the Bank of Oklahoma Tower, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Banking offices are primarily located in Tulsa and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Dallas-Forth Worth and Houston, Texas, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Denver, Colorado, Phoenix, Arizona, and Kansas City, Kansas. Primary operations facilities are located in Tulsa, Oklahoma, Dallas, Texas, and Albuquerque, New Mexico. The Company's facilities are suitable for their respective uses and present needs.

The information set forth in Notes 6 and 15 of the Company's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, which appear elsewhere herein, provides further discussion related to properties.

### ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The information set forth in Note 15 of the Company's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, which appear elsewhere herein, provides discussion related to legal proceedings.

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

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders, through the

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solicitation of proxies or otherwise, during the three months ended December 31, 2006.

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### PART II

#### ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

BOK Financial's \$.00006 par value common stock is traded on the Nasdaq Stock Market under the symbol BOKF. As of January 31, 2007, common shareholders of record numbered 1,138 with 67,501,413 shares outstanding.

The highest and lowest closing bid price for shares of BOK Financial common stock follows:

	First	Second	Third	Fourth
	-----			
2006:				
Low	\$44.40	\$46.85	\$48.13	\$50.40
High	47.65	49.60	53.30	54.98
2005:				
Low	\$39.79	\$40.09	\$45.26	\$43.54
High	48.97	46.02	49.30	48.53

#### Shareholder Return Performance Graph

Set forth below is a line graph comparing the change in cumulative shareholder return of the NASDAQ Index, the NASDAQ Bank Index, and the KBW 50 Bank Index for the period commencing December 31, 2001 and ending December 31, 2006.\*

#### Comparison of Cumulative Total Return

[LINE GRAPH OMITTED]

	12/31/2001	12/31/2002	12/31/2003	12/31/2004	12/31/2006
BOKF	100.00	\$ 105.97	\$ 130.60	\$ 169.55	\$ 159.01
NASDAQ Bank Stocks	100.00	\$ 102.37	\$ 131.69	\$ 150.71	\$ 147.23
KBW 50 Bank	100.00	\$ 92.95	\$ 124.59	\$ 137.11	\$ 138.72
NASDAQ (CRSP U.S. Company)	100.00	\$ 69.13	\$ 103.36	\$ 112.49	\$ 114.88

\* Graph assumes value of an investment in the Company's Common Stock for each index was \$100 on December 31, 2001. The KBW 50 Bank index is the Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. index, which is available only for calendar quarter end periods. During the periods shown, no dividends were paid on BOK Financial Common Stock except (i) on May 18, 2001, the Company paid a 3% dividend on BOK Financial Common Stock outstanding as of May 7, 2001, (ii) on May 29, 2002, the Company paid a 3% dividend on BOK Financial

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Common Stock outstanding as of May 13, 2002, (iii) on May 31, 2003, the Company paid a 3% dividend on BOK Financial Common Stock outstanding as of May 10, 2003, (iv) and on May 31, 2004, the Company paid a 3% dividend on BOK Financial Common Stock outstanding as of May 10, 2004. Cash dividends on Common Stock, which were first paid in 2005, are assumed to have been reinvested in BOK Financial Common Stock.

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The Company had a stock repurchase plan that was initially authorized by the Company's board of directors on February 24, 1998 and amended on May 25, 1999. Under the terms of that plan, the Company could repurchase up to 800,000 shares of its common stock. As of March 31, 2005, the Company had repurchased 638,642 shares under that plan. On April 26, 2005, the Company's board of directors terminated this authorization and replaced it with a new stock repurchase plan authorizing the Company to repurchase up to two million shares of the Company's common stock. The specific timing and amount of shares repurchased will vary based upon market conditions, securities law 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. As of December 31, 2006, the Company had repurchased 278,677 shares under the new plan for \$13.4 million.

During the second quarter of 2005, the board of directors approved the Company's first quarterly cash dividend of \$0.10 per common share. The quarterly cash dividend replaced the annual dividend historically paid in shares of common stock. Concurrent with the first quarterly cash dividend, holders of the Company's convertible preferred stock exercised their conversion rights. All of the Series A Preferred Stock was converted into 6,920,666 common shares. The Company declared cash dividends of \$0.55 and \$0.30 per common share in 2006 and 2005, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company's payout ratio of common dividends to earnings was 17.27%.

The following table provides information with respect to purchases made by or on behalf of the Company or any "affiliated purchaser" (as defined in Rule 10b-18(a)(3) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934), of the Company's common stock during the three months ended December 31, 2005.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (2)	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Purchased as P Publicly Anno Plans or Progr
October 1, 2006 to October 31, 2006	11,173	\$53.15	--
November 1, 2006 to November 30, 2006	15,273	\$52.62	7,500
December 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006	49,018	\$53.49	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,464</b>		<b>7,500</b>



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- (1) On April 26, 2005, the Company's board of directors authorized a new stock repurchase plan to repurchase up to two million shares of the Company's common stock. As of December 31, 2006, the Company had repurchased 278,677 shares under the new plan.
- (2) The Company routinely repurchases mature shares from employees to cover the exercise price and taxes in connection with employee stock option exercises.

BOK Financial entered into a limited price guarantee on a portion of the shares issued in the Bank of Tanglewood acquisition on October 25, 2002. Additional discussion of this price guarantee is set forth under the "Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements" section of "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and in Note 16 of the Company's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, both of which appear elsewhere herein.

For additional disclosure regarding stockholder matters, see Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and Notes 13 and 16 of the Company's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, both of which appear elsewhere herein.

### ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected financial data is set forth within Table 1 of Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and results of Operations."

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### ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Table 1 Consolidated Selected Financial Data  
(Dollars In Thousands Except Per Share Data)

	2006		2005	
Selected Financial Data				
For the year:				
Interest revenue	\$	986,429	\$	769,934
Interest expense		499,741		320,593
Net interest revenue		486,688		449,341
Provision for credit losses		18,402		12,441
Net income		212,977		201,505
Period-end:				
Loans, net of reserve		10,606,306		9,036,102
Assets		18,059,624		16,327,069
Deposits		12,386,705		11,375,318

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Subordinated debentures	297,800	295,964	
Shareholders' equity	1,721,022	1,539,154	1,
Nonperforming assets(2)	35,652	33,638	

### Profitability Statistics

Earnings per share (based on average equivalent shares):			
Basic	\$ 3.19	\$ 3.14	\$
Diluted	3.16	3.01	
Percentages (based on daily averages):			
Return on average assets	1.27%	1.29%	
Return on average shareholders' equity	13.23	13.78	
Average shareholders' equity to average assets	9.58	9.38	

### Common Stock Performance

Per Share:			
Book value per common share(5)	\$ 25.66	\$ 23.07	\$
Market price: December 31 close	54.98	45.43	
Market range - High close	54.98	49.31	
- Low close	44.43	39.79	
Cash dividends declared	0.55	0.30	

### Selected Balance Sheet Statistics

Period-end:			
Tier 1 capital ratio	9.78%	9.84%	
Total capital ratio	11.58	12.10	
Leverage ratio	8.79	8.30	
Reserve for loan losses to nonperforming loans	403.07	412.83	
Reserve for loan losses to loans(1)	1.03	1.14	
Combined reserves for credit losses to loans(1), (4)	1.22	1.37	

### Miscellaneous (at December 31)

Number of employees (full-time equivalent)	3,958	3,825	
Number of banking locations	163	150	
Number of TransFund locations	1,649	1,421	
Trust assets	\$31,704,091	\$28,464,745	\$24,
Mortgage loan servicing portfolio(3)	4,988,611	4,492,524	4,

- (1) Excludes residential mortgage loans held for sale.
- (2) Includes nonaccrual loans, renegotiated loans and assets acquired in satisfaction of loans. Excludes loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing.
- (3) Includes outstanding principal for loans serviced for affiliates.
- (4) Includes reserve for loan losses and reserve for off-balance sheet credit losses.
- (5) Conversion of Series A preferred stock added 6.9 million common shares outstanding in 2005.

### Management's Assessment of Operations and Financial Condition

#### Overview

BOK Financial Corporation ("BOK Financial" or "the Company") is a financial holding company that offers full service banking in Oklahoma, Northwest Arkansas, Dallas and Houston, Texas, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Denver, Colorado, Phoenix, Arizona and Kansas City, Kansas. The Company was incorporated in 1990 in Oklahoma and is headquartered in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Activities are governed by

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the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended by the Financial Services Modernization Act or Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act. Principal banking subsidiaries are Bank of Oklahoma, N.A., Bank of Albuquerque, N.A., Bank of Arkansas, N.A., Bank of Texas, N.A., Colorado State Bank and Trust, N.A., Bank of Arizona, N.A. and Bank of Kansas City, N.A. Other subsidiaries include BOSC, Inc. a broker/dealer that engages in retail and institutional securities sales and municipal bond underwriting.

Our overall strategic objective is to emphasize growth in long-term value by building on our leadership position in Oklahoma and expanding into high-growth markets in contiguous states. We have a solid position in Oklahoma and are the state's largest financial institution as measured by deposit market share. Since 1997, we have expanded into Dallas and Houston, Texas, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Denver, Colorado and Phoenix, Arizona. During 2006, we began full-service banking operations in Kansas City, Kansas. We are currently exploring opportunities for further growth in our regional markets and expansion into new markets through acquisitions or de novo banking operations.

Our primary focus is to provide a broad range of financial products and services, including loans and deposits, cash management services, fiduciary services, mortgage banking, and brokerage and trading services to middle-market businesses, financial institutions, and consumers. Our revenue sources are diversified. Approximately 43% of our revenue comes from commissions and fees.

Commercial banking is a significant part of our business. Our credit culture emphasizes building relationships by making high-quality loans and providing a full range of financial products and services to our customers. Our energy financing expertise enables us to offer commodity derivatives for customers to use in their risk management and positioning activities.

Our acquisition strategy targets quality organizations that have demonstrated solid growth in their business lines. We provide additional growth opportunities by hiring talent to enhance competitiveness, adding locations, and broadening product offerings. Our operating philosophy embraces local decision-making through the boards of directors for each of our bank subsidiaries.

BOK Financial operates five principal lines of business: Oklahoma corporate banking, Oklahoma consumer banking, mortgage banking, wealth management, and regional banking. Mortgage banking activities include loan origination and servicing across all markets served by the Company. Wealth management provides private financial services, brokerage and trading, and investment advisory services in all markets. Wealth management also provides fiduciary services in all markets except Colorado. Fiduciary services in Colorado are included in regional banking. Regional banking consists primarily of corporate and consumer banking activities in the respective local markets.

### Performance Summary

BOK Financial's net income for 2006 totaled \$213.0 million or \$3.16 per diluted share compared with \$201.5 million or \$3.01 per diluted share in 2005. Returns on average assets and shareholders' equity were 1.27% and 13.23%, respectively, for 2006 compared with 1.29% and 13.78%, respectively, for 2005. The decrease in return on average shareholders' equity primarily reflected growth in average equity from 9.38% of assets for 2005 to 9.58% of assets in 2006. We generally retain capital necessary to support continued asset and earnings growth.

Net income growth for 2006 was attributed primarily to increases in both net interest revenue and fees and commissions revenue. Net interest revenue grew \$37.3 million or 8% during 2006 while fees and commissions revenue increased \$26.8 million or 8%. Revenue growth was partially offset by a \$6.0 million increase in the provision for credit losses and higher operating expenses.

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Average earning assets increased \$1.3 billion for 2006, including a \$1.2 billion increase in average outstanding loans. Growth in average earning assets was funded by a \$1.4 billion increase in interest-bearing liabilities. Growth in average interest-bearing liabilities also funded a \$134 million decrease in average demand deposits. Net interest margin was 3.36% for 2006, down 3 basis points from the previous year.

Fees and commissions totaled \$371.7 million, an 8% increase over 2005. Brokerage and trading revenue, transaction card revenue and trust fees grew 8%, 9% and 9%, respectively due primarily to increases in transaction volumes or the value of assets managed. Other revenue increased \$10.7 million or 31% due largely to fees earned on margin assets carried in support of the Company's derivatives business and income earned on investments in bank-owned life insurance. Mortgage banking revenue decreased \$3.7 million or 12% due primarily to lower loan production volume and originated servicing right values.

Operating expenses increased \$43.2 million or 9% compared with 2005 due primarily to increased personnel costs. Personnel costs increased \$37.3 million or 14%. Total employment and average compensation per employee grew. Incentive compensation also increased over last year. All other operating expenses combined were up \$5.9 million or 3% over 2005.

Net income for the fourth quarter of 2006 totaled \$50.6 million or 75 cents per diluted share compared with \$48.2 million or 72 cents per diluted share for the fourth quarter of 2005. Net interest revenue grew \$7.9 million or 7% due to earning asset growth, partially offset by a 9 basis point reduction in net interest margin. Fees and commissions revenue increased \$6.1 million or 7% due primarily to fees earned on

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customer derivative accounts and revenue earned on bank-owned life insurance. Operating expenses increased \$10.1 million or 8% due to higher personnel costs.

### Critical Accounting Policies

#### Application of Critical Accounting Policies

Preparation of our consolidated financial statements is based on the selection of certain accounting policies, which requires management to make significant assumptions and estimates. The following discussion addresses the most critical areas where these assumptions and estimates could affect financial condition and results of operations. Application of these critical accounting policies and estimates has been discussed with the appropriate committees of the Board of Directors. New accounting policies first adopted in 2006 included Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 156, "Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets" ("FAS 156") and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined-Benefit Pension and Other Post-retirement Plans" ("FAS 158") .

#### Reserves for Loan Losses and Off-Balance Sheet Credit Losses

Reserves for loan losses and off-balance sheet credit losses are assessed by management based on an ongoing evaluation of the probable estimated losses inherent in the portfolio and probable estimated losses on unused commitments to provide financing. A consistent, well-documented methodology has been developed that includes reserves assigned to specific loans and commitments, general reserves that are based on a statistical migration analysis and nonspecific reserves that are based on analysis of current economic conditions, loan

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concentrations, portfolio growth and other relevant factors.

An independent Credit Administration department is responsible for performing this evaluation for all of our subsidiaries to ensure that the methodology is applied consistently.

All significant loans and commitments that exhibit weaknesses or deteriorating trends are reviewed quarterly. Specific reserves for impairment are determined through evaluation of estimated future cash flows and collateral values in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 114, "Accounting by Creditors for the Impairment of a Loan", regulatory accounting standards and other authoritative literature.

General reserves for commercial and commercial real estate loan losses, and related commitments, are determined primarily through an internally developed migration analysis model. The purpose of this model is to determine the probability that each credit relationship in the portfolio has an inherent loss based on historical trends. We use an eight-quarter aggregate accumulation of net losses as a basis for this model. Greater emphasis is placed on loan losses in more recent periods. A minimum reserve level is established for each loan grade based on long-term loss history. This model assigns a general reserve to all commercial loans and leases and commercial real estate loans, excluding loans that have a specific impairment reserve.

Separate models are used to determine the general reserve for residential mortgage loans, excluding residential mortgage loans held for sale, and consumer loans. The general reserve for residential mortgage loans is based on an eight-quarter average percent of loss. General reserves for consumer loans are based on a migration of loans from current status to loss. Separate migration factors are determined by major product line, such as indirect automobile loans and direct consumer loans.

Nonspecific reserves are maintained for risks beyond those factors specific to a particular loan or those identified by the migration models. These factors include trends in the general economy in our primary lending areas, conditions in specific industries where we have a concentration, such as energy, real estate and agriculture, and overall growth in the loan portfolio. Evaluation of the nonspecific reserves also considers duration of the business cycle, regulatory examination results, potential errors in the migration analysis models and the underlying data, and other relevant factors. A range of potential losses is determined for each factor identified.

A separate reserve for off-balance sheet credit risk is maintained. The provision for credit losses includes the combined charge to expense for both the reserve for loan losses and the reserve for off-balance sheet credit losses. All losses incurred from lending activities will ultimately be reflected in charge-offs against the reserve for loan losses after funds are advanced against outstanding commitments and after the exhaustion of collection efforts.

### Valuation of Mortgage Servicing Rights

We have a significant investment in mortgage servicing rights. These rights are either purchased from other lenders or retained from sales of loans we have originated. Effective January 1, 2006, the Company elected the fair value method of accounting for mortgage servicing rights as permitted by FAS 156. Originated mortgage servicing rights are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in earnings as they occur. Previously, originated mortgage servicing rights were initially recognized based on the relative fair value of the servicing rights retained and subsequently carried at the lower of amortized cost or fair value. A valuation allowance was provided for the excess of amortized cost over fair value of the servicing rights stratified by interest rate and loan type.

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There is no active market for trading in mortgage servicing rights. We use a cash flow model to determine fair value. Key assumptions and estimates used by this model include projected prepayment speeds and assumed servicing costs, earnings on escrow deposits, ancillary

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income and discount rates and are based on current market sources. A separate third party model is used to estimate prepayment speeds based on interest rates, housing turnover rates, estimated loan curtailment, anticipated defaults and other relevant factors. The prepayment model is updated daily for changes in market conditions. Prepayment projections determined by this model are adjusted to better correlate with actual performance of our servicing portfolio. The discount rate is based on benchmark rates for mortgage loans plus a market spread expected by investors in servicing rights. At least annually, we request estimates of fair value from outside sources to corroborate the results of the valuation model.

The assumptions used in this model are primarily based on mortgage interest rates. Evaluation of the effect of a change in one assumption without considering the effect of that change on other assumptions is not meaningful. Considering all related assumptions, a 50 basis point increase in mortgage interest rates is expected to increase the fair value of our servicing rights by \$3.2 million. A 50 basis point decrease in mortgage interest rates is expected to decrease the fair value of our servicing rights by \$4.7 million.

### Intangible Assets

Intangible assets, which consist primarily of goodwill, core deposit intangible assets and other acquired intangibles, for each business unit are evaluated for impairment annually or more frequently if conditions indicate that impairment may have occurred. The evaluation of possible impairment of intangible assets involves significant judgment based upon short-term and long-term projections of future performance.

The fair value of each of our business units is estimated by the discounted future earnings method. Income growth is projected over five years for each unit and a terminal value is computed. The projected income stream is converted to current fair value by using a discount rate that reflects a rate of return required by a willing buyer.

At December 31, 2006, Bank of Texas had \$155 million or 65% of total goodwill and Colorado State Bank & Trust had \$42 million or 18% of total goodwill. Because of the large concentration of goodwill in these business units, the fair value determined by the discounted future earnings method was corroborated by comparison to the fair value of publicly traded banks of similar size and characteristics. No goodwill impairment was indicated by either valuation method. In addition, the effect of a 10% negative change in assumptions used to evaluate goodwill impairment using the discounted future earnings method was simulated. No impairment was indicated by this simulation.

Intangible assets with finite lives, such as core deposit intangible assets, are amortized over their estimated useful lives. Such assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events indicate that the remaining carrying amount may not be recoverable.

### Valuation of Derivative Instruments

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We use interest rate derivative instruments to manage our interest rate risk. We also offer interest rate, commodity, and foreign exchange derivative contracts to our customers. 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 contracts used to manage our interest rate risk are provided either by third-party dealers in the contracts or by quotes provided by independent pricing services. Interest rate, commodity and foreign exchange contracts used in our customer hedging programs are either provided by third-party dealers or based on valuations generated internally by a third-party provided pricing model. This model uses market inputs to estimate fair values. Changes in assumptions used in this pricing model could significantly affect the reported fair values of derivative assets and liabilities, though the net effect of these changes should not significantly affect earnings. Fair values determined by the internal model are corroborated by comparison against an independent valuation.

Credit risk is considered in determining the fair value of derivative instruments. Deterioration in the credit rating of customers or dealers reduces the fair value of asset contracts. The reduction in fair value is recognized in earnings during the current period.

### Income Taxes

Determination of income tax expense and related assets and liabilities is complex and requires estimates and judgments when applying tax laws, rules, regulations and interpretations. It also requires judgments as to future earnings and the timing of future events. Accrued income taxes represent an estimate of net amounts due to or from taxing jurisdictions based upon these estimates, interpretations and judgments.

We recognize the benefit of uncertain tax positions when based upon all relevant evidence it is more-likely-than-not that our position would prevail upon examination, including resolution of related appeals or litigation, based upon the technical merits of the position. A reserve for the uncertain portion of the tax benefit, including estimated interest and penalties, is part of our current accrued income tax liability. Estimated penalties and interest are recognized in income tax expense. This reserve for uncertain tax positions may reduce income tax expense in future periods if the uncertainty is favorably resolved, generally upon completion of an examination by the taxing authorities, expiration of a statute of limitations or changes in facts and circumstances.

### Pensions

The Company maintains a defined-benefit, cash-balance pension plan to all employees who satisfy certain age and length of service requirements. Benefits were curtailed as of April 1, 2006. No participants may be added to the plan and no additional service benefits will be accrued. Accounting for this plan requires management to make assumptions regarding the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets

and the discount rate. Changes in these assumptions affect pension liability and pension expense. Management, in consultation with independent actuaries, bases its assumptions on currently available information.

All plan assets are invested in the American Performance Balanced Fund. The expected long-term return on plan assets is based on this fund's life-to-date performance, adjusted for any known or expected changes in the fund's

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compositions or objectives. The discount rate is based on current yields of high-quality fixed income securities such as AA rate industrial and utility bonds with terms that approximate the average remaining life of plan participants. A 25 basis point decrease in the discount rate increases the pension liability by approximately \$1.2 million or 2% and has no significant effect on pension expense because of the curtailment of benefits in 2006.

FAS 158 was issued during 2006 and, for the Company, was effective December 31, 2006. Among other things, FAS 158 required that financial statements recognize the funded status of the benefit plans. For a pension plan, the funded status is the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the projected benefit obligation measured as of the fiscal year-end date. The Company was required to reduce its prepaid pension asset to the net funded status of the pension plan and charge \$18.6 million, less deferred income taxes, against shareholders' equity. FAS 158 had no effect on pension expense recognition.

### Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation consists of stock options and non-vested shares awarded officers and employees of the Company. Awards may be granted on a discretionary basis as described in the employee stock option plan or as required by employment agreements and incentive compensation plans with certain executive officers. Accounting for stock-based compensation requires management to make assumptions regarding the valuation of financial instruments for which there are no readily available market values, achievement of specified performance conditions and expected forfeiture rates.

The majority of our stock options have graded vesting. One-seventh of the options awarded vest annually starting one year after the grant date. Options expire three years after vesting. Each tranche of these options is considered a separate award when determining fair value.

We use the Black-Scholes option pricing model. This model requires assumptions of expected volatility of our stock price and expected term between grant date and exercise date, along with other input to determine fair value. Expected volatility is based on historical changes in our stock price measured over a period that approximates the expected term of our stock options. Expected term and forfeitures are based on historical trends. Information about assumptions used to value stock options can be found in Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Non-vested shares, which cliff-vest five years after the grant date, are valued at the grant-date market price for BOK Financial common stock.

Stock options are generally granted annually. Certain key terms and conditions of the awards, such as vesting periods and expiration dates, are defined by the stock option plan document. The number of options to be awarded to each individual employee is recommended by management and approved by the Independent Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors prior to setting the exercise price. The exercise price of the options is the closing price for the Company's common stock on the second business Friday of January, which is the grant date.

Executive incentive plans and individual employment agreements include performance conditions that may increase or decrease the number of awards granted based on future events. Unrecognized compensation cost, which generally will be recognized as expense over the service period, based on the probable outcome of these conditions is \$15.6 million. Future compensation cost ranges from approximately \$7.2 million if none of the performance conditions are met to \$21.2 million if all of the performance conditions are met.

BOK Financial adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R, "Share-Based Payments" ("FAS 123R") as of January 1, 2006. In 2003, the Company had adopted the expense recognition provisions of Statement of Financial



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Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" by restating prior years' financial statements. Adoption of FAS 123R did not significantly affect the Company's financial statements. Excess tax benefits from share-based payments recognized in capital surplus were determined by the excess of tax benefits recognized over the tax effect of compensation cost recognized.

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### Assessment of Operations

#### Net Interest Revenue

Tax-equivalent net interest revenue totaled \$493.7 million for 2006 compared with \$454.5 million for 2005. Net interest revenue growth was driven primarily by a \$1.3 billion increase in average earning assets. Average outstanding loans increased \$1.2 billion. Growth in average earning assets was funded primarily by a \$1.4 billion increase in interest-bearing liabilities, partially offset by a \$134 million decrease in average demand deposit accounts. Table 2 shows the effects on net interest revenue of changes in average balances and interest rates for the various types of earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities.

Yields on average earning assets and rates paid on average interest-bearing liabilities both increased during 2006 due primarily to rising short-term interest rates. Net interest margin, the ratio of tax-equivalent net interest revenue to average earning assets decreased to 3.36% in 2006 compared with 3.39% in 2005. The decrease in net interest margin reflected loan spread compression, a shift in certain deposit types to higher costing products and a stagnant non-rate funds gap. Beginning in late 2004, the weighted average spread of our commercial loan portfolio over LIBOR funding sources decreased from approximately 290 basis points to approximately 250 basis points due largely to competitive pricing pressure. Over the same period, deposit account balances have been steadily migrating to higher costing products as depositors became more aware of rising rates. In addition, while earning assets have grown significantly over the past year, the non-rate funds gap has declined as a percent of earning assets. Non-rate funds, which include demand deposits, other liabilities and shareholders' equity, decreased from 25% of total liabilities and equity in 2005 to 22% in 2006.

Table 2 Volume/Rate Analysis  
(In Thousands)

	2006/2005			
	Change	Change Due To(1)		
		Volume	Yield/Rate	
Tax-equivalent interest revenue:				
Securities	\$ 20,564	\$ 4,262	\$ 16,302	\$ 7
Trading securities	274	260	14	
Loans	196,884	86,991	109,893	146
Funds sold and resell agreements	554	(98)	652	
<b>Total</b>	<b>218,276</b>	<b>91,415</b>	<b>126,861</b>	<b>155</b>

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Interest expense:				
Transaction deposits	76,265	23,499	52,766	37,000
Savings deposits	302	(89)	391	106
Time deposits	49,941	15,148	34,793	28,000
Funds purchased and repurchase agreements	43,877	8,455	35,422	40,000
Other borrowings	2,850	(11,577)	14,427	16,000
Subordinated debentures	5,913	3,779	2,134	6,000
-----				
Total	179,148	39,215	139,933	129,000
-----				
Tax-equivalent net interest revenue	39,128	\$ 52,200	\$ (13,072)	26,000
=====				
Increase in tax-equivalent adjustment	(1,781)			
-----				
Net interest revenue	\$ 37,347			\$ 26,000
=====				

	4th Qtr 2006/4th Qtr 2005		
	Change	Change Due To(1)	
		Volume	Yield/Rate
-----			
Tax-equivalent interest revenue:			
Securities	\$ 4,278	\$ 1,030	\$ 3,248
Trading securities	79	27	52
Loans	48,935	25,496	23,439
Funds sold and resell agreements	(35)	(214)	179
-----			
Total	53,257	26,339	26,918
-----			
Interest expense:			
Transaction deposits	19,336	5,925	13,411
Savings deposits	73	(33)	106
Time deposits	11,698	2,131	9,567
Funds purchased and repurchase agreements	15,822	8,849	6,973
Other borrowings	(2,679)	(5,589)	2,910
Subordinated debentures	542	40	502
-----			
Total	44,792	11,323	33,469
-----			
Tax-equivalent net interest revenue	8,465	\$ 15,016	\$ (6,551)
=====			
Increase in tax-equivalent adjustment	(573)		
-----			
Net interest revenue	\$ 7,892		
=====			

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

Management regularly models the effects of changes in interest rate on net interest revenue. Based on this modeling, we expect net interest revenue to decline slightly from rising interest rates over a one-year forward looking

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period. However, other factors such as loan spread compression, deposit product mix and overall balance sheet composition may affect this general expectation. For example, throughout 2006 the loan portfolio's yield increased less than rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities increased. Additionally, we have a large portion of our securities portfolio in mortgage-backed securities. These securities reprice as cash flow received is reinvested at current market rates. The resulting change in yield of the securities portfolio occurs more slowly than changes in market rates. The tax-equivalent yield on the securities portfolio increased 33 basis points over 2005 while the average loan yield increased 121 basis points and the cost of interest-bearing liabilities increased 106 basis points.

Our overall objective is to manage the Company's balance sheet to be essentially neutral to changes in interest rate. Approximately 69% of our commercial loan portfolio is either variable rate or fixed rate that will reprice within one year. These loans are funded primarily by deposit accounts that are either non-interest bearing, or that reprice more slowly than the loans. The result is a balance sheet that would be asset sensitive, which means that assets generally reprice more quickly than liabilities. Among the strategies that we use to achieve a rate-neutral position, we purchase fixed-rate, mortgage-backed securities, which are funded with short-term wholesale funds. The liability-sensitive nature of this strategy provides an offset to the asset-sensitive characteristics of our loan portfolio. The expected duration of these securities is approximately 2.6 years based on a range of interest rate and prepayment assumptions.

We also use derivative instruments to manage our interest rate risk. Interest rate swaps with a combined notional amount of \$817 million convert fixed rate liabilities to floating rate based on LIBOR. The purpose of these derivatives, which include interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedges, is to position our balance sheet to be neutral to changes in interest rates. We also have interest rate swaps with a notional amount of \$100 million that convert prime-based loans to fixed rate. The purpose of these derivatives, which have been designated as cash flow hedges, also is to position our balance sheet to be neutral to changes in interest rates.

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 2 and in the interest rate sensitivity projections as shown in the Market Risk section of this report.

### Fourth Quarter 2006 Net Interest Revenue

Tax-equivalent net interest revenue for the fourth quarter of 2006 totaled \$126.2 million compared with \$117.8 million for the fourth quarter of 2005. Average earning assets increased \$1.3 billion or 10%. Average outstanding loans were up \$1.4 billion or 15%. Growth in average earning assets was funded by a \$1.4 billion increase in interest-bearing liabilities, including a \$1.1 billion increase in average interest-bearing deposits. The increase in interest-bearing liabilities also funded a \$49 million decrease in average demand deposits. Net interest margin was 3.25%, down 9 basis points from the fourth quarter of 2005 due primarily to an investment in bank-owned life insurance at the end of the third quarter of 2006. While this investment increases net income, it reduces net interest revenue and net interest margin. Revenue from this investment, which totaled \$2.3 million for the fourth quarter of 2006, is recognized in other revenue. Related funding costs are included in interest expense, which reduced the net interest margin by 7 basis points.

### 2005 Net Interest Revenue

Tax-equivalent net interest revenue for 2005 was \$454.5 million, a \$26.2 million or 6% increase from 2004. Average earning assets increased \$1.0 billion or 8%,

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including an \$846 million increase in average outstanding loans. As shown in Table 2, net interest revenue increased \$27.3 million due to changes in earning assets and interest bearing liabilities. Net interest revenue growth due to earning assets was partially offset by a \$1.1 million decrease due to changes in interest yields and rates. Changes in interest rates and yields include the narrowing of spreads due to competitive pressures and other market conditions.

### Other Operating Revenue

Other operating revenue increased \$24.7 million compared with last year due primarily to a \$26.8 million or 8% increase in fees and commission revenue. Other operating revenue also includes gains or losses on securities, derivatives and other assets. Diversified sources of fees and commission revenue are a significant part of our business strategy and represented 43% of total revenue, excluding 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 new markets. However, increased competition and saturation in our existing markets could affect the rate of future increases.

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Table 3 Other Operating Revenue  
(In Thousands)

	Years ended December 31,			
	2006	2005	2004	2003
Brokerage and trading revenue	\$ 47,560	\$ 44,222	\$ 41,107	\$ 41,152
Transaction card revenue	78,622	72,036	64,816	57,352
Trust fees and commissions	71,037	65,187	57,532	45,763
Deposit service charges and fees	102,436	98,361	93,712	82,042
Mortgage banking revenue	26,996	30,681	28,189	52,336
Other revenue	45,045	34,377	26,871	26,120
Total fees and commissions	371,696	344,864	312,227	304,765
Gain on sales of assets	1,499	7,798	1,225	2,275
Gain (loss) on securities, net	(950)	(6,895)	(3,088)	7,188
Gain (loss) on derivatives, net	(622)	1,179	(1,474)	(9,375)
Total other operating revenue	\$ 371,623	\$ 346,946	\$ 308,890	\$ 304,853

### Fees and Commissions Revenue

Brokerage and trading revenue grew \$3.3 million or 8% compared with 2005. Revenue from customer hedging activities increased \$5.2 million or 60% over 2005, including \$5.0 million from energy hedging activities. Volatility in the energy markets prompted our energy customers to continue active hedging of their gas and oil production during 2006. Retail brokerage revenue increased \$1.2 million to \$13.4 million, up 10% over 2005. Securities trading revenue totaled

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\$20.4 million, down \$3.1 million from the previous year. Revenue generated from sales of financial instruments to mortgage-banking customers was down \$3.1 million, consistent with the current mortgage-banking environment.

Transaction card revenue increased \$6.6 million or 9%. Check card revenue increased \$3.7 million or 23% due to growth in transaction volume. The number of check card transactions processed during 2006 increased 19% over 2005. ATM fees grew \$2.7 million or 9% compared to the previous year. During 2006, we signed contracts to add 140 TransFund ATMs in convenience stores located in the Dallas / Fort Worth, Texas market and in locations across Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska. Merchant discount revenue totaled \$25.7 million, up 1% over 2005.

Trust fees increased \$5.9 million or 9%. The fair value of all trust relationships overseen by the Company, which is the basis for a significant portion of trust fees increased to \$31.7 billion at December 31, 2006 compared with \$28.5 billion at December 31, 2005. We have sole or joint discretionary authority over \$11.9 billion of trust assets at December 31, 2006 compared with \$10.9 billion at December 31, 2005. Approximately 30% of trust fees are earned on personal trust relationships. Additionally, 19% of trust fees are earned by managing employee benefit plan assets and 21% are based on mutual fund activities.

Service charges on deposit accounts increased \$4.1 million, or 4% compared with 2005. Overdraft fees increased 9% to \$68.5 million while commercial account service charge revenue decreased 3% to \$27.8 million. The volume of overdraft items processed increased modestly in 2006. Service charges on retail deposit accounts decreased 13% to \$6.2 million due to growth in service-charge free products. In addition, the decrease in commercial service charge revenue reflected an increase in the earnings credit available to commercial deposit customers. The earnings credit, which provides a non-cash method for commercial customers to avoid incurring charges for deposit services, increases when interest rates rise.

Other revenue totaled \$45.0 million, up 31% over 2005 due primarily to fees on margin assets, revenue on bank-owned life insurance and investment banking fees. The Company is required to pledge margin assets to secure derivative liabilities. Fees earned on margin assets in 2006, which are based on average balances and short-term interest rates totaled \$10.2 million, up \$3.2 million or 46% over 2005. Margin assets averaged \$238 million in 2006 compared to \$233 million in 2005. In addition, the Company invested \$202 million in bank-owned life insurance at the end of the third quarter of 2006. This investment generated revenue of \$2.6 million. Investment banking fees increased \$2.1 million or 54% over the previous year.

### Gains on Sales of Assets

Net gains on asset sales decreased to \$1.5 million in 2006 from \$7.8 million in 2005. Net gains on asset sales in 2005, included \$4.8 million from the sale of the Company's interest in an Oklahoma City office building and \$1.2 million from the sale of loans from the community development mortgage loan portfolio. Neither of these sales was expected to recur in 2006.

### Securities and Derivatives

Net losses on securities totaled \$950 thousand in 2006 and \$6.9 million in 2005. Net losses on securities in 2006 consisted of losses of \$1.1 million on securities held as economic hedges of mortgage servicing rights, partially offset by net gains of \$152 thousand on other securities. During 2005, net losses on securities consisted of losses of \$5.2 million on securities held as an economic hedge of mortgage servicing rights and \$1.7 million on other securities. The Company's use of securities as an economic hedge of mortgage

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servicing rights is more fully

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discussed in the Line of Business - Mortgage Banking section of this report. Other securities are bought and sold as necessary to maximize the portfolio's total return and to manage prepayment or extension risk.

Net losses on derivatives totaled \$622 thousand in 2006, compared with net gains of \$1.2 million in 2005. Net gains and losses on derivatives consist primarily of fair value adjustments of derivatives used to manage interest rate risk and related hedged liabilities. The Company's use of derivatives to manage interest rate risk is more fully discussed in the Deposits and Borrowings and Capital sections of this report.

### Fourth Quarter 2006 Other Operating Revenue

Other operating revenue for the fourth quarter of 2006 totaled \$93.7 million, a \$6.4 million or 7% increase over the fourth quarter of 2005. Fees and commissions revenue increased \$6.1 million or 7%. Growth in fourth quarter fee revenue was due primarily to brokerage and trading revenue and bank-owned life insurance. Brokerage and trading revenue increased \$2.0 million due largely to growth in energy derivative fees. Several customers closed out positions at year end which accelerated revenue recognition into the fourth quarter. Revenue on customer derivative contracts is generally recognized as fair value changes over the life of the contract. In addition, the Company recognized \$2.3 million of revenue in the fourth quarter from its investment in bank-owned life insurance.

### 2005 Other Operating Revenue

Other operating revenue totaled \$346.9 million for 2005, up \$38.1 million over 2004. Fees and commissions revenue increased \$32.6 million or 10%. Strong growth in trust fees and transaction card revenue, along with \$7.0 million of fees on margin assets, increased total fees and commissions revenue. Trust fees increased \$7.7 million or 13%. The fair value of trust relationships overseen by the Company, which is the basis for a significant portion of trust fees, increased from \$24.6 billion at December 31, 2004 to \$28.5 billion at December 31, 2005. Transaction card revenue grew \$7.2 million or 11% due to an 11% increase in merchant discount fees and a 32% increase in check card revenue. Merchant locations serviced increased by 485 or 7% during 2005.

The Company recognized net gains on asset sales of \$7.8 million in 2005, including \$4.8 million from the sale of its interest in an Oklahoma City office building and \$1.2 million from the sale of loans from the community development mortgage loan portfolio. The Company also recognized net losses on securities of \$6.9 million during 2005, including \$5.2 million on securities held as an economic hedge of mortgage servicing rights. Net gains on derivatives totaled \$1.2 million consisting primarily of fair value adjustments of derivatives used to manage interest rate risk and related hedged liabilities.

### Other Operating Expense

Other operating expense for 2006 totaled \$512.3 million, a \$43.2 million or 9% increase over 2005. This increase resulted primarily from personnel expense. Growth in personnel expense was driven largely by total employment, average compensation per employee and incentive compensation expense.

Table 4 Other Operating Expense  
(In Thousands)

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	Years ended December		
	2006	2005	2004
Personnel expense	\$ 296,260	\$ 258,971	\$ 240,661
Business promotion	19,351	17,964	15,618
Contribution of stock to BOK Charitable Foundation	--	--	5,561
Professional fees and services	17,744	16,596	15,487
Net occupancy and equipment	52,188	50,195	47,289
Data processing and communications	66,926	67,026	60,025
Printing, postage and supplies	15,862	15,066	14,034
Net (gains) losses and operating expenses of repossessed assets	474	572	(4,016)
Amortization of intangible assets	5,327	6,943	8,138
Mortgage banking costs	11,829	14,562	18,167
Change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights	(3,009)	--	--
Provision (recovery) for impairment of mortgage servicing rights	--	(3,915)	(1,567)
Other expense	29,355	25,126	21,827
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 512,307</b>	<b>\$ 469,106</b>	<b>\$ 441,224</b>

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Personnel Expense

Personnel expense increased \$37.3 million or 14% to \$296.3 million. Regular compensation expense, which consists of salary and wages, overtime pay and temporary personnel costs, totaled \$185.5 million, up \$19.9 million, or 12% increase over 2005. The increase in regular compensation expense was due to an 8% increase in average regular compensation per full-time equivalent employee and a 4% increase in average staffing. Throughout 2006, the Company filled key leadership positions in Wealth Management, Treasury Services, International Banking and Bank Operations. Experienced bankers were added in the existing regional markets and investments were made in support staff. We also began full-service banking operations in Kansas City in the fourth quarter.

Incentive compensation increased \$15.4 million, or 31% to \$65.2 million. Expense for cash-based incentive compensation plans increased \$9.6 million or 21%. These plans are 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. Stock-based compensation expense increased \$5.8 million or 134%. The Company's stock-based compensation plans include both equity awards and liability awards. Compensation expense associated with liability award plans increased \$4.9 million. This increase reflected changes in the market value of BOK Financial common stock at December 31, 2006 compared with December 31, 2005. Compensation expense for equity awards increased \$848 thousand or 15% over 2005. Additional information about our stock-based compensation plans is provided in Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Employee benefit expenses increased \$2.0 million or 5% to \$45.6 million. Employee insurance costs increased \$975 thousand or 6% and payroll taxes

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increased \$1.2 million or 8%. Retirement benefit costs decreased \$572 thousand or 5%. The decrease in retirement benefit costs was due to previously announced changes to the thrift and pension plans which were effective April 1, 2006. These changes curtailed accruals for service under the pension plan, though interest continues to accrue on employee balances. At the same time, employee contributions to the thrift plan eligible for Company matching increased from 5% of base compensation to 6% of base compensation. The Company's matching contribution rate was increased and we accrued a \$1.0 million non-elective contribution for eligible employees who earn less than \$40 thousand annually.

### Data Processing and Communications Expense

Data processing and communication expenses totaled \$66.9 million, consistent with the prior year. This expense consists of two broad categories, data processing systems and transaction card processing. Data processing systems costs decreased \$769 thousand or 2%. The Company negotiated cost reductions on its primary data processing contract during 2006 in exchange for a three-year contract extension. The benefit of these cost reductions is being recognized over the remaining contract term. Transaction card processing costs increased \$669 thousand or 3% due to growth in processing volumes.

### Other Operating Expenses

Business promotion expense increased \$1.4 million or 8% compared with last year. Promotional activities in support of regional banking growth increased \$876 thousand while support for wealth management initiatives increased \$600 thousand. Other expenses were up \$4.2 million over 2006. This increase included a \$1.8 million non-cash charge related to premium taxes on the Company's investment in bank-owned life insurance and a \$1.7 million increase in employee recruiting costs.

Mortgage banking expenses, including changes in the fair value of mortgage servicing rights decreased \$1.8 million. These expenses are discussed more fully in the Line of Business - Mortgage Banking section of this report.

### Fourth Quarter 2006 Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for the fourth quarter of 2006 totaled \$134.0 million, up \$10.1 million or 8% over the same period in 2005. Personnel costs increased \$9.4 million or 14%. Regular compensation expense increase \$5.2 million or 12% due to a 9% increase in average compensation per employee and a 3% increase in staffing. Incentive compensation expense rose \$4.6 million or 32%, including \$3.0 million for cash-based incentive compensation expense and \$1.6 million for stock-based incentive compensation expense.

The combined growth in all other operating expenses for the fourth quarter of 2006 was 1% over the same period of 2005.

### 2005 Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for 2005 totaled \$469.1 million, up \$27.9 million or 6% increase over 2004. This increase resulted primarily from personnel costs and data processing expenses

Personnel costs increased \$18.3 million or 8%. Regular compensation increased \$17.1 million or 11% to \$165.5 million due primarily to a 6% increase in average regular compensation per employee and a 5% increase in average staffing. Incentive compensation decreased \$4.6 million to \$49.8 million. The cost of cash-based incentive compensation plans increased \$2.0 million or 5% while the cost of stock-based incentive compensation plans decreased \$6.6 million or 56%. Stock-based incentive compensation plans include both equity awards and liability awards. Compensation expense associated with liability award plans



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decreased \$8.4 million due to a decrease in the market value of BOK Financial common stock and a reduction in the number of executive officers eligible to participate in the liability award plans.

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Employee benefit expenses increased \$5.8 million or 15% due primarily to higher employee insurance costs. The Company self-insures a portion of its employee health care coverage.

Data processing and communication expenses increased \$7.0 million or 12%. Data processing systems costs increased \$3.5 million or 10% due primarily to maintenance and communications costs. Transaction card processing costs increased \$3.5 million or 15% due to a 17% increase in the number of transactions processed. Business promotion expense increased \$2.3 million or 15% over 2004. Promotional activities in support of consumer banking initiatives accounted for \$1.5 million of the increase.

### Income Taxes

Income tax expense was \$114.6 million for 2006, \$113.2 million for 2005 and \$91.4 million for 2004. This represented 35%, 36% and 34%, respectively, of book taxable income. Tax expense currently payable totaled \$122.1 million in 2006 compared with \$112.7 million in 2005 and \$91.3 million in 2004.

The statute of limitations expired on an uncertain state income tax position during 2006. Income tax expense was reduced by \$2.2 million from the reversal of a reserve previously established for this uncertainty. Excluding the reversal of this reserve, income tax expense would have been \$116.8 million or 36% of book taxable income for 2006. Income tax expense for 2004 was reduced by \$3.0 million due to the expiration of the statute of limitations on an uncertain state income tax position and by \$2.4 million from the contribution of appreciated securities to the BOK Charitable Foundation. Excluding these items, income tax expense for 2004 would have been \$96.9 million, or 36% of book taxable income.

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Table 5 Selected Quarterly Financial Data  
(In Thousands Except Per Share Data)

	Fourth	Third	Second
	2006		
Interest revenue	\$ 266,924	\$ 255,480	\$ 240,440
Interest expense	142,646	131,502	119,330
Net interest revenue	124,278	123,978	121,110
Provision for credit losses	5,953	5,254	3,790
Net interest revenue after provision for credit losses	118,325	118,724	117,320
Other operating revenue	95,107	93,486	93,630
Gain (loss) on securities, net	(864)	3,718	(2,580)
Gain (loss) on derivatives, net	(520)	379	(170)

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Other operating expense	134,227	130,889	125,74
Change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights	(236)	7,921	(3,61)
-----			
Income before taxes	78,057	77,497	86,06
Income tax expense	27,472	24,837	31,08
-----			
Net income	\$ 50,585	\$ 52,660	\$ 54,98
=====			

Earnings per share:			
Basic	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.8
=====			
Diluted	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.8
=====			

Average shares:			
Basic	66,814	66,756	66,77
=====			
Diluted	67,359	67,325	67,31
=====			

2005

Interest revenue	\$ 214,240	\$ 199,056	\$ 186,33
Interest expense	97,854	86,228	73,80
-----			
Net interest revenue	116,386	112,828	112,53
Provision for credit losses	4,450	3,976	2,01
-----			
Net interest revenue after provision for credit losses	111,936	108,852	110,51
Other operating revenue	89,018	90,993	92,63
Gain (loss) on securities, net	(1,780)	(4,744)	2,26
Gain (loss) on derivatives, net	106	606	(31)
Other operating expense	124,611	121,705	118,92
Provision (recovery) for impairment of mortgage servicing rights	(708)	(4,671)	7,08
-----			
Income before taxes	75,377	78,673	79,09
Income tax expense	27,219	27,846	28,63
-----			
Net income	\$ 48,158	\$ 50,827	\$ 50,46
=====			

Earnings per share:			
Basic	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.7
=====			
Diluted	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.7
=====			

Average shares:			
Basic	66,527	66,427	63,77
=====			
Diluted	67,147	67,106	66,98
=====			

Lines of Business

BOK Financial operates five principal lines of business: Oklahoma corporate banking, Oklahoma consumer banking, mortgage banking, wealth management, and

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regional banking. Mortgage banking activities include loan origination and servicing across all markets served by the Company. Wealth management provides brokerage and trading, private financial services and investment advisory services in all markets. It also provides fiduciary services in all markets except Colorado. Fiduciary services in Colorado are included in regional banking. Regional banking consists primarily of corporate and consumer banking activities in the respective local markets.

In addition to its lines of business, BOK Financial has a funds management unit. The primary purpose of this unit is to manage the overall liquidity needs and interest rate risk of the company. 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, the provision for credit losses, tax-exempt income and tax credits and certain executive compensation costs that are not attributed to the lines of business.

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BOK Financial allocates resources and evaluates performance of its lines of business after allocation of funds, certain indirect expenses, taxes 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 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 based on applicable Federal Home Loan Bank advance rates. Deposit accounts with indeterminate maturities, such as demand deposit accounts and interest-bearing transaction accounts, are transfer-priced at a rolling average based on expected duration of the accounts. The expected duration ranges from 90 days for certain rate-sensitive deposits to five years.

Economic capital is assigned to the business units by a third-party developed 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. Additional capital is assigned to the regional banking line of business based on our investment in those entities.

As shown in Table 6, regional banking continued to increase its contribution to consolidated net income. The growth of the regional banking segment is consistent with our corporate strategy of expansion into high growth markets outside of Oklahoma. The Oklahoma corporate banking segment, which has been a stable source of earnings over the past three years, also continued to grow. The Oklahoma consumer banking unit's contribution to consolidated earnings increased significantly in 2006. Rising short-term interest rates increased the internal transfer pricing credit provided to units that generate lower-costing funds for the Company. The 2006 loss in Funds Management and Other was due largely to the transfer pricing credit provided to operating units that generate lower-costing funds for the Company.

During 2006, operating results for the indirect lending unit was transferred from Oklahoma Consumer Banking to Oklahoma Corporate Banking which better aligns with management responsibility for this unit. Operating results for 2005 and

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2004 have been restated for this change.

Table 6 Net Income by Line of Business  
(In Thousands)

	Years ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Oklahoma corporate banking	\$ 77,173	\$ 68,150	\$ 61,956
Oklahoma consumer banking	35,703	24,511	11,854
Mortgage banking	1,960	1,841	2,681
Wealth management	25,212	21,903	13,587
Regional banking	92,438	77,488	57,706
Subtotal	232,486	193,893	147,784
Funds management and all other	(19,509)	7,612	31,239
Total	\$212,977	\$201,505	\$179,023

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### Oklahoma Corporate Banking

The Oklahoma Corporate Banking Division provides loan and lease financing and treasury and cash management services to businesses throughout Oklahoma and certain relationships in surrounding states. In addition to serving the banking needs of small businesses, middle market and larger customers, this Division has specialized groups that serve customers in the energy, agriculture, healthcare and banking/finance industries, and includes the TransFund electronic funds transfer network. The Oklahoma Corporate Banking Division contributed \$77.2 million or 36% to consolidated net income for 2006. This Division contributed \$68.2 million or 34% to consolidated net income in 2005, including an after-tax gain of \$2.9 million from the sale of the Company's interest in an Oklahoma City office building. Net interest revenue increased \$11.7 million or 8% due primarily to asset growth. Average earnings assets attributed to this division, which consist primarily of commercial loans, increased \$585 million or 13% over 2005. Average loans increased \$328 million or 8% and average funds provided to funds management unit increased \$235 million. Growth in funds provided to the funds management unit by the Oklahoma Corporate Banking Division was due to a \$147 million increase in average deposits and growth in Treasury Service funds. Operating revenue grew \$7.6 million or 9%. TransFund provided \$3.6 million of the increase in operating revenue. Operating expenses, which consist primarily of personnel and data processing costs, increased 4%. Personnel costs increased \$5.6 million or 17%; all other operating expenses decreased \$698 thousand. Growth in net income also included a \$4.9 million decrease in net loan charge-offs.

Table 7 Oklahoma Corporate Banking  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Years ended December 31,		
2006	2005	2004

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NIR (expense) from external sources	\$ 253,266	\$ 208,044	\$ 148,919
NIR (expense) from internal sources	(101,432)	(67,875)	(26,049)
-----			
Total net interest revenue	151,834	140,169	122,870
Other operating revenue	91,250	83,619	86,493
Gain on sale of assets	--	4,758	--
Operating expense	115,306	110,395	99,007
Net loans charged off	1,586	6,481	8,956
Net income	\$ 77,173	\$ 68,150	\$ 61,956
Average assets	\$ 5,328,041	\$ 4,722,030	\$ 4,380,491
Average economic capital	398,430	338,470	313,250
Return on assets	1.45%	1.44%	1.41%
Return on economic capital	19.37	20.13	19.78
Efficiency ratio	47.43	48.30	47.29

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Oklahoma Consumer Banking

The Oklahoma Consumer Banking Division provides a full line of deposit, loan and fee-based services to customers throughout Oklahoma through four major distribution channels: traditional branches, supermarket branches, the 24-hour ExpressBank call center and the Internet. Additionally, the division is a significant referral source for the Bank of Oklahoma Mortgage Division and BOSCO's retail brokerage division. This Division contributed \$35.7 million or 17% to consolidated net income for 2006, compared to \$24.5 million or 12% of consolidated net income for 2005. Net interest revenue grew \$13.8 million or 25% over 2005 due primarily to an increase in the internal transfer pricing credit. Additionally, average deposits provided by the Oklahoma Consumer Banking division grew \$177 million or 7%. Average demand deposits were up \$34 million or 12% over 2005. Interest bearing deposits increased \$143 million or 6%, including a \$129 million or 10% increase in time deposits and a \$14 million or 1% increase in interest bearing transaction accounts. Other operating revenue was up \$6.5 million or 10% over 2005 resulting largely from check card revenue and overdraft fees.

Oklahoma Consumer Banking opened four branches during 2006, including two in the Tulsa and two in the Oklahoma City areas. Plans for 2007 include opening six new banking locations in Tulsa and Oklahoma City.

Table 8 Oklahoma Consumer Banking  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Years ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
-----			
NIR (expense) from external sources	\$ (62,447)	\$ (43,411)	\$ (19,061)
NIR (expense) from internal sources	131,131	98,291	64,873
-----			
Total net interest revenue	68,684	54,880	45,812

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Other operating revenue	72,699	66,174	56,611
Operating expense	80,250	77,757	76,057
Net loans charged off	2,780	3,094	6,964
Net income	\$ 35,703	\$ 24,511	\$ 11,854
Average assets	\$ 2,836,692	\$ 2,657,824	\$ 2,746,279
Average economic capital	59,700	51,480	46,620
Return on assets	1.26%	0.92%	0.43%
Return on economic capital	59.80	47.61	25.43
Efficiency ratio	56.76	64.23	74.26

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Mortgage Banking

BOK Financial engages in mortgage banking activities through the BOK Mortgage Division of Bank of Oklahoma. These activities include the origination, marketing and servicing of conventional and government-sponsored mortgage loans. Mortgage banking activities contributed \$2.0 million to consolidated net income in 2006 compared to \$1.8 million in 2005. Net income for 2005 included \$753 thousand from the sale of mortgage loans from the Company's community development loan portfolio.

Mortgage banking activities consisted of two sectors, loan production and loan servicing.

The loan production sector generally performs best when mortgage rates are relatively low and loan origination volumes are high. Conversely, the loan servicing sector generally performs best when mortgage rates are relatively high and prepayments are low.

Table 9 Mortgage Banking  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Years ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
NIR (expense) from external sources	\$ 23,638	\$ 20,237	\$ 21,647
NIR (expense) from internal sources	(20,307)	(14,882)	(11,423)
Total net interest revenue	3,331	5,355	10,224
Capitalized mortgage servicing rights	11,917	17,402	11,365
Other operating revenue	17,287	15,347	22,055
Gain on sale of assets	--	1,232	--
Operating expense	30,731	34,736	35,415
Change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights	3,009	--	--
Recovery for impairment of mortgage servicing rights	--	(3,915)	(1,567)
Gain (loss) on financial instruments, net	(1,102)	(5,087)	(5,068)
Net income	\$ 1,960	\$ 1,841	\$ 2,681

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Average assets	\$ 519,371	\$ 514,530	\$ 559,034
Average economic capital	23,880	23,580	26,830
Return on assets	0.38%	0.36%	0.48%
Return on economic capital	8.21	7.81	9.99
Efficiency ratio	94.46	88.31	81.15

### Loan Production Sector

Loan production revenue totaled \$11.2 million in 2006. Capitalized mortgage servicing rights provided \$11.9 million, partially offset by a net loss on mortgage loans sold. Loan production revenue totaled \$17.6 million in 2005, including \$17.4 million of capitalized mortgage servicing rights. The average initial value of servicing rights on mortgage loans funded during 2006 declined to 1.81% from 1.91% for 2005 due to competitive pricing and rate volatility. Mortgage loans funded totaled \$874 million in 2006, including \$632 million for home purchases and \$242 million of refinanced loans. Mortgage loans funded in 2005 totaled \$910 million, including \$664 million for home purchases and \$246 million of refinanced loans. Approximately 68% of the loans funded during 2006 were in Oklahoma. Pre-tax income from loan production totaled \$142 thousand for 2006 compared with \$5.6 million for the previous year. The pipeline of mortgage loan applications totaled \$199 million at December 31, 2006, compared to \$233 million at December 31, 2005.

### Loan Servicing Sector

The loan servicing sector had pre-tax income of \$1.6 million for 2006 compared to a pre-tax loss of \$3.2 million for the same period of 2005. Operating results of the loan servicing sector is greatly affected by the effect of changes in interest rates on prepayment speeds and the value of mortgage servicing rights. Mortgage interest rates increased 64 basis points during the first half of the year, then declined 52 basis points through year end. Changes in mortgage commitment rates, prepayment speed assumptions and other estimates increased the value of mortgage servicing rights recognized in earnings by \$3.0 million in 2006 and \$3.9 million in 2005. Increased value of servicing rights due to changes in assumptions and estimates was offset by economic hedging losses of \$1.1 million in 2006 and \$5.1 million in 2005.

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Servicing revenue, including revenue on loans serviced for affiliates, totaled \$18.5 million in 2006 compared to \$18.6 million in 2005. The average outstanding balance of loans serviced was \$4.9 billion during 2006 compared to \$4.5 billion during 2005. The increase in loans serviced was primarily due to purchased servicing rights. In the first quarter of 2006, we paid \$6.8 million to acquire the rights to service approximately \$480 million of mortgage loans. Substantially all of these loans were to borrowers in our primary market areas. Servicing revenue per outstanding loan principal was 38 basis points in 2006 compared with 42 basis points in 2005. Approximately 88% of loans serviced was in our primary market areas at December 31, 2006, compared to 80% at December 31, 2005. Servicing costs totaled \$8.1 million for 2006 and \$8.5 million for 2005.

The fair value of mortgage servicing rights decreased \$10.4 million during 2006 due to runoff of the underlying loans serviced. This reduction in fair value is included in mortgage banking costs in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings. Prior to the adoption of FAS 156, mortgage servicing rights were amortized in proportion to projected cash flows over the estimated lives of the loans serviced. Projected cash flows considered both actual and estimated runoff of

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the underlying loans serviced. Amortization expense recognized in mortgage banking costs during 2005 totaled \$12.9 million. The decrease in expense related to the runoff of loans serviced was due primarily to lower prepayment speeds that resulted from higher mortgage interest rates.

BOK Financial designated a portion of its securities portfolio as an economic hedge against the risk of loss on its mortgage servicing rights. These securities, which are identified as mortgage trading securities are carried at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in earnings as they occur. Additionally, mortgage-related derivative contracts may also be designated as an economic hedge of the risk of loss on mortgage servicing rights. Because the fair values of these instruments are expected to vary inversely to the fair value of the servicing rights, they are expected to partially offset risk. No special hedge accounting treatment is applicable to either the mortgage servicing rights or the financial instruments designated as an economic hedge. We recognized net gains of \$1.9 million in 2006 and net losses of \$1.2 million in 2005 from changes in the value of mortgage servicing rights and economic hedging activities.

Our hedging strategy presents certain risks. A well-developed market determines the fair value for the securities and derivatives, however there is no comparable market for mortgage servicing rights. Therefore, the computed change in value of the servicing rights for a specified change in interest rates may not correlate to the change in value of the securities.

At December 31, 2006, financial instruments with a fair value of \$163 million and an unrealized loss of \$257 thousand were held for the economic hedge program. The interest rate sensitivity of the mortgage servicing rights and securities held as a hedge is modeled over a range of +/- 50 basis points. At December 31, 2006, the pre-tax results of this modeling on reported earnings were:

Table 10 Interest Rate Sensitivity - Mortgage Servicing  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	50 bp Increase -----	50 bp Decrease -----
Anticipated change in:		
Fair value of mortgage servicing rights	\$ 3,214	\$ (4,691)
Fair value of hedging securities	(4,267)	4,047
Net	\$ (1,053)	\$ (644)

Table 10 shows the non-linear effect of changes in mortgage commitment rates on the value of mortgage servicing rights. A 50 basis point increase in rates is expected to increase value by \$3.2 million while a 50 basis point decrease is expected to reduce value by \$4.7 million. This considers that there is an upper limit to appreciation in the value of servicing rights as rates rise due to the contractual repayment terms of the loans and other factors. This is much less of a limit of the speed at which mortgage loans may prepay in a declining rate environment.

Modeling changes in the value of mortgage servicing rights due to changes in interest rates assumes stable relationships between mortgage commitment rates and discount rates used to determine the present value of future cash flows. It also assumes a stable relationship between the assumed loan prepayment speeds and actual prepayments of our loans. Changes in market conditions can increase or decrease the discount spread over benchmark rates expected by investors in mortgage servicing rights and actual prepayments may increase or decrease due to



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factors other than changes in interest rates. These factors and others may cause changes in the value of our mortgage servicing rights to differ from our expectations.

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### Wealth Management

BOK Financial provides a wide range of private financial services through its Wealth Management line of business, including banking, fiduciary and brokerage services. Clients include affluent individuals, businesses, not-for-profit organizations and government agencies. Wealth Management services are provided primarily to clients in Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico. Wealth Management services to clients in Colorado are included in our Regional Banking line of business. Additionally, Wealth Management includes a nationally-competitive, self-directed 401-(k) program and administration and advisory services for the American Performance family of mutual funds. Activities within the Wealth Management line of business also consist of retail sales of mutual funds, securities and annuities, institutional sales of securities, bond underwriting and other financial advisory services and customer risk management programs.

Wealth Management contributed \$25.2 million or 12% to consolidated net income for 2006. This compared to \$21.9 million or 11% of consolidated net income for 2005. Private financial services provided \$21.6 million of net income in 2006, up \$2.3 million or 12% increase over 2005. The increased contribution by private financial services is attributable primarily to net interest revenue. Net interest revenue generated by private financial services grew \$8.5 million or 33% compared with 2005. Average loan balances increased \$195 million or 39%. In addition, trust fees and commissions for the Wealth Management segment totaled \$61.6 million, a \$4.1 million or 7% increase over last year. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Wealth Management line of business was responsible for trust assets with aggregate market values of \$29.0 billion and \$26.0 billion, respectively, under various fiduciary arrangements. The growth in trust assets reflected increased market value of assets managed in addition to new business generated during the year. We have sole or joint discretionary authority over \$10.9 billion of trust assets at December 31, 2006 compared to \$10.0 billion of trust assets at December 31, 2005. The fair value of non-managed assets increased \$2.0 billion to \$11.5 billion at year-end 2006. Assets held in safekeeping totaled \$6.8 billion. Operating expenses increased \$9.3 million or 17%, including \$7.4 million or 24% from personnel expenses.

Brokerage and trading activities provided \$3.6 million of net income in 2006 compared to \$2.7 million in the previous year. Operating revenue increased \$5.3 million or 10% due to a \$3.4 million increase in revenue from customer hedging programs. Operating expenses, which consisted primarily of compensation expense increased \$2.3 million or 6%. During 2006, the Company committed over \$3.3 million to upgrade systems technology to support further growth in the customer hedging programs.

Table 11 Wealth Management  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Years ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
NIR (expense) from external sources	\$ 15,148	\$ 12,488	\$ 4,001
NIR (expense) from internal sources	13,030	8,504	8,888

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Total net interest revenue	28,178	20,992	12,889
Other operating revenue	119,200	109,405	93,193
Operating expense	105,906	94,338	83,784
Net income	\$ 25,212	\$ 21,903	\$ 13,587
Average assets	\$1,831,377	\$1,748,104	\$1,122,147
Average economic capital	128,920	106,590	83,570
Return on assets	1.38%	1.25%	1.21%
Return on economic capital	19.56	20.55	16.26
Efficiency ratio	71.86	72.35	78.98

Regional Banking

Regional banking consists primarily of the corporate and consumer banking services provided by Bank of Texas, Bank of Albuquerque, Bank of Arkansas, Colorado State Bank and Trust and Bank of Arizona in their respective markets. It also includes fiduciary services provided by Colorado State Bank and Trust. Small businesses and middle-market corporations are the regional banks' primary customer focus. Regional banking contributed \$92.4 million or 43% to consolidated net income during 2006. This compares with \$77.5 million or 38% of consolidated net income in 2005. Growth in net income contributed by the regional banking came primarily from operations in Texas and Colorado. Net income for 2006 in Texas and Colorado increased \$6.5 million or 14% and \$6.6 million or 94%, respectively, from the previous year. In addition, net income from Arizona totaled \$1.8 million, up 357% in its first full year since acquisition in 2005. Economic capital attributed to the Regional Banking units in 2006 increased by more than their asset growth due to higher concentration in energy and commercial real estate loans.

Texas growth resulted from an increase in net interest revenue. Net interest revenue increased \$14.8 million or 11%. Average earning assets increased \$480 million, including \$399 million of loans. Average middle market loans were up \$132 million or 35% with solid growth in both Dallas and Houston. Energy loans grew \$91 million or 23% and real estate loans increased \$60 million or 21%. Community banking loans increased \$104 million or 14% over last year. The growth in average earning assets was funded primarily by a \$397 million increase in

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average deposits. Corporate banking and community banking deposits were up \$213 million or 55% and \$100 million or 10%, respectively, over last year. Consumer banking deposits also increased, up \$87 million or 11%. We opened two branch offices in the Texas market during 2006 and plan to open nine locations in 2007, seven in the Dallas / Fort Worth market and two in the Houston market.

Net income continued to increase at our Colorado operations, up \$6.6 million or 94% in third full-year of operations as a BOK Financial unit. Average earning assets attributed to our Colorado operations increased \$424 million or 61%. Securities and funds sold to the funds management unit increased \$297 million. Average loans were up \$128 million or 32% over 2005. Average deposits increased \$275 million or 62%, including consumer deposit growth of \$185 million and wealth management deposit growth of \$93 million. These factors combined to increase net interest revenue \$8.9 million or 32%. Other operating revenue increased \$2.0 million or 20% due primarily to growth in trust fees. The fair value of trust assets overseen by Colorado State Bank and Trust was \$2.7 billion at December 31, 2006, a 10% increase from December 31, 2005. Net loans

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charged-off totaled \$2.5 million in 2005 from the resolution of several commercial lending relationships that pre-dated our acquisition of Colorado State Bank and Trust.

Net income growth from our New Mexico operations slowed to \$1.1 million or 6% in 2006 after a 37% increase the previous year. Net interest revenue increased \$2.0 million or 4% while operating revenue was up \$869 thousand or 6%. Operating expenses decreased \$158 thousand. New Mexico provided deposit growth of \$112 million or 13% during 2006, including \$103 million of consumer deposits. Operating results for 2006 included a \$1.2 million increase in net loans charged off due largely to losses on a single credit.

Net income at Bank of Arizona increased more than three times over 2005 in its first full year of operations as a BOK Financial unit. Net income for 2006 totaled \$1.8 million, up from \$386 thousand last year. Net interest revenue provided the earnings growth, up \$7.6 million. Average loans increased \$178 million or 131%. Average commercial and residential real estate loans increased \$154 million to \$254 million. Growth in average real estate loans consisted of \$94 million and \$60 million, respectively, in the Phoenix and Tucson markets. Average commercial loans increased \$25 million or 105% compared with 2005. Operating expenses increased \$4.7 million, including \$4.1 million of personnel costs as we continue to expand in these markets.

Operating results of Bank of Kansas City, which began full-service operations in the fourth quarter of 2006, were not significant to the Company.

Table 12 Bank of Texas  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Years ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
NIR (expense) from external sources	\$ 168,486	\$ 143,081	\$ 120,813
NIR (expense) from internal sources	(22,848)	(12,269)	(5,206)
<b>Total net interest revenue</b>	<b>145,638</b>	<b>130,812</b>	<b>115,607</b>
Other operating revenue	26,762	23,719	22,406
Operating expense	84,628	79,371	73,548
Net loans charged off	5,081	2,719	3,928
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ 53,844</b>	<b>\$ 47,350</b>	<b>\$ 39,388</b>
Average assets	\$ 3,734,953	\$ 3,235,236	\$ 3,143,625
Average economic capital	246,140	183,430	163,090
Average invested capital	413,220	350,510	330,170
Return on assets	1.44%	1.46%	1.25%
Return on economic capital	21.88	25.81	24.15
Return on average invested capital	13.03	13.51	11.93
Efficiency ratio	49.09	51.36	53.29

Table 13 Bank of Albuquerque  
(Dollars in Thousands)

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	Years ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
NIR (expense) from external sources	\$ 64,695	\$ 57,169	\$ 46,888
NIR (expense) from internal sources	(17,332)	(11,764)	(5,065)
Total net interest revenue	47,363	45,405	41,823
Other operating revenue	16,152	15,282	14,701
Operating expense	27,891	28,049	31,904
Net loans charged off	2,117	932	1,471
Net income	\$ 20,489	\$ 19,385	\$ 14,144
Average assets	\$ 1,463,374	\$ 1,549,928	\$ 1,652,557
Average economic capital	82,330	76,760	71,010
Average invested capital	101,420	95,850	90,100
Return on assets	1.40%	1.25%	0.86%
Return on economic capital	24.89	25.25	19.92
Return on average invested capital	20.20	20.22	15.70
Efficiency ratio	43.91	46.22	56.44

Table 14 Bank of Arkansas  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Years ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
NIR (expense) from external sources	\$ 10,442	\$ 11,100	\$ 9,046
NIR (expense) from internal sources	(3,389)	(3,603)	(2,170)
Total net interest revenue	7,053	7,497	6,876
Other operating revenue	1,547	1,605	1,394
Operating expense	3,859	3,543	4,115
Net loans charged off / (recovered)	205	53	(26)
Net income	\$ 2,747	\$ 3,376	\$ 2,555
Average assets	\$ 202,018	\$ 250,863	\$ 273,700
Average economic capital	15,780	11,950	11,090
Average invested capital	15,780	11,950	11,090
Return on assets	1.36%	1.35%	0.93%
Return on economic capital	17.41	28.25	23.04
Return on average invested capital	17.41	28.25	23.04
Efficiency ratio	44.87	38.93	49.76

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Table 15 Colorado State Bank and Trust  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Years ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
NIR (expense) from external sources	\$ 54,722	\$ 35,302	\$ 24,034
NIR (expense) from internal sources	(18,227)	(7,679)	(7,312)
<hr/>			
Total net interest revenue	36,495	27,623	16,722
Other operating revenue	11,916	9,912	8,516
Operating expense	26,195	23,507	22,455
Net loans charged off / (recovered)	(36)	2,517	134
Net income	\$ 13,595	\$ 6,991	\$ 1,619
<hr/>			
Average assets	\$ 1,214,161	\$ 783,269	\$ 684,329
Average economic capital	71,860	47,440	26,760
Average invested capital	113,840	89,430	68,750
Return on assets	1.12%	0.89%	0.24%
Return on economic capital	18.92	14.74	6.05
Return on average invested capital	11.94	7.82	2.35
Efficiency ratio	54.11	62.63	88.97

Table 16 Bank of Arizona  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Years ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
NIR (expense) from external sources	\$ 27,818	\$ 10,855	***
NIR (expense) from internal sources	(12,119)	(2,796)	***
<hr/>			
Total net interest revenue	15,699	8,059	***
Other operating revenue	532	956	***
Operating expense	13,238	8,556	***
Net loans charged off / (recovered)	9	(31)	***
Net income	\$ 1,763	\$ 386	***
<hr/>			
Average assets	\$ 404,920	\$ 199,224	***
Average economic capital	25,220	7,070	***
Average invested capital	41,870	23,720	***
Return on assets	0.44%	0.19%	***
Return on economic capital	6.99	5.46	***
Return on average invested capital	4.21	1.63	***
Efficiency ratio	81.56	94.91	***

\*\*\* Data not applicable due to acquisition of Bank of Arizona in April 2005.

## Assessment of Financial Condition

## Securities

BOK Financial maintains a securities portfolio to support its interest rate risk management strategies, provide liquidity and profitability and comply with regulatory requirements. Securities are classified as either held for investment, available for sale or trading.

Table 17 Securities  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	December 31,			
	2006		2005	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
<b>Investment:</b>				
U.S. Treasury	\$ 1,999	\$ 1,995	\$ 1,994	\$ 1,994
Municipal and other tax-exempt	240,976	238,869	240,359	238,869
Mortgage-backed U.S. agency securities	--	--	--	--
Other debt securities	5,714	5,744	2,772	2,772
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 248,689</b>	<b>\$ 246,608</b>	<b>\$ 245,125</b>	<b>\$ 243,635</b>
<b>Available for sale:</b>				
U.S. Treasury	\$ 6,014	\$ 5,983	\$ 16,037	\$ 15,983
Municipal and other tax-exempt	77,860	78,614	17,153	17,153
<b>Mortgage-backed securities:</b>				
U.S. agencies	3,204,592	3,128,138	3,507,047	3,424,592
Other	1,361,373	1,333,533	1,277,161	1,250,000
<b>Total mortgage-backed securities</b>	<b>4,565,965</b>	<b>4,461,671</b>	<b>4,784,208</b>	<b>4,674,592</b>
Other debt securities	46	45	124	124
Equity securities and mutual funds	101,960	108,748	108,914	113,748
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,751,845</b>	<b>\$4,655,061</b>	<b>\$4,926,436</b>	<b>\$4,821,277</b>
<b>Mortgage trading:</b>				
Mortgage-backed U.S. agency securities	\$ 163,094	\$ 162,837	--	--

Investment securities, which consist primarily of Oklahoma municipal bonds, are carried at cost and adjusted for amortization of premiums or accretion of discounts. At December 31, 2006, investment securities were carried at \$249 million and had a fair value of \$247 million. Management has the ability and intent to hold these securities until they mature. None of the unrealized losses in investment securities is believed to be due to credit concerns.

Available for sale securities, which may be sold prior to maturity, are carried at fair value. Unrealized gains or losses, less deferred taxes, are recorded as

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accumulated other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity. The amortized cost of available for sale securities totaled \$4.8 billion at December 31, 2006, down \$175 million compared with the previous year-end. Mortgage-backed securities decreased \$218 million and represented 96% of total available for sale securities at year end. The decrease in available for sale securities reflected the Company's election to separately designate mortgage trading securities as permitted by FAS 156 at the beginning of 2006 and decision to invest in bank-owned life insurance. These factors, along with strong loan demand, reduced the available for sale securities portfolio.

The primary risk of holding 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. The expected duration of the mortgage-backed securities portfolio was approximately 2.6 years at December 31, 2006. Management estimates that the expected duration would extend to approximately 3.5 years assuming a 300 basis point immediate rate shock.

Net unrealized losses on available for sale securities totaled \$97 million at December 31, 2006 compared with net unrealized losses of \$105 million at December 31, 2005. The aggregate gross amount of unrealized losses at December 31, 2006 totaled \$108 million. Management evaluated the securities with unrealized losses to determine if we believe that the losses were temporary. This evaluation considered factors such as causes of the unrealized losses and prospects for recovery over various interest rate scenarios and time periods. Management does not believe that any of the unrealized losses were due to credit concerns. We also considered our intent and ability to either hold or sell the securities. It is our belief, based on currently available information and our evaluation, that the unrealized losses in these securities were temporary.

Certain mortgage-backed securities, identified as mortgage trading securities, have been designated as economic hedges of mortgage servicing rights. These securities are carried 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. The Company also maintains a separate trading portfolio. Trading portfolio securities, which are also carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in current period income, are acquired and held with the intent to sell at a profit to the Company.

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### Bank-Owned Life Insurance

The Company invested \$202 million in bank-owned life insurance during 2006. This investment is expected to provide a long-term source of earnings to support existing employee benefit obligations. Substantially all of the funds are held in separate accounts and invested in U.S. government, mortgage-backed and corporate debt securities. The cash surrender value of the life insurance policies is further supported by a stable value wrap, which protects against changes in the fair value of the investments. The cash surrender value of the policies, including the value of the stable value wrap, was \$196 million at December 31, 2006. In addition to the investment in the separate accounts, \$8 million of the amount invested was used to pay premium taxes on the insurance premiums. These taxes will be recovered over a ten-year period. At December 31, 2006, a \$6.5 million receivable was recorded based on the present value of the taxes.

### Loans

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The aggregate loan portfolio before allowance for loan losses totaled \$10.7 billion at December 31, 2006, a \$1.6 billion or 17% increase since last year. Loan growth was broadly distributed among the various segments of the portfolio and across all geographic markets.

The commercial loan portfolio increased \$909 million during 2006. Energy loans totaled \$1.8 billion or 16% of total loans. Outstanding energy loans increased \$364 million or 26% during 2006. Approximately \$1.5 billion was due to oil and gas producers, up from \$1.1 billion at December 31, 2005. The amount of credit available to these customers generally depends on a percentage of the value of their proven energy reserves based on anticipated prices. The energy category also included loans to borrowers involved in the transportation and sale of oil and gas and to borrowers that manufacture equipment or provide other services to the energy industry. The energy category of our loan portfolio is distributed \$1.4 billion in Oklahoma and \$356 million in Texas.

The services sector of the loan portfolio totaled \$1.6 billion or 15% of total loans and consists of a large number of loans to a variety of businesses, including communications, gaming and transportation services. Approximately \$1.1 billion of the services category is made up of loans with individual balances of less than \$10 million. Approximately \$887 million of the outstanding balance of loans to the services industry is attributed to Oklahoma, \$467 million to Texas and \$132 million to New Mexico.

Other notable loan concentrations by primary industry of the borrowers are presented in Table 18.

Table 18 Loans  
(In Thousands)

	December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Commercial:			
Energy	\$ 1,763,180	\$1,399,417	\$1,223,195
Services	1,555,141	1,425,821	1,190,814
Wholesale/retail	932,531	793,032	699,318
Manufacturing	609,571	514,792	484,423
Healthcare	602,273	520,309	424,257
Agriculture	321,380	291,858	262,436
Other commercial and industrial	424,808	354,706	291,393
Total commercial	6,208,884	5,299,935	4,575,836
Commercial real estate:			
Construction and land development	889,925	638,366	457,399
Multifamily	239,000	204,620	231,985
Other real estate loans	1,317,615	1,146,916	931,726
Total commercial real estate	2,446,540	1,989,902	1,621,110
Residential mortgage:			
Secured by 1-4 family residential properties	1,256,259	1,169,331	1,198,918
Residential mortgages held for sale	64,625	51,666	40,262
Total residential mortgage	1,320,884	1,220,997	1,239,180
Consumer	739,495	629,144	492,841
Total	\$10,715,803	\$9,139,978	\$7,928,967



BOK Financial participates 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 December 31, 2006, the outstanding principal balance of these loans totaled \$1.4 billion. Substantially all of these loans are to borrowers with local market relationships. BOK Financial serves as the agent lender in approximately 27% of its shared national credits, based on dollars committed. The Company's lending policies generally avoid loans in which we do not have the opportunity to maintain or achieve other business relationships with the customer.

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Commercial real estate loans totaled \$2.4 billion or 23% of the loan portfolio at December 31, 2006. 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 \$457 million or 23% from the previous year end. Growth in commercial real estate loans was distributed across all of our markets. Total commercial real estate loans increased \$119 million or 14% in the Oklahoma markets, \$101 million or 18% in the Texas markets and \$91 million or 79% in Arizona. Construction and land development included \$699 million for single family residential lots and premises, up \$206 million, or 42% since December 31, 2005. The major components of other commercial real estate loans were retail facilities - \$374 million and office buildings - \$421 million.

Residential mortgage loans, excluding loans held for sale, included \$389 million of home equity loans, \$417 million of loans held for business relationship purposes, \$278 million of adjustable rate mortgages and \$163 million of loans held for community development. We have no concentration in sub-prime residential mortgage loans. At December 31, 2006, consumer loans included \$465 million of indirect automobile loans. Approximately \$384 million of these loans were purchased from dealers in Oklahoma and \$80 million were purchased from dealers in Arkansas. Indirect automobile loans grew \$108 million during 2006, including \$47 million in Oklahoma and \$59 million in Arkansas.

Table 19 Loan Maturity and Interest Rate Sensitivity at December 31, 2006  
(In Thousands)

	Total	Remaining Maturities of Selected		
		Within 1 Year	1-5 Years	After
Loan maturity:				
Commercial	\$6,208,884	\$1,984,118	\$3,362,353	\$
Commercial real estate	2,446,540	995,056	1,102,446	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,655,424</b>	<b>\$2,979,174</b>	<b>\$4,464,799</b>	<b>\$1</b>
Interest rate sensitivity for selected loans with:				
Predetermined interest rates	\$3,196,399	\$ 499,295	\$2,154,756	\$

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Floating or adjustable interest rates	5,459,025	2,479,879	2,310,043	
-----				
Total	\$8,655,424	\$2,979,174	\$4,464,799	\$1
=====				

The Company continued to increase geographic diversification through expansion into Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona. The percent of the loan portfolio attributed to Oklahoma declined to 53% at December 31, 2006 from 58% at December 31, 2005. Table 20 presents the distribution of the major loan categories among our primary market areas.

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Table 20 Loans by Principal Market Area  
(In Thousands)

	December 31,			
	2006	2005	2004	2003
-----				
Oklahoma:				
Commercial	\$ 3,261,592	\$3,091,842	\$2,813,591	\$2,802,85
Commercial real estate	979,251	859,829	744,724	789,86
Residential mortgage	896,567	842,456	901,538	699,27
Residential mortgage held for sale	64,625	51,666	40,262	56,54
Consumer	512,032	466,180	367,947	324,30
-----				
Total Oklahoma	\$ 5,714,067	\$5,311,973	\$4,868,062	\$4,672,84
=====				
Texas:				
Commercial	\$ 1,722,627	\$1,356,611	\$1,120,069	\$ 963,34
Commercial real estate	670,635	569,921	459,067	477,56
Residential mortgage	213,801	199,726	191,296	204,48
Consumer	95,652	89,017	86,732	101,26
-----				
Total Texas	\$ 2,702,715	\$2,215,275	\$1,857,164	\$1,746,65
=====				
New Mexico:				
Commercial	\$ 411,272	\$ 383,325	\$ 354,904	\$ 297,89
Commercial real estate	257,079	232,564	196,832	175,74
Residential mortgage	75,159	65,784	63,043	66,17
Consumer	13,256	15,137	13,260	11,07
-----				
Total New Mexico	\$ 756,766	\$ 696,810	\$ 628,039	\$ 550,89
=====				
Arkansas:				
Commercial	\$ 95,483	\$ 79,719	\$ 61,934	\$ 63,48
Commercial real estate	94,395	75,483	74,478	75,45
Residential mortgage	23,076	13,044	11,238	6,24
Consumer	86,017	25,659	3,858	2,67
-----				
Total Arkansas	\$ 298,971	\$ 193,905	\$ 151,508	\$ 147,84
=====				
Colorado:				
Commercial	\$ 451,046	\$ 270,108	\$ 191,459	\$ 209,13
Commercial real estate	193,747	133,537	118,134	111,46

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Residential mortgage	15,812	21,918	31,693	39,466
Consumer	26,591	27,871	21,044	5,599
<hr/>				
Total Colorado	\$ 687,196	\$ 453,434	\$ 362,330	\$ 365,650
<hr/>				
Arizona:				
Commercial	\$ 96,453	\$ 50,489	\$ --	\$ --
Commercial real estate	207,035	115,697	27,875	--
Residential mortgage	31,280	26,102	--	--
Consumer	5,947	5,280	--	--
<hr/>				
Total Arizona	\$ 340,715	\$ 197,568	\$ 27,875	\$ --
<hr/>				
Kansas:				
Commercial	\$ 170,411	\$ 67,841	\$ 33,879	\$ --
Commercial real estate	44,398	2,871	--	--
Residential mortgage	564	301	110	--
Consumer	--	--	--	--
<hr/>				
Total Kansas	\$ 215,373	\$ 71,013	\$ 33,989	\$ --
<hr/>				
Total BOK Financial loans	\$10,715,803	\$9,139,978	\$7,928,967	\$7,483,888
<hr/>				

Loan Commitments

BOK Financial enters into certain off-balance sheet arrangements in the normal course of business. These arrangements included loan commitments which totaled \$5.3 billion and standby letters of credit which totaled \$528 million at December 31, 2006. 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.

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Table 21 Off-Balance Sheet Credit Commitments  
(In Thousands)

	As of December 31,			
	2006	2005	2004	2003
<hr/>				
Loan commitments	\$5,318,257	\$4,349,114	\$3,459,425	\$2,964,694
Standby letters of credit	527,627	558,907	414,228	374,550
<hr/>				
Total	\$5,845,884	\$4,908,021	\$3,873,653	\$3,339,244
<hr/>				

Derivatives with Credit Risk

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The Company offers programs that permit its customers to hedge various risks, including fluctuations in energy and cattle 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 BOK Financial. 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.

These programs create credit risk for potential amounts due to the Company from its 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 are reduced and additional margin collateral is 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 could occur 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 December 31, 2006, the fair values of derivative contracts reported as assets under these programs totaled \$283 million. This included energy contracts with fair values of \$251 million, interest rate contracts with fair values of \$20 million and foreign exchange contracts with fair values of \$11 million. The aggregate fair values of derivative contracts reported as liabilities totaled \$290 million. Approximately 76% of the fair value of asset contracts was with customers. The credit risk of these contracts is generally backed by energy production. The remaining 24% was with dealer counterparties, consisting primarily of highly-rated financial institutions and energy companies. The maximum net exposure to any single customer or counterparty totaled \$51 million.

### Summary of Loan Loss Experience

The reserve for loan losses, which is available to absorb losses inherent in the loan portfolio, totaled \$109 million at December 31, 2006 compared to \$104 million at December 31, 2005. These amounts represented 1.03% and 1.14% of outstanding loans, excluding loans held for sale, at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Losses on loans held for sale, principally mortgage loans accumulated for placement into security pools, are charged to earnings through adjustment in the carrying value. The reserve for loan losses also represented 403% of the outstanding balance of nonperforming loans at year-end 2006 compared to 413% at year-end 2005. Nonperforming loans at December 31, 2006 totaled \$27 million compared with \$25 million at the previous year-end. Net loans charged off during 2006 decreased to \$12 million in 2006 compared to \$16 million in the previous year. Net commercial real estate loan charge-offs decreased \$2.7

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million compared with last year. Consumer loan net charge-offs, which includes deposit account overdraft losses, were down \$592 thousand. Table 22 provides statistical information regarding the reserve for loan losses for the past five years.

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Table 22 Summary of Loan Loss Experience  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Years ended De		
Reserve for loan losses:	2006	2005	2004
Beginning balance	\$103,876	\$108,618	\$114,784
Loans charged off:			
Commercial	10,517	9,670	13,921
Commercial real estate	87	2,619	971
Residential mortgage	1,265	1,212	1,465
Consumer	12,127	12,257	13,328
Total	23,996	25,758	29,685
Recoveries of loans previously charged off:			
Commercial	5,405	4,071	2,283
Commercial real estate	327	117	30
Residential mortgage	161	180	243
Consumer	5,638	5,176	5,171
Total	11,531	9,544	7,727
Net loans charged off	12,465	16,214	21,958
Provision for loan losses	18,086	10,401	15,792
Additions due to acquisitions	--	1,071	--
Ending balance	\$109,497	\$103,876	\$108,618
Reserve for off-balance sheet credit losses:			
Beginning balance	\$ 20,574	\$ 18,502	\$ 13,855
Provision for off-balance sheet credit losses	316	2,040	4,647
Additions due to acquisitions	--	32	--
Ending balance	\$ 20,890	\$ 20,574	\$ 18,502
Total provision for credit losses	\$ 18,402	\$ 12,441	\$ 20,439
Reserve for loan losses to loans outstanding at year-end(1)	1.03%	1.14%	1.38%
Net charge-offs to average loans(1)	0.13	0.19	0.29
Total provision for credit losses to average loans(1)	0.19	0.15	0.27
Recoveries to gross charge-offs	48.05	37.05	26.03
Reserve for off-balance sheet credit losses to off-balance sheet credit commitments	0.36%	0.42%	0.48%
Combined reserves for credit losses to loans outstanding at year-end(1)	1.22%	1.37%	1.61%

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=====			
Problem Loans:			
Loans past due (90 days)	\$ 5,945	\$ 8,708	\$ 7,649
Nonaccrual(2)	26,055	25,162	52,660
Renegotiated	1,111	--	--
-----			
Total	\$ 33,111	\$ 33,870	\$ 60,309
-----			
Foregone interest on nonaccrual loans(2)	\$ 2,130	\$ 2,515	\$ 4,617
=====			

- (1) Excludes residential mortgage loans held for sale.
- (2) Interest collected and recognized on nonaccrual loans was not significant in 2006 and previous years disclosed.

The Company considers the credit risk from loan commitments and letters of credit in its evaluation of the adequacy of the reserve for credit losses. A separate reserve for off-balance sheet credit risk is maintained. Table 22 presents the trend of reserves for off-balance sheet credit losses and the relationship between the reserve and loan commitments. The relationship between the combined reserve for credit losses and outstanding loans is also presented for comparison with peer banks and others who have not adopted the preferred presentation. The provision for credit losses included the combined charge to expense for both the reserve for loan losses and the reserve for off-balance sheet credit losses. All losses incurred from lending activities will ultimately be reflected in charge-offs against the reserve for loan losses following funds advanced against outstanding commitments and after the exhaustion of collection efforts.

Specific impairment reserves are determined through evaluation of estimated future cash flows and collateral value. At December 31, 2006, specific impairment reserves totaled \$1.7 million on total impaired loans of \$23 million. Specific impairment reserves were \$2.6 million at December 31, 2005.

Nonspecific reserves are maintained for risks beyond factors specific to an individual loan or those identified through migration analysis. A range of potential losses is determined for each risk factor identified. At December 31, 2006, the ranges of potential losses for the more significant factors were:

General economic conditions - \$5.2 million to \$9.1 million  
 Concentration in large loans - \$1.4 million to \$2.8 million

Allocation of the loan loss reserve to the major loan categories is presented in Table 23.

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The provision for credit losses totaled \$18.4 million, up \$6.0 million over 2005. Factors considered in determining the provision for credit losses included the application of statistical migration factors to loan growth during the year and concentrations in commercial real estate and residential homebuilder loans. The preceding factors that increased the required provision were partially offset by reductions in the outstanding balances of criticized and classified loans and potential problem loans.

Table 23 Loan Loss Reserve Allocation  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

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	December 31,						
	2006		2005		2004		
	Reserve (2)	% of Loans (1)	Reserve (2)	% of Loans (1)	Reserve (2)	% of Loans (1)	Reserve (2)
Loan category:							
Commercial	\$ 44,151	58.29%	\$ 43,915	58.32%	\$ 52,325	58.00%	\$ 58,166
Commercial real estate	30,838	22.97	25,529	21.89	21,317	20.55	16,144
Residential mortgage	4,663	11.80	5,302	12.87	5,904	15.20	6,612
Consumer	11,784	6.94	10,929	6.92	12,034	6.25	16,144
Nonspecific allowance	18,061	--	18,201	--	17,038	--	16,144
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$109,497</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$103,876</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$108,618</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$114,166</b>

(1) Excludes residential mortgage loans held for sale.

(2) Specific allocation for the loan concentration risks are included in the appropriate category.

Nonperforming Assets

Information regarding nonperforming assets, which totaled \$36 million at December 31, 2006 and \$34 million at December 31, 2005 is presented in Table 24. Nonperforming assets included nonaccrual and renegotiated loans and excluded loans 90 days or more past due but still accruing interest. Nonaccrual loans totaled \$26 million at December 31, 2006 and \$25 million at December 31, 2005. Newly identified nonaccruing loans totaled \$27 million during the year. Nonaccruing loans decreased \$8 million for loans charged off and foreclosed, and \$19 million for cash payments received. Renegotiated loans, which consist of indirect automobile loans whose original terms have been modified, totaled \$1.1 million.

Table 24 Nonperforming Assets  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	December 31		
	2006	2005	2004
Nonperforming loans			
Nonaccrual loans:			
Commercial	\$10,737	\$11,673	\$33,195
Commercial real estate	4,771	5,370	10,144
Residential mortgage	10,325	7,347	8,612
Consumer	222	772	709
<b>Total nonaccrual loans</b>	<b>26,055</b>	<b>25,162</b>	<b>52,660</b>
Renegotiated loans	1,111	--	--
<b>Total nonperforming loans</b>	<b>27,166</b>	<b>25,162</b>	<b>52,660</b>
Other nonperforming assets	8,486	8,476	3,763

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Total nonperforming assets	\$35,652	\$33,638	\$56,423
Ratios:			
Reserve for loan losses to nonperforming loans	403.07%	412.83%	206.26%
Nonperforming loans to period-end loans (2)	0.26	0.28	0.67
Loans past due (90 days) (1)	\$ 5,945	\$ 8,708	\$ 7,649
(1) Includes residential mortgages guaranteed by agencies of the U.S. Government.	\$ 2,233	\$ 2,021	\$ 2,308
(2) Excludes residential mortgage loans held for sale.			

The loan review process also identifies 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 loan agreements, and no loss of principal or interest is anticipated, these loans were not included in nonperforming assets. Known information does, however, cause management concerns as to the borrowers' ability to comply with current repayment terms. These potential problem loans totaled \$22 million at December 31, 2006 and \$28 million at December 31, 2005. The current composition of potential problem loans by primary industry included healthcare - \$11 million, services - \$6 million and real estate - \$3 million.

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#### Deposits

Deposit accounts represent our primary 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 standards program, free checking and on-line Billpay 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.

Average deposits totaled \$11.4 billion for 2006, a \$1.3 billion or 13% increase over 2005. Core deposits, which we define as deposits of less than \$100,000, excluding public funds and brokered deposits, increased 6% to \$5.5 billion. Accounts with balances in excess of \$100,000 totaled \$4.7 billion, an increase of \$818 million or 21%. Average brokered deposits and public funds, which totaled \$1.1 billion, were up \$134 million over 2005.

Table 25 Maturity of Domestic CDs and Public Funds in Amounts of \$100,000 or More (In Thousands)

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Months to maturity:		
3 or less	\$ 713,463	\$ 354,724
Over 3 through 6	517,766	256,919
Over 6 through 12	809,212	631,691
Over 12	603,291	1,226,823



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Total	\$2,643,732	\$2,470,157
-------	-------------	-------------

At December 31, 2006, the Company had \$512 million in fixed rate, brokered certificates of deposits. The weighted-average interest rate paid on these certificates is 4.42%. Interest rate swaps, which may have been designated as fair value hedges of each of these certificates, modify the certificates from fixed rate to floating rates based on changes in LIBOR. We receive a weighted average fixed rate of 4.62% on these swaps and currently pay a floating rate of 5.32%.

The distribution of deposit accounts among our principal markets is shown in Table 26.

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Table 26 Deposits by Principal Market Area  
(In Thousands)

	December 31,			
	2006	2005	2004	2003
Oklahoma:				
Demand	\$ 915,101	\$ 1,003,284	\$1,095,228	\$1,025,483
Interest-bearing:				
Transaction	3,456,322	3,002,610	2,291,089	2,246,675
Savings	83,017	85,837	87,597	98,611
Time	2,595,890	2,564,337	2,505,849	2,403,293
Total interest-bearing	6,135,229	5,652,784	4,884,535	4,748,579
Total Oklahoma	\$ 7,050,330	\$ 6,656,068	\$5,979,763	\$5,774,062
Texas:				
Demand	\$ 640,159	\$ 615,732	\$ 617,808	\$ 421,292
Interest-bearing:				
Transaction	1,688,131	1,535,570	1,119,893	1,213,777
Savings	24,074	27,398	30,331	35,702
Time	829,255	735,731	571,993	505,463
Total interest-bearing	2,541,460	2,298,699	1,722,217	1,754,942
Total Texas	\$ 3,181,619	\$ 2,914,431	\$2,340,025	\$2,176,234
New Mexico:				
Demand	\$ 124,088	\$ 129,289	\$ 136,599	\$ 106,050
Interest-bearing:				
Transaction	432,342	381,099	320,118	370,294
Savings	16,417	17,839	17,885	20,728
Time	490,460	453,314	411,939	317,924
Total interest-bearing	939,219	852,252	749,942	708,946
Total New Mexico	\$ 1,063,307	\$ 981,541	\$ 886,541	\$ 814,996

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Arkansas:									
Demand	\$	12,589	\$	10,429	\$	14,489	\$	16,351	\$
Interest-bearing:									
Transaction		17,905		22,354		26,882		28,411	
Savings		1,010		1,058		1,434		1,341	
Time		57,446		75,034		99,677		105,598	
-----									
Total interest-bearing		76,361		98,446		127,993		135,350	
-----									
Total Arkansas	\$	88,950	\$	108,875	\$	142,482	\$	151,701	\$
=====									
Colorado:									
Demand	\$	48,756	\$	61,647	\$	62,995	\$	79,424	\$
Interest-bearing:									
Transaction		328,254		258,668		189,106		162,651	
Savings		12,632		17,772		19,092		18,347	
Time		485,200		264,020		54,394		42,448	
-----									
Total interest-bearing		826,086		540,460		262,592		223,446	
-----									
Total Colorado	\$	874,842	\$	602,107	\$	325,587	\$	302,870	\$
=====									
Arizona:									
Demand	\$	39,352	\$	45,567	\$	--	\$	--	\$
Interest-bearing:									
Transaction		73,729		56,994		--		--	
Savings		1,978		4,111		--		--	
Time		6,574		5,624		--		--	
-----									
Total interest-bearing		82,281		66,729		--		--	
-----									
Total Arizona	\$	121,633	\$	112,296	\$	--	\$	--	\$
=====									
Kansas:									
Demand	\$	14	\$	--	\$	--	\$	--	\$
Interest-bearing:									
Transaction		287		--		--		--	
Savings		2		--		--		--	
Time		5,721		--		--		--	
-----									
Total interest-bearing		6,010		--		--		--	
-----									
Total Kansas	\$	6,024	\$	--	\$	--	\$	--	\$
=====									
Total BOK Financial deposits	\$	12,386,705	\$	11,375,318	\$	9,674,398	\$	9,219,863	\$
=====									

Average consumer deposits across all of our lines of business increased \$542 million or 12% for 2006. Consumer deposits increased \$185 million or 69% in Colorado, \$177 million or 6% in Oklahoma and \$103 million or 15% in New Mexico. Average commercial deposits for all markets were up \$503 million or 16% over 2005. Commercial deposits in our Texas markets grew \$318 million or 23% and commercial

deposits in our Oklahoma markets grew \$146 million or 9%. In addition, deposits attributed to trust and private financial services increased \$330 million or 32%

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over the previous year.

### Borrowings and Capital

#### Parent Company

BOK Financial (parent company) has a \$100 million unsecured revolving line of credit with certain commercial banks that matures in December 2010. There was no outstanding principal balance of this credit agreement at December 31, 2006. Interest is based upon a base rate or LIBOR plus a defined margin that is determined by the Company's credit rating. This margin ranges from 0.375% to 1.125% or a base rate. The margin currently applicable to borrowings against this line is 0.500%. The base rate is defined as the greater of the daily federal funds rate plus 0.500% or the SunTrust Bank prime rate. Interest is generally paid monthly. Facility fees are paid quarterly on the unused portion of the commitment at rates that range from 0.100% to 0.250% based on the Company's credit rating.

This credit agreement includes certain restrictive covenants that limit the Company's ability to borrow additional funds, to make investments and to pay cash dividends on common stock. These covenants also require BOK Financial and subsidiary banks to maintain minimum capital levels. BOK Financial met all of the restrictive covenants at December 31, 2006.

The primary source of liquidity for BOK Financial is dividends from subsidiary banks, which are limited by various banking regulations to net profits, as defined, for the preceding two years. Dividends are further restricted by minimum capital requirements. Based on the most restrictive limitations, the subsidiary banks could declare up to \$107 million of dividends without regulatory approval. Management has developed and the Board of Directors has approved an internal capital policy that is more restrictive than the regulatory capital standards. The subsidiary banks could declare dividends of up to \$32 million under this policy.

Equity capital for BOK Financial increased \$182 million to \$1.7 billion during 2006. Retained earnings, net income less cash dividends paid, provided \$176 million of this increase. Growth in retained earnings was partially offset by a \$6 million increase in accumulated other comprehensive losses. The after-tax effect of adjusting the prepaid pension expense asset as required by FAS 158 increased accumulated other comprehensive losses \$11 million while lower net unrealized losses on available for sale securities reduced accumulated other comprehensive losses \$5 million. Employee stock option transactions increased equity capital \$23 million during 2006 and treasury stock purchases reduced capital \$12 million.

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, securities law 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, 279 thousand shares have been repurchased by the Company for \$13.4 million. During 2006, 249 thousand shares were repurchased for \$12.1 million.

BOK Financial and subsidiary banks are subject to various capital requirements

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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 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. The capital ratios for BOK Financial and each subsidiary bank are presented in Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

### Subsidiary Banks

BOK Financial's subsidiary banks use borrowings to supplement deposits as a source of funds for loans and securities growth. Sources of these borrowings included federal funds purchased, securities repurchase agreements, and advances from the Federal Home Loan Banks. Interest rates and maturity dates for the various borrowings are matched with specific asset types in the asset/liability management process. Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements provides additional information about the subsidiary banks' borrowings, including maturity and repricing periods and collateral requirements.

During 2005, Bank of Oklahoma issued \$150 million of 10-year, fixed rate subordinated debt. The cost of this subordinated debt, including issuance discounts and hedge loss is 5.43%. The proceeds of this debt were used to repay \$95 million of BOK Financial's unsecured revolving line of credit and to provide additional capital to support asset growth. During 2006, a \$150 million notional amount interest rate swap was designated as a hedge of changes in the fair value of the subordinated debt due to changes in interest rates. The Company receives a fixed rate of 5.257% and pays a variable rate based on 1-month LIBOR. Semi-annual swap settlements coincide with interest payments on the subordinated debt. The interest rate swap terminates on June 1, 2015, the maturity date of the subordinated debt.

In 1997, Bank of Oklahoma issued \$150 million of 10-year, 7.125% fixed rate subordinated debt. During 2004, a \$150 million notional amount interest rate swap was designated as a hedge of changes in fair value of the subordinated debt due to changes in interest rates. The

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Company receives a fixed rate of 3.165% and pays a variable rate based on 1-month LIBOR. Semi-annual swap settlements coincide with interest payments on the subordinated debt. The interest rate swap terminates on August 15, 2007, the maturity date of the subordinated debt.

### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

During 2002, BOK Financial agreed to a limited price guarantee on a portion of the common shares issued to purchase Bank of Tanglewood. Any holder of BOK Financial common shares issued in this acquisition may annually make a claim for the excess of the guaranteed price and the actual sales price of any shares sold during a 60-day period after each of the first five anniversary dates after October 25, 2002. The final anniversary date of this guarantee is October 25, 2007. The maximum annual number of shares subject to this guarantee is 210,069. The price guarantee is non-transferable and non-cumulative. BOK Financial may elect, in its sole discretion, to issue additional shares of common stock or to pay cash to satisfy any obligation under the price guarantee. The Company will have no obligation to issue additional common shares or pay cash to satisfy any benchmark price protection obligation if the market value per share of BOK Financial common stock remains above the highest benchmark price of \$42.53. The closing price of the Company's common stock on December 31, 2006 was \$54.98.

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### Aggregate Contractual Obligations

BOK Financial has numerous contractual obligations in the normal course of business. These obligations included time deposits and other borrowed funds, premises used under various operating leases, commitments to extend credit to borrowers and to purchase securities, derivative contracts and contracts for services such as data processing that are integral to our operations. The following table summarizes payments due per these contractual obligations at December 31, 2006.

Table 27 Contractual Obligations as of December 31, 2006  
(In Thousands)

	Less Than 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	4 to 5 Years	More Than 5 Years
Time deposits	\$2,026,886	\$1,028,966	\$378,965	\$ 54,394
Other borrowings	600,013	234,706	1,362	11,290
Subordinated debentures	164,180	15,000	15,000	175,625
Operating lease obligations	16,227	30,494	25,068	30,638
Derivative contracts	182,747	85,718	11,660	942
Data processing contracts	13,217	20,351	15,878	12,451
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,003,270</b>	<b>\$1,415,235</b>	<b>\$447,933</b>	<b>\$285,340</b>

Loan commitments	\$5,318,257
Standby letters of credit	527,627
Unfunded third-party private equity commitments	22,392
Deferred compensation and stock-based compensation obligations	23,963

Payments on time deposits and other borrowed funds include interest which has been calculated from rates at December 31, 2006. Many of these obligations have variable interest rates and actual payments will differ from the amounts shown on this table. Obligations under derivative contracts used for interest rate risk management purposes are included with projected payments from time deposits and other borrowed funds as appropriate.

Payments on time deposits are based on contractual maturity dates. These funds may be withdrawn prior to maturity. We may charge the customer a penalty for early withdrawal.

Operating lease commitments generally represent real property we rent for branch offices, corporate offices and operations facilities. Payments presented represent the minimum lease payments and exclude related costs such as utilities and property taxes.

Data processing and communications contracts represent the minimum obligations under the contracts. Additional payments that are based on the volume of transactions processed are excluded.

Loan commitments represent legally binding obligations to provide financing to our customers. Since some of these commitments are expected to expire before being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

Obligations under derivative contracts used in customer hedging programs. As

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previously discussed, we have entered into derivative contracts which are expected to substantially offset the cash payments due on these obligations.

The Company has \$17.7 million of commitments to make investments through its BOK Financial Private Equity Funds. These commitments, which are included in unfunded third-party private equity commitments, generally reflect customer investment obligations.

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The Company has compensation and employment agreements with its President and Chief Executive Officer. Collectively, these agreements provide, among other things, that all unvested stock-based compensation shall fully vest upon his termination, subject to certain conditions. These agreements also provide for settlement in cash or other assets. We currently have recognized a \$16.2 million liability for these plans. This liability would increase to \$18.6 million if all awards were fully vested. We also have obligations with respect to its employee and executive benefit plans. See Notes 12 and 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

### Recently Issued Accounting Standards

#### Financial Accounting Standards Board

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 156, "Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets" ("FAS 156")

FAS 156 permitted companies that service financial assets to elect to carry servicing rights either at fair value or at the lower of amortized cost or fair value. FAS 156 also required initial recognition of originated servicing rights at fair value. Previously, generally accepted accounting principles required servicing rights to be carried at the lower of amortized cost or fair value. Originated mortgage servicing rights were initially recognized based on relative fair values of the servicing rights and loans sold.

Entities that service financial assets were also permitted to reclassify securities designated as an economic hedge of the servicing rights from the available for sale classification to trading without tainting management's classification of the remaining available for sale securities portfolio.

FAS 156 is effective for fiscal years that begin after September 15, 2006. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of an entity's fiscal year provided that the entity has not yet issued annual or interim financial statements for that fiscal year. BOK Financial adopted FAS 156 effective January 1, 2006. All mortgage loan servicing rights were designated to be carried at fair value. Certain available for sale securities that had been specifically identified as an economic hedge of the mortgage servicing rights were reclassified as trading securities. Adoption of FAS 156 did not significantly affect the Company's 2006 financial statements.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("FAS 157")

FAS 157 establishes a single authoritative definition of fair value, sets out a framework for measuring fair value and requires additional disclosures about fair value measurements. This statement applies only to fair value measurements that are already required or permitted by other generally accepted accounting principles. FAS 157 also nullifies EITF guidance that prohibited recognition of gains or losses at inception of derivative transactions whose fair value is estimated by modeling.

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Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Market participants are assumed to be independent, knowledgeable buyers and sellers transacting business in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

FAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application is permitted if no annual or interim financial statements have been issued for the earlier period. Management adopted FAS 157 effective January 1, 2007.

The Company's policies for determining fair value of derivative contracts and for recognizing income from its customer hedging programs are based on the EITF guidance nullified by FAS 157. FAS 157 is not expected to significantly affect future financial statements.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined-Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans" ("FAS 158")

FAS 158 requires an employer to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined-benefit postretirement plan as an asset or liability and to recognize changes in the plan's the funded status through comprehensive income in the year in which the change occurs. This statement also requires that the funded status be measured as of the date of the employer's year-end financial statements.

A plan's funded status is defined as the difference between the fair value of plan assets and, for a defined-benefit pension plan, the projected benefit obligation. Actuarial gains and losses and prior service costs or credits that are not recognized through expense as components of net periodic benefit cost are recognized as components of comprehensive income, net of tax. FAS 158 does not change the recognition of net periodic benefit cost determined under FASB Statements No. 87, 88 and 106.

For employers with publicly traded equity securities, such as the Company, FAS 158 was effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006. As of December 31, 2006, the Company charged \$11.4 million against comprehensive income for the implementation of FAS 158.

FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" ("FIN 48")

FIN 48 was issued during 2006 to clarify accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." This interpretation establishes a minimum threshold that must be met for financial statement recognition and prescribes a measurement attribute for uncertain tax positions. The benefit of uncertain tax positions may only be recognized when based upon all relevant evidence it is more-likely-than-not that the position would prevail upon examination, including resolution of related appeals

or litigation based upon the technical merits of the position. A tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold is measured to determine the largest amount that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

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A tabular reconciliation of the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits at the beginning and end of a period, including changes due to changes in tax positions taken in prior and current periods, decreases due to settlements with taxing authorities and decreases due to lapses in the applicable statutes of limitations will be required. FIN 48 also requires disclosure of the nature of uncertainties which are expected to significantly increase or decrease within 12 months of the reporting date, including the nature of events that would cause the change.

FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company will apply the provisions of FIN 48 to all tax positions. Upon initial adoption, the effect of FIN 48 is not expected to exceed \$1.0 million, which will be recognized as a reduction of retained earnings. This estimate is subject to revision as management completes its analysis of uncertain tax positions.

### 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 reserve 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.

### Legal Notice

As used in this report, the term "BOK Financial" and such terms as "the Company," "the Corporation," "our," "we" and "us" may refer to one or more of the consolidated subsidiaries or all of them taken as a whole. All these terms are used for convenience only and are not intended as a precise description of any of the separate companies, each of which manages its own affairs.

### ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

#### 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



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can be classified either as held for trading or held for purposes other than trading.

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 derivative contracts, which are affected by changes in commodity prices, are matched against offsetting contracts as previously discussed.

Responsibility for managing market risk rests with the Asset / Liability Committee that operates under policy guidelines established by the Board of Directors. The acceptable negative variation in net interest revenue, net income or economic value of equity due to a specified basis point increase or decrease in interest rates is generally limited by these guidelines to +/- 10%. These guidelines also set maximum levels for short-term borrowings, short-term assets, public funds, and brokered deposits, and establish minimum levels for un-pledged assets, among other things. Compliance with these guidelines is reviewed monthly.

### Interest Rate Risk - Other than Trading

BOK Financial has a large portion of its earning assets in variable rate loans and a large portion of its liabilities in demand deposit accounts and interest bearing transaction accounts. Changes in interest rates affect earning assets more rapidly than interest bearing liabilities in the

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short term. Management has adopted several strategies to position the balance sheet to be neutral to interest rate changes. As previously noted in the Net Interest Revenue section of this report, management acquires securities that are funded by borrowings in the capital markets. The average duration of these securities is expected to be approximately 2.6 years based on a range of interest rate and prepayment assumptions.

BOK Financial also uses interest rate swaps in managing its interest rate sensitivity. These products are generally used to more closely match interest on certain variable-rate loans with funding sources and long-term certificates of deposit with earning assets. Net interest revenue decreased \$9.4 million in 2006 and \$1.4 million in 2005 from periodic settlements of these contracts. These contracts are carried on the balance sheet at fair value and changes in fair value are reported in income as derivatives gains or losses. A net loss of \$637 thousand was recognized in 2006 compared with a net gain of \$1.1 million in 2005 from adjustments of these swaps and hedged liabilities to fair value. Credit risk from these swaps is monitored as part of our overall process of managing credit exposure to other financial institutions. Additional information regarding interest rate swap contracts is presented in Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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 twelve and 24 months based on eight 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

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parallel 200 basis point decrease in interest rates. The Company also performs a sensitivity analysis based on a "most likely" interest rate scenario, which includes non-parallel shifts in interest rates. An independent source is used to determine the most likely interest rate scenario.

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, mortgage rates directly affect the prepayment speeds for 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 28 due to the extreme volatility over such a large rate range. The effects of interest rate changes on the value of mortgage servicing rights and securities identified as economic hedges are presented in the Lines of Business - Mortgage Banking section of this report.

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 repricing 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 28 Interest Rate Sensitivity  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	200 bp Increase		200 bp Decrease	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Anticipated impact over the next twelve months on net interest revenue	\$ (7,587)	\$ 7,334	\$ 8,357	(7,334)
	(1.4)%	1.5%	1.5%	(1.4)%

### 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 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. BOK Financial will also take trading positions in U.S. Treasury securities, mortgage-backed securities, municipal bonds and financial futures 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

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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 \$1.8 million. At December 31, 2006, the VAR was \$406 thousand. The greatest value at risk during 2006 was \$1.3 million.

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### ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

#### Report of Management on Financial Statements

Management of BOK Financial is responsible for the preparation, integrity and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements included in this annual report. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and necessarily include some amounts that are based on our best estimates and judgments.

Management, under the supervision of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, conducted an assessment of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. In establishing internal control over financial reporting, management assesses risk and designs controls to prevent or detect financial reporting misstatements that may be consequential to a reader. Management also assesses the impact of any internal control deficiencies and oversees efforts to improve internal control over financial reporting. Because of inherent limitations, it is possible that internal controls may not prevent or detect misstatements, and it is possible that internal controls may vary over time based on changing conditions. There have been no material changes in internal controls subsequent to December 31, 2006.

The Risk Oversight and Audit Committee, consisting entirely of independent directors, meets regularly with management, internal auditors and the independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, regarding management's assessment of internal control over financial reporting.

#### Report of Management on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting and for assessing the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). Management has assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria established in "Internal Control - Integrated Framework," issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations ("COSO") of the Treadway Commission. Based on that assessment and criteria, management has determined that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006.

Ernst & Young LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm that

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audited the consolidated financial statements of the Company included in this annual report, has issued an audit report on management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006. Their report, which expresses unqualified opinions on management's assessment and on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, is included in this annual report.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Report on Consolidated Financial Statements

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of BOK Financial Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of BOK Financial Corporation as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of BOK Financial Corporation at December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, BOK Financial Corporation changed its method of accounting for mortgage servicing rights as of January 1, 2006, in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 156, Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets. Also as discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, BOK Financial Corporation changed its method of accounting for defined benefit pension plans as of December 31, 2006, in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 158, Employer's Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of BOK Financial Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control--Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 27, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Ernst & Young LLP

Tulsa, Oklahoma

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February 27, 2007

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Report on Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of BOK Financial Corporation

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, that BOK Financial Corporation maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control--Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). BOK Financial Corporation's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

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

In our opinion, management's assessment that BOK Financial Corporation maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the COSO criteria. Also, in our opinion, BOK Financial Corporation maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on the COSO criteria.

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We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the 2006 consolidated financial statements of BOK Financial Corporation and our report dated February 27, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Ernst & Young LLP

Tulsa, Oklahoma

February 27, 2007

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### Consolidated Statements of Earnings (In Thousands Except Share And Per Share Data)

	2006	
Interest Revenue		
Loans	\$ 751,391	\$
Taxable securities	222,531	
Tax-exempt securities	9,819	
<hr/>		
Total securities	232,350	
<hr/>		
Trading securities	847	
Funds sold and resell agreements	1,841	
<hr/>		
Total interest revenue	986,429	
<hr/>		
Interest Expense		
Deposits	336,908	
Borrowed funds	142,553	
Subordinated debentures	20,280	
<hr/>		
Total interest expense	499,741	
<hr/>		
Net Interest Revenue	486,688	
Provision for Credit Losses	18,402	
<hr/>		
Net Interest Revenue After Provision for Credit Losses	468,286	
<hr/>		
Other Operating Revenue		
Brokerage and trading revenue	47,560	
Transaction card revenue	78,622	
Trust fees and commissions	71,037	
Deposit service charges and fees	102,436	
Mortgage banking revenue	26,996	
Other revenue	45,045	
<hr/>		
Total fees and commissions	371,696	
<hr/>		
Gain on sales of assets	1,499	
Gain (loss) on securities, net	(950)	
Gain (loss) on derivatives, net	(622)	
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Total other operating revenue		371,623	
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Other Operating Expense			
Personnel		296,260	
Business promotion		19,351	
Contribution of stock to BOK Charitable Foundation		--	
Professional fees and services		17,744	
Net occupancy and equipment		52,188	
Data processing and communications		66,926	
Printing, postage and supplies		15,862	
Net (gains) losses and operating expenses of repossessed assets		474	
Amortization of intangible assets		5,327	
Mortgage banking costs		11,829	
Change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights		(3,009)	
Recovery of impairment of mortgage servicing rights		--	
Other expense		29,355	
-----			
Total other operating expense		512,307	
-----			
Income Before Taxes		327,602	
Federal and state income tax		114,625	
-----			
Net Income		\$ 212,977	\$
=====			
Earnings Per Share:			
Basic		\$ 3.19	\$
Diluted		\$ 3.16	\$
=====			
Average Shares Used in Computation:			
Basic		66,759,384	
Diluted		67,310,005	
=====			

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Balance Sheets  
(In Thousands Except Share Data)

Assets

Cash and due from banks			\$
Funds sold and resell agreements			
Trading securities			
Securities:			
Available for sale			
Available for sale securities pledged to creditors			
Investment (fair value: 2006 - \$246,608; 2005 - \$243,406)			
Mortgage trading securities			
-----			
Total securities			
-----			

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Loans

Less reserve for loan losses

-----  
Loans, net of reserve  
-----

Premises and equipment, net

Accrued revenue receivable

Intangible assets, net

Mortgage servicing rights, net

Real estate and other repossessed assets

Bankers' acceptances

Derivative contracts

Cash surrender value of bank-owned life insurance

Other assets

-----  
Total assets  
=====

\$

Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity

Noninterest-bearing demand deposits

Interest-bearing deposits:

Transaction

Savings

Time

-----  
Total deposits  
-----

\$

Funds purchased and repurchase agreements

Other borrowings

Subordinated debentures

Accrued interest, taxes and expense

Bankers' acceptances

Due on unsettled security transactions

Derivative contracts

Other liabilities

-----  
Total liabilities  
-----

Shareholders' equity:

Common stock (\$.00006 par value; 2,500,000,000 shares authorized;

shares issued and outstanding: 2006 - 68,704,575; 2005 - 67,904,533)

Capital surplus

Retained earnings

Treasury stock (shares at cost: 2006 - 1,636,825; 2005 - 1,202,125)

Accumulated other comprehensive loss

-----  
Total shareholders' equity  
-----

-----  
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity  
=====

\$

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.



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2006

Cash Flows From Operating Activities:	
Net income	\$ 212,977
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operations:	
Provision for credit losses	18,402
Change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights	(3,009)
Recovery of mortgage servicing rights impairment	--
Unrealized (gains) losses from derivatives	(1,531)
Depreciation and amortization	39,303
Change in bank-owned life insurance	(964)
Tax benefit on exercise of stock options	(4,014)
Stock-based compensation	10,682
Net (accretion) amortization of securities discounts and premiums	1,326
Net gain on sale of assets	(10,629)
Contribution of stock to BOK Charitable Foundation	--
Mortgage loans originated for resale	(735,432)
Proceeds from sale of mortgage loans held for resale	741,901
Change in trading securities, including mortgage trading securities	(131,209)
Change in accrued revenue receivable	(18,362)
Change in other assets	(56,423)
Change in accrued interest, taxes and expense	12,533
Change in other liabilities	70,119
<hr/>	
Net cash provided by operating activities	145,670
<hr/>	
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:	
Proceeds from sales of available for sale securities	646,944
Proceeds from maturities of investment securities	59,099
Proceeds from maturities of available for sale securities	686,163
Purchases of investment securities	(62,850)
Purchases of available for sale securities	(1,208,842)
Loans originated or acquired net of principal collected	(1,727,123)
Net payments or proceeds on derivative asset contracts	(20,146)
Investment in bank-owned life insurance	(201,987)
Net change in other investment assets	165
Proceeds from disposition of assets	81,731
Purchases of other assets	(54,520)
Cash and equivalents of subsidiaries and branches acquired and sold, net	135
<hr/>	
Net cash used by investing activities	(1,801,231)
<hr/>	
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:	
Net change in demand deposits, transaction deposits and savings accounts	638,901
Net change in time deposits	364,344
Net change in other borrowings	550,038
Change in amount receivable (due) on unsettled security transactions	98,991
Pay down of other borrowings	--
Issuance of common and treasury stock, net	12,647
Issuance of subordinated debenture	--
Net change in derivative margin accounts	103,188
Net payments or proceeds on derivative liability contracts	30,333
Tax benefit on exercise of stock options	4,014
Repurchase of common stock	(12,103)
Dividends paid	(36,788)
<hr/>	
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,753,565
<hr/>	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	98,004

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Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	699,322
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 797,326
Cash paid for interest	\$ 493,873
Cash paid for taxes	117,604
Net loans transferred to repossessed real estate	7,057
Payment of dividends in common stock	--

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity  
(In Thousands)

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
December 31, 2003	250,000	\$ 12	58,056	\$ 4
Comprehensive income:				
Net income	--	--	--	--
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	--	--	--	--
Comprehensive income				
Exercise of stock options	--	--	616	--
Conversion of preferred stock to common	(25)	--	--	--
Tax benefit on exercise of stock options	--	--	--	--
Stock-based compensation	--	--	--	--
Cash dividends on preferred stock	--	--	--	--
Dividends paid in shares of common stock	--	--	1,749	--
December 31, 2004	249,975	12	60,421	4
Comprehensive income:				
Net income	--	--	--	--
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	--	--	--	--
Comprehensive income				
Treasury stock purchase	--	--	--	--
Exercise of stock options	--	--	563	--
Conversion of preferred stock to common	(249,975)	(12)	6,921	--
Tax benefit on exercise of stock options	--	--	--	--
Stock-based compensation	--	--	--	--
Cash dividends on:				
Preferred stock	--	--	--	--
Common stock	--	--	--	--
December 31, 2005	--	--	67,905	4
Effect of implementing FAS 156, net of tax	--	--	--	--
Comprehensive income:				
Net income	--	--	--	--
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	--	--	--	--

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Comprehensive income				
Treasury stock purchase	--	--	--	--
Exercise of stock options	--	--	800	--
Tax benefit on exercise of stock options	--	--	--	--
Stock-based compensation	--	--	--	--
Cash dividends on common stock	--	--	--	--
-----				
December 31, 2006	--	\$ --	68,705	\$ 4
=====				

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	----- Share
-----				
December 31, 2003	\$ 8,459	\$ 546,594	\$ 698,052	
Comprehensive income:				
Net income	--	--	179,023	
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(20,084)	--	--	
Comprehensive income				
Exercise of stock options	--	12,507	--	
Conversion of preferred stock to common	--	--	--	
Tax benefit on exercise of stock options	--	4,609	--	
Stock-based compensation	--	1,099	--	
Cash dividends on preferred stock	--	--	(1,875)	
Dividends paid in shares of common stock	--	66,938	(65,939)	
-----				
December 31, 2004	(11,625)	631,747	809,261	
Comprehensive income:				
Net income	--	--	201,505	
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(56,186)	--	--	
Comprehensive income				
Treasury stock purchase	--	--	--	
Exercise of stock options	--	13,728	--	
Conversion of preferred stock to common	--	12	--	
Tax benefit on exercise of stock options	--	3,583	--	
Stock-based compensation	--	7,509	--	
Cash dividends on:				
Preferred stock	--	--	(375)	
Common stock	--	--	(19,969)	
-----				
December 31, 2005	(67,811)	656,579	990,422	1,
Effect of implementing FAS 156, net of tax	--	--	383	
Comprehensive income:				
Net income	--	--	212,977	
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(5,633)	--	--	

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### Comprehensive income

Treasury stock purchase	--	--	--	
Exercise of stock options	--	21,897	--	
Tax benefit on exercise of stock options	--	4,014	--	
Stock-based compensation	--	6,371	--	
Cash dividends on common stock	--	--	(36,788)	
December 31, 2006	\$ (73,444)	\$ 688,861	\$ 1,166,994	1,

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### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

#### (1) Significant Accounting Policies

##### Basis of Presentation

The Consolidated Financial Statements of BOK Financial Corporation ("BOK Financial" or "the Company") have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, including general practices of the banking industry. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of BOK Financial and its subsidiaries, principally Bank of Oklahoma, N.A. and its subsidiaries ("BOK"), Bank of Texas, N.A., Bank of Arkansas, N.A., Bank of Albuquerque, N.A., Colorado State Bank and Trust, N.A., Bank of Arizona, N.A., Bank of Kansas City, N.A., and BOSCO, Inc.

New accounting policies first adopted in 2006 included Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 156, "Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets" ("FAS 156") and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined-Benefit Pension and Other Post-retirement Plans" ("FAS 158").

The consolidated financial statements would also include the assets, liabilities, non-controlling interests and results of operations of variable interest entities ("VIEs") when BOK Financial is determined to be the primary beneficiary. Variable interest entities are generally defined in FASB Interpretation No. 46R, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities," as entities that either do not have sufficient equity to finance their activities without support from other parties or whose equity investors lack a controlling financial interest. BOK Financial is not the primary beneficiary in any VIE that would be significant to its operations.

##### Nature of Operations

BOK Financial, through its subsidiaries, provides a wide range of financial services to commercial and industrial customers, other financial institutions and consumers throughout Oklahoma; Northwest Arkansas; Dallas and Houston, Texas; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Denver, Colorado; Phoenix, Arizona; and Kansas City, Kansas. These services include depository and cash management; lending and lease financing; mortgage banking; securities brokerage, trading and underwriting; and personal and corporate trust.

##### Use of Estimates

Preparation of BOK Financial's consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates of future economic activities, including loan collectibility, prepayments and cash flows from customer accounts. These

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estimates are based upon current conditions and information available to management. Actual results may differ significantly from these estimates.

### Acquisitions

Assets and liabilities acquired, including identifiable intangible assets, are recorded at fair values on the acquisition dates. The Consolidated Statements of Earnings include the results of operations from the dates of acquisition.

### Intangible Assets

Intangible assets, which generally result from business combinations, are accounted for under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," and No. 147, "Acquisitions of Certain Financial Institutions."

Intangible assets with indefinite lives, such as goodwill, are evaluated for each of BOK Financial's business units for impairment annually or more frequently if conditions indicate impairment. The evaluation of possible impairment of intangible assets involves significant judgment based upon short-term and long-term projections of future performance.

The fair value of BOK Financial's business units is estimated by the discounted future earnings method. Income growth is projected over a five-year period for each unit and a terminal value is computed. This projected income stream is converted to current fair value by using a discount rate that reflects a rate of return required by a willing buyer.

Core deposit intangible assets are amortized using accelerated methods over the estimated lives of the acquired deposits. These assets generally have a weighted average life of 5 years. Other intangible assets are amortized using accelerated or straight-line methods, as appropriate, over the estimated benefit periods. These periods range from 5 years to 20 years. The net book values of core deposit intangible assets are evaluated for impairment when economic conditions indicate impairment may exist.

### Cash Equivalents

Due from banks, funds sold (generally federal funds sold for one-day periods) and resell agreements (which generally mature within one to 30 days) are considered cash equivalents.

### Securities

Securities are identified as trading, investment (held to maturity) or available for sale at the time of purchase based upon the intent of management, liquidity and capital requirements, regulatory limitations and other relevant factors. Trading securities, which are acquired for profit through resale, are carried at market value with unrealized gains and losses included in current period earnings. Investment securities are carried at amortized cost. Amortization is computed by methods that approximate level yield and is adjusted for changes in prepayment estimates. Investment securities may be sold or transferred to trading or available for sale classification in certain limited circumstances specified in generally accepted accounting principles. Securities identified as available for sale are carried at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses are recorded, net of deferred income taxes, as accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in shareholders' equity. Unrealized losses on securities are evaluated to determine if the losses are temporary based on various factors, including the cause of the loss, prospects for recovery and management's intent and ability to hold the security until the fair value exceeds amortized cost. An impairment charge is

recorded against earnings if the loss is determined to be other than temporary. Realized gains and losses on sales of securities are based upon the amortized cost of the specific security sold. Available for sale securities are separately identified as pledged to creditors if the creditor has the right to sell or repledge the collateral.

Certain mortgage-backed securities, identified as mortgage trading securities, have been designated as economic hedges of mortgage servicing rights. These securities are carried 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.

The purchase or sale of securities is recognized on a trade date basis. A net receivable or payable is recognized for subsequent transaction settlement. BOK Financial will periodically commit to purchase to-be-announced mortgage-backed securities. These commitments are carried at fair value if they are considered derivative contracts. These commitments are not reflected in BOK Financial's balance sheet until settlement date if they meet specific criteria exempting them from the definition of derivative contracts.

#### Derivative Instruments

Derivative instruments may be used by the Company as part of its interest rate risk management programs or may be offered to customers. All derivative instruments are carried at fair value. The determination of fair value of derivative instruments considers changes in interest rates, commodity prices, foreign exchange rates and counterparty credit ratings, when appropriate. Changes in fair value are generally reported in income as they occur.

Derivative instruments used to manage interest rate risk consist primarily of interest rate swaps. These contracts modify the interest income or expense of certain assets or liabilities. Amounts receivable from or payable to counterparties are reported in interest income or expense using the accrual method. Changes in fair value of interest rate swaps are reported in other operating revenue - gains or losses on derivatives.

In certain circumstances, interest rate swaps may be designated as fair value hedges and may qualify for hedge accounting. In these circumstances, changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk are also reported in other operating revenue - gains or losses on derivatives, and may partially or completely offset the change in fair value of the interest rate swap. Fair value hedges are considered to be effective if the cumulative fair value adjustment of the interest rate swap is within a range of 80% to 120% of the change in fair value of the hedged asset or liability.

Interest rate swaps may be designated as cash flow hedges of variable rate assets or liabilities, or of anticipated transactions. Changes in the fair value of interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income to the extent they are effective. The amount recorded in other comprehensive income is reclassified to earnings in the same periods as the hedged cash flows impact earnings. The ineffective portion of changes in fair value is reported in current earnings.

If a derivative instrument that had been designated as a fair value hedge is terminated or if the hedge designation is removed or deemed to no longer be

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effective, the difference between the hedged item's carrying value and its face amount is recognized into income over the remaining original hedge period. Similarly, if a derivative instrument that had been designated as a cash flow hedge is terminated or if the hedge designation is removed or deemed to no longer be effective, the amount remaining in accumulated other comprehensive income is reclassified to earnings in the same period as the hedged item.

BOK Financial also enters into mortgage loan commitments that are considered derivative instruments. Forward sales contracts are used to hedge these mortgage loan commitments as well as mortgage loans held for sale. Mortgage loan commitments are carried at fair value based upon quoted prices, excluding the value of loan servicing rights or other ancillary values. Changes in fair value of the mortgage loan commitments and forward sales contracts are reported in other operating revenue - mortgage banking revenue.

Derivative contracts are also offered to customers. BOK Financial serves as an intermediary between its customers and the markets. Each contract between BOK Financial and its customers is offset by a contract between BOK Financial and various counterparties. These contracts are carried at fair value. Compensation for credit risk and reimbursement of administrative costs are recognized over the life of the contracts and included in other operating revenue - brokerage and trading revenue.

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.

### Loans

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.

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, generally when the collection of principal or interest is 90 days or more past due. 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 collectibility of principal.

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

Mortgage loans held for sale are carried at the lower of aggregate cost or market value. Mortgage loans held for sale that are designated as hedged assets are carried at fair value based on sales commitments or market quotes. Changes in fair value after the date of designation of an effective hedge are recorded in other operating revenue - mortgage banking revenue.

### Reserve for Loan Losses and Off-Balance Sheet Credit Losses

Reserves for loan losses and off-balance sheet credit losses are assessed by management, based upon an ongoing quarterly evaluation of the probable

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estimated losses inherent in the portfolio, and includes probable losses on both outstanding loans and unused commitments to

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provide financing. A consistent methodology has been developed that includes reserves assigned to specific criticized loans, general reserves that are based upon statistical migration analyses for each category of loans, and a nonspecific allowance that is based upon an analysis of current economic conditions, loan concentrations, portfolio growth and other relevant factors. The reserve for loan losses related to loans that are identified for evaluation in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 114, "Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan" ("FAS 114"), is based on discounted cash flows using the loan's initial effective interest rate or the fair value of the collateral for certain collateral dependent loans. Loans are considered to be impaired when it becomes probable that BOK Financial will be unable 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. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires material estimates including the amounts and timing of future cash flows expected to be received on impaired loans that may be susceptible to significant change.

In accordance with the provisions of FAS 114, management has excluded small balance, homogeneous loans from the impairment evaluation specified in FAS 114. Such loans include 1-4 family mortgage loans, consumer loans and commercial loans with committed amounts less than \$1 million. The adequacy of the reserve for loan losses applicable to these loans is evaluated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and standards established by the banking regulatory authorities and adopted as policy by BOK Financial.

A provision for credit losses is charged against earnings in amounts necessary to maintain adequate reserves 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 loans that are past due by 180 days or more are charged off within 30 days. Recoveries of loans previously charged off are added to the reserve.

### Transfers of Financial Assets

BOK Financial transfers financial assets as part of its mortgage banking activities and periodically may transfer other financial assets. Transfers are recorded as sales for financial reporting purposes when the criteria for surrender of control specified in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishment of Liabilities" are met. BOK Financial may retain the right to service the assets and may incur a recourse obligation. 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, including recourse obligations, are initially recognized at fair value, all assets transferred are derecognized and any gain or loss on the sale is recognized in earnings. Subsequently, servicing rights, residual interest and recourse obligations are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings as they occur.

### Real Estate and Other Repossessed Assets



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Real estate and other repossessed assets are assets acquired in partial or total forgiveness of loans. These assets are carried at the lower of cost, which is determined by fair value at date of foreclosure, or current fair value. Income generated by these assets is recognized as received, and operating expenses are recognized as incurred.

### Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment are carried at cost including capitalized interest, when appropriate, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets or, for leasehold improvements, over the shorter of the estimated useful lives or remaining lease terms. Useful lives range from 5 years to 40 years for buildings and improvements, 3 years to 7 years for software and 3 years to 10 years for furniture and equipment. Repair and maintenance costs are charged to expense as incurred.

Rent expense for leased premises is recognized as incurred over the lease term. The effects of rent holidays, significant rent escalations and other adjustments to rent payments are recognized over the lease term.

### Mortgage Servicing Rights

Effective January 1, 2006, all mortgage servicing rights were designated to be carried at fair value as permitted by FAS 156. Mortgage servicing rights may be purchased or 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. Changes in the fair value are recognized in earnings as they occur.

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

### Federal and State Income Taxes

BOK Financial and its subsidiaries file consolidated tax returns. The subsidiaries provide for income taxes on a separate return basis and remit to BOK Financial amounts determined to be currently payable.

Current income tax expense is based on an effective tax rate that considers statutory federal and state income tax rates and permanent differences between income and expense recognition for financial reporting and income tax purposes. The amount of current income tax expense recognized in any period may differ from amounts reported to taxing authorities.

BOK Financial has a reserve for uncertain tax positions, which is included in accrued current income taxes payable, for the uncertain portion of recorded tax benefits and related interest. These uncertainties result from the application of complex tax laws, rules, regulations and interpretations, primarily in state taxing jurisdictions. The adequacy of this reserve is assessed quarterly and may be adjusted through current income tax expense in future periods based on changing facts and circumstances, completion of examinations by taxing authorities or expiration of a statute of limitations. Estimated penalties and interest on uncertain tax positions are recognized in

income tax expense.

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Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based upon the difference between the values of the assets and liabilities as reflected in the financial statements and their related tax basis using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to be recovered or settled. As changes in tax law or rates are enacted, deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted through the provision for income taxes. A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that some portion or the entire deferred tax asset will not be realized.

#### Employee Benefit Plans

BOK Financial sponsors a defined benefit cash balance pension plan ("Pension Plan"), qualified profit sharing plans ("Thrift Plans") and employee healthcare plans. Pension Plan costs, which are based upon actuarial computations of current costs, are expensed annually. Unrecognized prior service cost and net gains or losses are amortized on a straight-line basis over the lesser of the average remaining service periods of the participants or 10 years. Employer contributions to the Pension Plan are in accordance with Federal income tax regulations. Pension Plan benefits were curtailed as of April 1, 2006. No participants may be added to the Pension Plan and no additional service benefits will be accrued.

BOK Financial recognizes the funded status of its employee benefit plans. For a pension plan, the funded status is the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the projected benefit obligation measured as of the fiscal year-end date. Adjustments required to recognize the Pension Plan's net funded status are made through accumulated other comprehensive income, net of deferred income taxes.

Employer contributions to the Thrift Plans, which match employee contributions subject to percentage and years of service limits, are expensed when incurred. BOK Financial recognizes the expense of health care benefits on the accrual method.

#### Stock Compensation Plans

BOK Financial adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R, "Share-Based Payments" ("FAS 123R") as of January 1, 2006. In 2003, the Company had adopted the expense recognition provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" by restating prior years' financial statements. Adoption of FAS 123R did not significantly affect the Company's financial statements. Excess tax benefits from share-based payments recognized in capital surplus were determined by the excess of tax benefits recognized over the tax effect of compensation cost recognized.

Grant date fair value of stock options is based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Stock options generally have graded vesting over 7 years. Each tranche is considered a separate award for valuation and compensation cost recognition. Grant date fair value of non-vested shares is based on the current market value of BOK Financial common stock. Non-vested shares cliff vest in 5 years.

Compensation cost is recognized as expense over the service period, which is generally the vesting period of the options to be exercised. Expense is reduced for estimated forfeitures over the vesting period and adjusted for

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actual forfeitures as they occur. Stock-based compensation awarded to certain officers has performance conditions that affect the number of awards granted. Compensation cost is adjusted based on the probable outcome of the performance conditions.

Certain executive officers may defer the recognition of income from stock-based compensation for income tax purposes and to diversify the deferred income into alternative investments. Stock-based compensation granted to these officers is considered liability awards. Changes in the fair value of liability awards are recognized as compensation expense in the period of the change.

### Other Operating Revenue

Fees and commissions revenue is recognized at the time the related services are provided or products are sold and may be accrued when necessary. Accrued fees and commissions are reversed against revenue if amounts are subsequently deemed to be uncollectible.

### Effect of Recently Issued Statements of Financial Accounting Standards

#### Financial Accounting Standards Board

#### Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 156, "Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets" ("FAS 156")

FAS 156 permitted companies that service financial assets to elect to carry servicing rights either at fair value or at the lower of amortized cost or fair value. FAS 156 also required initial recognition of originated servicing rights at fair value. Previously, generally accepted accounting principles required servicing rights to be carried at the lower of amortized cost or fair value. Originated mortgage servicing rights were initially recognized based on relative fair values of the servicing rights and loans sold.

Entities that service financial assets were also permitted to reclassify securities designated as an economic hedge of the servicing rights from the available for sale classification to trading without tainting management's classification of the remaining available for sale securities portfolio.

FAS 156 is effective for fiscal years that begin after September 15, 2006. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of an entity's fiscal year provided that the entity has not yet issued annual or interim financial statements for that fiscal year. BOK Financial adopted FAS 156 effective January 1, 2006. All mortgage loan servicing rights were designated to be carried at fair value. Certain available for sale securities that had been specifically identified as an economic hedge of the mortgage servicing rights were reclassified as trading securities. Adoption of FAS 156 did not significantly affect the Company's 2006 financial statements.

#### Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("FAS 157")

FAS 157 establishes a single authoritative definition of fair value, sets out a framework for measuring fair value and requires additional disclosures about fair value measurements. This statement applies only to fair value measurements that are already required or permitted by other generally accepted accounting principles. FAS 157 also nullifies EITF guidance that prohibited recognition of gains or losses at inception of derivative transactions whose fair value is estimated by modeling.

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Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Market participants are assumed to be independent, knowledgeable buyers and sellers transacting business in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

FAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application is permitted if no annual or interim financial statements have been issued for the earlier period. Management adopted FAS 157 effective January 1, 2007.

The Company's policies for determining fair value of derivative contracts and for recognizing income from its customer hedging programs are based on the EITF guidance nullified by FAS 157. FAS 157 is not expected to significantly affect future financial statements.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined-Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans" ("FAS 158")

FAS 158 requires an employer to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined-benefit postretirement plan as an asset or liability and to recognize changes in the plan's funded status through comprehensive income in the year in which the change occurs. This statement also requires that the funded status be measured as of the date of the employer's year-end financial statements.

A plan's funded status is defined as the difference between the fair value of plan assets and, for a defined-benefit pension plan, the projected benefit obligation. Actuarial gains and losses and prior service costs or credits that are not recognized through expense as components of net periodic benefit cost are recognized as components of comprehensive income, net of tax. FAS 158 does not change the recognition of net periodic benefit cost determined under FASB Statements No. 87, 88 and 106.

For employers with publicly traded equity securities, such as the Company, FAS 158 was effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006. As of December 31, 2006, the Company charged \$11.4 million against comprehensive income for the implementation of FAS 158.

FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" ("FIN 48")

FIN 48 was issued during 2006 to clarify accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." This interpretation establishes a minimum threshold that must be met for financial statement recognition and prescribes a measurement attribute for uncertain tax positions. The benefit of uncertain tax positions may only be recognized when based upon all relevant evidence it is more-likely-than-not that the position would prevail upon examination, including resolution of related appeals or litigation based upon the technical merits of the position. A tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold is measured to determine the largest amount that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

A tabular reconciliation of the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits at the beginning and end of a period, including changes due to changes in tax positions taken in prior and current periods, decreases due to settlements with taxing authorities and decreases due to lapses in the applicable statutes of limitations will be required. FIN 48 also requires disclosure of the nature of uncertainties which are expected to significantly increase or decrease within 12

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months of the reporting date, including the nature of events that would cause the change.

FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company will apply the provisions of FIN 48 to all tax positions. Upon initial adoption, the effect of FIN 48 is not expected to exceed \$1.0 million, which will be recognized as a reduction of retained earnings. This estimate is subject to revision as management completes its analysis of uncertain tax positions.

### (2) Acquisitions

On November 6, 2006, BOK Financial paid a net amount of \$365 thousand in cash to acquire a state banking charter. The acquired state banking charter was subsequently converted to a national banking charter and the surviving entity renamed Bank of Kansas City, N.A. This transaction was necessary to comply with state restrictions on forming a de novo bank in Kansas.

On April 6, 2005, BOK Financial paid \$32.0 million in cash for all the outstanding stock of Valley Commerce Bancorp, Ltd. and its Valley Commerce Bank subsidiary. As of August 15, 2005, Valley Commerce Bank was renamed Bank of Arizona, N.A. The transaction was accounted for by the purchase method of accounting. Aggregate allocation of the purchase price to the net assets acquired was as follows (in thousands):

	2005	
	-----	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,921	
Securities	35,355	
Loans	92,821	
Less reserve for loan losses	1,072	
	-----	
Loans, net	91,749	
Identifiable intangible assets	4,380	
Other assets	11,334	
	-----	
Total assets acquired	145,739	
Deposits	110,217	
Other borrowings	18,155	
Other liabilities	2,003	
	-----	
Net assets acquired	15,364	
Less purchase price	32,014	
	-----	
Goodwill	\$ 16,650	
	=====	

The results of operations of these acquisitions would not have been significant to the Company's consolidated results during the pre-acquisition periods of 2005 and 2004. None of the intangible assets acquired are deductible for tax purposes.

### (3) Securities

#### Investment Securities

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

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	December 31,				
	2006				
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized		Amortized Cost
			Gain	Loss	
U.S. Treasury	\$ 1,999	\$ 1,995	\$ --	\$ (4)	\$ 1,994
Municipal and other tax-exempt	240,976	238,869	471	(2,578)	240,359
Other debt securities	5,714	5,744	51	(21)	2,772
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$248,689</b>	<b>\$246,608</b>	<b>\$522</b>	<b>\$ (2,603)</b>	<b>\$245,125</b>

The amortized cost and fair values of investment securities at December 31, 2006, by contractual maturity, are as shown in the following table (dollars in thousands):

	Less than One Year	One to Five Years	Five to Ten Years	Over Ten Years
<b>U.S. Treasury:</b>				
Amortized cost	\$ 1,999	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Fair value	1,995	--	--	--
Nominal yield	3.64	--	--	--
<b>Municipal and other tax-exempt:</b>				
Amortized cost	\$ 57,986	\$152,991	\$22,579	\$7,420
Fair value	57,805	151,342	22,428	7,294
Nominal yield(1)	5.06	5.37	5.97	6.50
<b>Other debt securities:</b>				
Amortized cost	\$ 3,848	\$ 1,203	\$ 650	\$ 13
Fair value	3,848	1,252	631	13
Nominal yield	5.36	3.64	5.25	--
<b>Total fixed maturity securities:</b>				
Amortized cost	\$ 63,833	\$154,194	\$23,229	\$7,433
Fair value	63,648	152,594	23,059	7,307
Nominal yield	5.03	5.35	5.95	6.49
<b>Total investment securities:</b>				
Amortized cost				
Fair value				
Nominal yield				

- (1) Calculated on a taxable equivalent basis using a 39% effective tax rate.  
(2) Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities, because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without penalty.

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Available for Sale Securities

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

	December 31,				
	----- 2006 -----				
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized ----- Gain      Loss		Amortized Cost
U.S. Treasury	\$ 6,014	\$ 5,983	\$ --	\$ (31)	\$ 16,037
Municipal and other tax-exempt	77,860	78,614	819	(65)	17,153
Mortgage-backed securities:					
U. S. agencies	3,204,592	3,128,138	327	(76,781)	3,507,047
Other	1,361,373	1,333,533	412	(28,252)	1,277,161
Total mortgage-backed securities	4,565,965	4,461,671	739	(105,033)	4,784,208
Other debt securities	46	45	--	(1)	124
Equity securities and mutual funds	101,960	108,748	6,788	--	108,914
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,751,845</b>	<b>\$4,655,061</b>	<b>\$8,346</b>	<b>\$(105,130)</b>	<b>\$4,926,436</b>

The amortized cost and fair values of available for sale securities at December 31, 2006, by contractual maturity, are as shown in the following table (dollars in thousands):

	Less than One Year	One to Five Years	Five to Ten Years	Over Ten Years	
U.S. Treasuries:					
Amortized cost	\$ 6,014	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Fair value	5,983	--	--	--	--
Nominal yield	3.50	--	--	--	--
Municipal and other tax-exempt:					
Amortized cost	\$ --	\$ 416	\$ 73,500	\$ 3,944	\$ --
Fair value	--	401	74,180	4,033	--
Nominal yield(1)	--	2.99	3.92	4.31	--
Other debt securities:					
Amortized cost	\$ --	\$ 46	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Fair value	--	45	--	--	--
Nominal yield(1)	--	6.80	--	--	--
Total fixed maturity securities:					
Amortized cost	\$ 6,014	\$ 462	\$ 73,500	\$ 3,944	\$ --
Fair value	5,983	446	74,180	4,033	--

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Nominal yield	3.50	3.37	3.92	4.31
=====				
Mortgage-backed securities:				
Amortized cost				\$
Fair value				
Nominal yield(4)				
Equity securities and mutual funds:				
Amortized cost				\$
Fair value				
Nominal yield				
Total available-for-sale securities:				
Amortized cost				\$
Fair value				
Nominal yield				

- (1) Calculated on a taxable equivalent basis using a 39% effective tax rate.
- (2) The average expected lives of mortgage-backed securities were 3.38 years based upon current prepayment assumptions.
- (3) Primarily common stock and preferred stock of U.S. Government agencies 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.

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

	2006	2005	2004
	-----		
Proceeds	\$ 646,944	\$ 1,537,628	\$ 2,652,554
Gross realized gains	2,819	5,145	10,452
Gross realized losses	3,460	12,040	13,540
Related federal and state income tax benefit	(224)	(2,480)	(1,044)

Mortgage trading securities are mortgage-backed securities that have been designated as an economic hedge of the mortgage servicing rights and are separately identified on the balance sheet. These securities are carried at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in earnings as they occur. As of December 31, 2006, mortgage trading securities are carried at their \$163 million fair value and had a net unrealized loss of \$257 thousand.

In addition to securities that have been reclassified as pledged to creditors, securities with an amortized cost of \$2.5 billion and \$2.7 billion at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, 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 repledge these securities.

Net unrealized losses on securities totaled \$99 million at December 31, 2006 compared with net unrealized losses of \$107 million at December 31, 2005



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due primarily to rising interest rates. The aggregate gross amount of unrealized losses at December 31, 2006 totaled \$108 million. Unrealized losses were due primarily to rising interest rates. None of the unrealized losses resulted from credit quality concerns. Management evaluated the securities with unrealized losses to determine if the losses were other than temporary. This evaluation considered factors such as causes of the unrealized losses and prospects for recovery over various interest rate scenarios and time periods. The Company also considered the ability and intent to hold the securities until the fair values exceed amortized cost. Management determined, based on currently available information and its evaluation, that the unrealized losses in these securities were temporary.

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Temporarily Impaired Securities as of December 31, 2006  
(In Thousands)

	Number of Securities	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More	
		Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
<b>Investment:</b>					
U.S. Treasury	1	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 1,995	\$ --
Municipal and other tax exempt	327	27,382	87	130,809	--
Other	1	579	21	--	--
	329	27,961	108	132,804	--
<b>Available for sale:</b>					
U. S. Treasury	2	--	--	5,983	--
Other debt securities	1	25	1	--	--
Municipal and other tax-exempt	40	9,355	35	4,848	--
<b>Mortgage-backed securities:</b>					
U. S. agencies	342	1,305,298	34,315	1,599,138	--
Other	60	867,464	15,902	403,059	--
	445	2,182,142	50,253	2,013,028	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>\$2,210,103</b>	<b>\$ 50,361</b>	<b>\$2,145,832</b>	<b>\$ --</b>

Temporarily Impaired Securities as of December 31, 2005  
(In Thousands)

	Number of Securities	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More	
		Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
<b>Investment:</b>					
U.S. Treasury	1	\$ 1,976	\$ 18	\$ --	\$ --
Municipal and other tax exempt	324	110,872	1,464	47,765	--

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	325	112,848	1,482	47,765
Available for sale:				
U. S. Treasury	3	4,950	45	10,877
Other debt securities	2	--	--	34
Municipal and other tax-exempt	23	8,093	59	296
Mortgage-backed securities:				
U. S. agencies	317	1,188,731	20,262	2,027,695
Other	55	299,168	4,399	901,533
	400	1,500,942	24,765	2,940,435
Total	725	\$1,613,790	\$ 26,247	\$2,988,200

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(4) Derivatives

The fair values of derivative contracts at December 31, 2006 were (in thousands):

	December 31, 2006		December 31, 2005	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Customer Risk Management Programs:				
Interest rate contracts	\$ 20,063	\$ 22,761	\$ 18,741	
Energy contracts	250,930	254,513	418,494	
Cattle contracts	1,404	1,404	1,014	
Foreign exchange contracts	10,801	10,803	14,629	
CD options	49	49	--	
Total Customer Derivatives	283,247	289,530	452,878	
Interest Rate Risk Management Programs	992	9,149	--	
Total Derivative Contracts	\$284,239	\$298,679	\$452,878	

Customer Risk Management Programs

BOK Financial offers programs that permit its customers to manage various risks, including fluctuations in energy and cattle prices, interest rates and foreign exchange rates. Derivative contracts are executed between the customers and BOK Financial. Offsetting contracts are executed between BOK Financial and selected counterparties to minimize the risk 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 BOK Financial as compensation for administrative costs, credit risks and profit.

Interest Rate Risk Management Programs

BOK Financial uses interest rate swaps in managing its interest rate sensitivity. Interest rate swaps are generally used to reduce overall asset

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sensitivity by converting specific fixed rate liabilities to floating rate based on LIBOR, or specific prime-based loans to fixed rate. Interest rate swaps are designated as fair value or cash flow hedges when the specific criteria required by generally accepted accounting principles are met. These criteria include requirements that derivatives are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value or cash flow of the hedged assets or liabilities.

The following table details interest rate swaps and, when applicable, the associated hedged assets or liabilities at December 31, 2006 (dollars in thousands):

Hedged Asset / Liability					
Maturity	Description	Amount	Weighted Average		Notional Amount
			Fixed Rate (Paid)	Floating Rate Received(2)	
Fair value hedges:					
2007	Certificates of deposit	\$254,858	(5.085)%	--%	\$255,000
2007	Subordinated debt	150,000	(7.125)	--	150,000
2008	Certificates of deposit	16,735	(2.912)	--	17,000
2009	Certificates of deposit	21,787	(3.784)	--	22,500
2010	Certificates of deposit	4,770	(3.750)	--	5,000
2011	Certificates of deposit	28,793	(3.983)	--	30,000
2015	Subordinated debt	150,000	(5.000)	--	150,000
Total fair value hedges		626,943			629,500
Cash flow hedges:					
2008	Prime rate loans	100,000	--	8.250	100,000
Total cash flow hedges		100,000			100,000
Not designated as hedges:					
2007		--	--	--	130,000
2008		--	--	--	5,000
2009		--	--	--	47,500
2010		--	--	--	5,000
2011		--	--	--	10,345
Total		\$726,943			\$927,345

Interest Rate Swap					
Maturity	Description	Weighted Average		Positive Fair Value	Negative Fair Value
		Fixed Rate Received (Paid)	Floating Rate Received (Paid) (1)		
Fair value hedges:					
2007	Certificates of deposit	5.389%	(5.322)%	\$14	
2007	Subordinated debt	3.165	(5.322)	--	2
2008	Certificates of deposit	2.985	(5.322)	--	

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2009	Certificates of deposit	3.886	(5.322)	--	
2010	Certificates of deposit	3.774	(5.322)	--	
2011	Certificates of deposit	4.013	(5.322)	--	1
2015	Subordinated debt	5.257	(5.322)	978	
-----					
Total fair value hedges				992	4
-----					
Cash flow hedges:					
2008	Prime rate loans	5.926	(8.250) (2)	--	2
-----					
Total cash flow hedges				--	2
-----					
Not designated as hedges:					
2007		3.849	(5.322)	--	
2008		3.458	(5.322)	--	
2009		4.251	(5.322)	--	
2010		3.540	(5.322)	--	
2011		5.322	(5.495)	--	
-----					
Total				\$992	\$9
				=====	

(1) Floating rates are based on 30-day LIBOR, unless otherwise noted.

(2) Floating rate based on prime.

During 2006 and 2005, net interest revenue was decreased by \$9.4 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, from the settlement of amounts receivable or payable on interest rate swaps.

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(5) Loans

Significant components of the loan portfolio are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,				
	2006			Total	Fixed Rate
	Fixed Rate	Variable Rate	Non-accrual		
Commercial	\$2,402,503	\$3,795,644	\$10,737	\$ 6,208,884	\$2,040,799
Commercial real estate	791,708	1,650,061	4,771	2,446,540	588,128
Residential mortgage	675,301	570,633	10,325	1,256,259	624,685
Residential mortgage held for sale	64,625	--	--	64,625	51,666
Consumer	554,501	184,772	222	739,495	422,799
-----					
Total	\$4,488,638	\$6,201,110	\$26,055	\$10,715,803	\$3,728,077
=====					
Loans past due (90 days)				\$ 5,945	
=====					
Foregone interest on					

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nonaccrual loans

\$ 2,130

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Approximately 51% of the commercial and consumer loan portfolios and approximately 71% of the residential mortgage loan portfolio (excluding loans held for sale) are loans to businesses and individuals in Oklahoma. This geographic concentration subjects the loan portfolio to the general economic conditions within this area.

Within the commercial loan classification, loans to energy-related businesses totaled \$1.8 billion or 16% of total loans as of December 31, 2006. Other notable segments include wholesale/retail, \$933 million; manufacturing, \$610 million; agriculture, \$321 million, which includes \$286 million of loans to the cattle industry; and services, \$1.6 billion. Approximately \$1.1 billion of the services category is made up of loans with individual balances of less than \$10 million.

Approximately 28% of commercial real estate loans are secured by properties located in Oklahoma, primarily in the Tulsa and Oklahoma City metropolitan areas. An additional 24% of commercial real estate loans are secured by property located in Texas. The major components of these properties are multifamily residences, \$239 million; construction and land development, \$890 million; retail facilities, \$374 million; and office buildings, \$421 million.

During 2004, interest rate swaps with \$100 million notional amounts were designated cash flow hedges of prime-based loans and they remained outstanding through 2006. The objective of the hedge is to protect against the variability of interest cash flows on the first \$100 million of then existing prime-based loans. The Company receives settlements based on a fixed rate of 5.93% and pays settlements based on the U.S. prime rate. Amounts due are settled monthly. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, a net loss of approximately \$2.4 million and \$2.1 million, respectively, related to these swaps was included in accumulated other comprehensive income and expected to be reclassified into earnings based on the current interest rate environment.

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 December 31, 2006, outstanding commitments totaled \$5.3 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.

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 December 31, 2006, outstanding standby letters of credit totaled \$528 million. Commercial letters of credit are used to facilitate customer trade transactions with the drafts being drawn when the underlying

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transaction is consummated. At December 31, 2006, outstanding commercial letters of credit totaled \$17 million.

### Reserves for Credit Losses

The activity in the reserve for loan losses is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	2006	2005	2004
Beginning balance	\$ 103,876	\$ 108,618	\$ 114,784
Provision for loan losses	18,086	10,401	15,792
Loans charged off	(23,996)	(25,758)	(29,685)
Recoveries	11,531	9,544	7,727
Addition due to acquisitions	--	1,071	--
Ending balance	\$ 109,497	\$ 103,876	\$ 108,618

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The activity in the reserve for off-balance sheet credit losses is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	2006	2005	2004
Beginning balance	\$20,574	\$18,502	\$13,855
Provision for off-balance sheet credit losses	316	2,040	4,647
Additions due to acquisitions	--	32	--
Ending balance	\$20,890	\$20,574	\$18,502
Provision for credit losses	\$18,402	\$12,441	\$20,439

### Impaired Loans

Investments in loans considered to be impaired under FAS 114 were as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Investment in loans impaired under FAS 114 (all of which were on a nonaccrual basis)	\$22,586	\$19,857	\$45,424
Loans with specific reserves for loss	4,694	5,686	14,881
Specific reserve balance	1,670	2,632	6,994
No specific related reserve for loss	17,892	14,171	30,543
Average recorded investment in impaired loans	26,435	32,722	46,386

Interest income recognized on impaired loans during 2006, 2005 and 2004 was not significant.

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(6) Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment at December 31 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Land	\$ 47,278	\$ 43,875
Buildings and improvements	149,052	143,051
Software	33,389	31,250
Furniture and equipment	113,822	107,675
Subtotal	343,541	325,851
Less accumulated depreciation	155,500	146,224
Total	\$188,041	\$179,627

Depreciation expense of premises and equipment was \$23.7 million, \$24.0 million and \$23.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

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(7) Intangible Assets

The following table presents the original cost and accumulated amortization of intangible assets (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Core deposit premiums	\$ 90,637	\$ 90,637
Less accumulated amortization	81,669	77,111
Net core deposit premiums	8,968	13,526
Other identifiable intangible assets	18,231	17,866
Less accumulated amortization	6,007	5,238
Net other identifiable intangible assets	12,224	12,628
Goodwill	290,003	290,003
Less accumulated amortization	53,135	53,135
Net goodwill	236,868	236,868
Total intangible assets, net	\$258,060	\$263,022

Expected amortization expense for intangible assets that will continue to be amortized (in thousands):

Core	Other
------	-------

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	Deposit Premiums	Identifiable Intangible Assets	Total
2007	\$ 3,782	\$ 763	\$ 4,545
2008	2,314	780	3,094
2009	1,871	1,137	3,008
2010	846	1,163	2,009
2011	125	1,190	1,315
Thereafter	30	7,191	7,221
	\$ 8,968	\$12,224	\$21,192

The net amortized cost of intangible assets at December 31, 2006 is assigned to reporting units as follows (in thousands):

Core deposit premiums:		
Bank of Texas		\$ 2,125
Colorado State Bank and Trust		4,176
Bank of Arizona		2,667
		\$ 8,968
Other identifiable intangible assets:		
Bank of Oklahoma		\$ 6,341
Colorado State Bank and Trust		5,518
Bank of Kansas City		365
		\$ 12,224
Goodwill:		
Bank of Oklahoma		\$ 8,173
Bank of Texas		154,741
Bank of Albuquerque		15,273
Colorado State Bank and Trust		42,031
Bank of Arizona		16,650
		\$236,868

During 2005, the Company acquired the naming rights to the BOK Center, a new arena to be built in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and other related intangible rights. Under an agreement with the City of Tulsa, the Company will pay \$11.0 million over 20 years. One or more installment payments may be accelerated by paying a discounted amount based on the average yield of 20-year U.S. Treasury bonds. The Company recognized a \$6.3 million intangible asset and an interest-bearing liability from this transaction. The intangible asset will be amortized over the life of the agreement.

(8) Mortgage Banking Activities

BOK Financial engages in mortgage banking activities through the BOK Mortgage Division of BOK. Residential mortgage loans held for sale totaled \$65 million and \$52 million, and outstanding mortgage loan commitments totaled \$199 million and \$233 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Mortgage



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loan commitments are generally outstanding for 60 to 90 days and 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 hedged through forward sales of 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. As of December 31, 2006, the unrealized gain on forward sales contracts used to hedge the mortgage pipeline was approximately \$94 thousand. Gains on mortgage loans sold, including capitalized mortgage servicing rights, totaled \$10.5 million in 2006, \$16.0 million in 2005 and \$10.4 million in 2004.

At December 31, 2006, BOK Financial owned the rights to service 55,803 mortgage loans with outstanding principal balances of \$5.0 billion, including \$498 million serviced for affiliates, and held related funds of \$53 million for investors and borrowers. The weighted average interest rate and remaining term was 6.14% and 277 months, respectively. Mortgage loans sold with recourse totaled \$330 million at December 31, 2006, and \$5.5 million of loans sold with recourse were 90 days or more delinquent. At December 31, 2005, BOK Financial owned the rights to service 53,897 mortgage loans with outstanding principal balances of \$4.5 billion, including \$462 million serviced for affiliates, and held related funds of \$56 million for investors and borrowers. The weighted average interest rate and remaining term was 6.13% and 275 months, respectively. Mortgage loans sold with recourse totaled \$248 million at December 31, 2005. Servicing revenue and late charges on loans serviced for others, which are included in mortgage banking revenue in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings totaled \$16.5 million for 2006, \$16.3 million for 2005 and \$17.8 million for 2004.

The portfolio of mortgage servicing rights exposes BOK Financial to interest rate risk. During periods of falling interest rates, mortgage loan prepayments increase, reducing the value of the mortgage servicing rights. See Note 1 for specific accounting policies for mortgage servicing rights.

BOK Financial implemented FAS 156 in the first quarter of 2006. An initial adjustment of the mortgage servicing rights to fair value of approximately \$351 thousand, net of income taxes, was recognized as an increase to retained earnings in the same period. Also upon implementation of FAS 156, certain securities designated as an economic hedge of mortgage servicing rights were transferred from the available for sale classification to trading. Approximately \$32 thousand was transferred from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings for the net of tax effect of this reclassification.

Activity in capitalized mortgage servicing rights and related valuation allowance during 2004, 2005 and 2006 are as follows (in thousands):

	Capitalized Mortgage Servicing Rights			Valu Allo
	Purchased	Originated	Total	
Balance at December 31, 2003	\$ 22,380	\$ 54,456	\$ 76,836	\$ (3
Additions, net	--	11,365	11,365	
Amortization expense	(4,695)	(10,753)	(15,448)	
Write-off	(6,291)	(7,012)	(13,303)	1
Recovery of impairment	--	--	--	
Balance at December 31, 2004(1)	\$ 11,394	\$ 48,056	\$ 59,450	\$ (1
Additions, net	--	17,402	17,402	
Amortization expense	(2,788)	(10,110)	(12,898)	

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Write-off	--	(2,443)	(2,443)	
Recovery of impairment	--	--	--	
-----				
Balance at December 31, 2005(1)	\$ 8,606	\$ 52,905	\$ 61,511	\$ (
Adoption of FAS 156 effective January 1, 2006	(117)	(6,747)	(6,864)	
Additions, net	6,774	11,917	18,691	
Change in fair value due to loan runoff	(2,448)	(7,953)	(10,401)	
Change in fair value due to market changes	(2)	3,011	3,009	
-----				
Balance at December 31, 2006(1)	\$ 12,813	\$ 53,133	\$ 65,946	\$
=====				

- (1) Excludes approximately \$0.8 million, \$1.0 million and \$1.1 million at December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, of loan servicing rights on mortgage loans originated prior to the adoption of FAS 122.
- (2) Hedging loss represents the deferred loss on a derivatives-based hedging program prior to the adoption of FAS 133.

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Fair value is determined by discounting the projected net cash flows. Significant assumptions are:

Discount rate - Indexed to a risk-free rate commensurate with the average life of the servicing portfolio plus a market premium. The discount rate at December 31, 2006 was 9.91%.

Prepayment rate - Annual prepayment estimates ranging from 8.7% to 18.0% based upon loan interest rate, original term and loan type.

Loan servicing costs - \$41 to \$58 annually per loan based upon loan type.

Escrow earnings rate - Indexed to rates paid on deposit accounts with a comparable average life. The escrow earnings rate at December 31, 2006 was 5.49%.

The effect of a 50 basis point decrease in mortgage interest rates on all significant assumptions is expected to decrease the fair value of mortgage servicing rights by \$3.2 million.

Stratification of the mortgage loan-servicing portfolio, outstanding principal of loans serviced, and related hedging information by interest rate at December 31, 2006 follows (in thousands):

	<5.51%	5.51% - 6.50%	6.51% - 7.50%	=
Fair value	\$ 15,189	\$ 33,993	\$ 13,309	\$
Outstanding principal of loans serviced(1)	\$1,028,600	\$2,261,800	\$ 926,300	\$

- (1) Excludes outstanding principal of \$498 million for loans serviced for affiliates and \$52 million of mortgage loans for which there are no capitalized mortgage servicing rights.

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(9) Deposits

Interest expense on deposits is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	2006	2005	2004
Transaction deposits	\$148,986	\$ 72,721	\$ 35,517
Savings	1,408	1,106	975
Time:			
Certificates of deposits under \$100,000	69,844	50,129	41,978
Certificates of deposits \$100,000 and over	100,916	73,248	53,918
Other time deposits	15,754	13,196	12,045
<b>Total time</b>	<b>186,514</b>	<b>136,573</b>	<b>107,941</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$336,908</b>	<b>\$210,400</b>	<b>\$144,433</b>

The aggregate amounts of time deposits in denominations of \$100,000 or more at December 31, 2006 and 2005 were \$2.6 billion and \$2.5 billion, respectively.

Time deposit maturities are as follows: 2007 - \$3.2 billion, 2008 - \$374 million, 2009 - \$291 million, 2010 - \$261 million, 2011 - \$280 million and \$90 million thereafter.

At December 31, 2006, the Company had \$512 million in fixed rate, brokered certificates of deposits. The weighted-average interest rate paid on these certificates is 4.42%. Interest rate swaps, which may have been designated as fair value hedges of each of these certificates, modify the certificates from fixed rate to floating rates based on changes in LIBOR. We receive a weighted average fixed rate of 4.62% on these swaps and currently pay a floating rate of 5.32%.

Interest expense on time deposits during 2006 and 2005 was reduced by the net accrued settlement from interest rate swaps of \$4.8 million and \$700 thousand, respectively.

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(10) Other Borrowings

Information relating to other borrowings is summarized as follows (dollars in thousands):

		December 31			
		2006		2005	
		Maximum Outstanding At Any Month End		Maximum Outstanding At Any Month End	
Balance	Rate	Balance	Rate	Balance	Rate

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Parent Company:

Revolving, unsecured line \$ -- --% \$ -- \$ -- --% \$ 95,000

Subsidiary Banks:

Funds purchased and repurchase agreements	2,348,516	5.52	2,688,175	1,337,911	4.53	2,291,509
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	566,017	5.36	841,159	1,020,871	4.26	1,031,821
Subordinated debentures	297,800	6.91	300,230	295,964	6.30	297,980
Other	27,714	4.00	36,534	33,427	3.13	33,427
	-----			-----		
Total subsidiary banks	3,240,047	5.63		2,688,173	4.61	
	-----			-----		
Total other borrowings	\$3,240,047	5.63		\$2,688,173	4.61	
	=====			=====		

Aggregate annual principal repayments of long-term debt at December 31, 2006 are as follows (in thousands):

	Parent Company	Subsidiary Banks
	-----	-----
2007	\$ --	\$3,069,160
2008	--	1,676
2009	--	8,524
2010	--	475
2011	--	698
Thereafter	--	159,514
	-----	-----
Total	\$ --	\$3,240,047
	=====	=====

Funds purchased generally mature within one to ninety days from the transaction date. At December 31, 2006, securities sold under agreements to repurchase totaled \$1.3 billion with related accrued interest payable of \$987 thousand.

Additional information relating to repurchase agreements at December 31, 2006 is as follows (dollars in thousands):

Security Sold/Maturity	Amortized Cost	Market Value	Repurchase Liability(1)	A
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
U.S. Agency Securities:				
Overnight	\$1,057,104	\$ 1,026,525	\$ 946,895	
Long-term	368,795	361,123	307,286	
	-----	-----	-----	
Total Agency Securities	\$1,425,899	\$ 1,387,648	\$1,254,181	
	=====	=====	=====	

(1) BOK Financial maintains control over the securities underlying overnight repurchase agreements and generally transfers control over securities underlying longer-term dealer repurchase agreements to the respective counterparty.

Borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank are used for funding purposes. In accordance with policies of the Federal Home Loan Bank, BOK Financial has

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granted a blanket pledge of eligible assets (generally unencumbered U.S. Treasury and mortgage-backed securities, 1-4 family loans and multifamily loans) as collateral for these advances. The Federal Home Loan Bank has issued letters of credit totaling \$308 million to secure BOK Financial's obligations to depositors of public funds. The unused credit available to BOK Financial at December 31, 2006 pursuant to the Federal Home Loan Bank's collateral policies is \$956 million.

BOK Financial has a \$100 million unsecured revolving line of credit with certain commercial banks that expires in December 2010. There was no outstanding principal balance of this credit agreement at December 31, 2006. Interest is based upon a base rate or LIBOR plus a defined margin that is determined by the Company's credit rating. This margin ranges from 0.375% to 1.125%. The margin currently applicable to borrowings against this line is 0.500%. The base rate is defined as the greater of the daily federal funds rate plus 0.500% or the SunTrust Bank prime rate. Interest is generally paid monthly. Facility fees are paid quarterly on the unused portion of the commitment at rates that range from 0.100% to 0.250% based on the Company's credit rating. This credit agreement includes certain restrictive covenants that limit the Company's ability to borrow additional funds, to make investments and to pay cash dividends on common stock. These covenants also require BOK Financial and subsidiary banks to maintain minimum capital levels. BOK Financial met all of the restrictive covenants at December 31, 2006.

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In 2005, BOK issued \$150 million of 10-year, fixed rate subordinated debt. The cost of this subordinated debt, including issuance discounts and hedge loss is 5.43%. The proceeds of this debt were used to repay \$95 million of BOK Financial's unsecured revolving line of credit and to provide additional capital to support asset growth. During 2006, a \$150 million notional amount interest rate swap was designated as a hedge of changes in fair value of the subordinated debt due to changes in interest rates. The Company receives a fixed rate of 5.257% and pays a variable rate based on 1-month LIBOR, or 5.322% at December 31, 2006. The interest rate swap terminates on June 1, 2015, the maturity of the subordinated debenture.

In 1997, BOK issued a \$150 million 7.125% fixed rate subordinated debenture that matures in 2007. During 2004, a \$150 million notional amount interest rate swap was designated as a hedge of changes in fair value of the subordinated debt due to changes in interest rates. The Company receives a fixed rate of 3.165% and pays a variable rate based on 1-month LIBOR, or 5.322% at December 31, 2006. Semi-annual swap settlements coincide with interest payments on the subordinated debenture. The interest rate swap terminates on August 15, 2007, the maturity date of the subordinated debenture.

### (11) Federal and State Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Pension contributions in excess of book expense	\$ 2,000	\$ 9,900

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Valuation adjustments	28,900	27,600
Mortgage servicing rights	23,500	22,000
Lease financing	14,000	15,500
Other	3,500	3,300
-----		
Total deferred tax liabilities	71,900	78,300
-----		
Deferred tax assets:		
Available for sale securities		
mark-to-market	37,600	40,700
Stock-based compensation	5,500	4,700
Credit loss reserves	49,900	48,000
Valuation adjustments	5,900	7,700
Deferred book income	27,100	26,000
Deferred compensation	9,100	6,900
Other	14,100	12,500
-----		
Total deferred tax assets	149,200	146,500
-----		
Deferred tax assets in excess of deferred tax liabilities	\$ 77,300	\$ 68,200
=====		

The significant components of the provision for income taxes attributable to continuing operations for BOK Financial are shown below (in thousands):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	-----		
Current:			
Federal	\$ 113,554	\$105,403	\$84,514
State	8,518	7,341	6,743
-----			
Total current	122,072	112,744	91,257
-----			
Deferred:			
Federal	(7,001)	415	161
State	(446)	76	29
-----			
Total deferred	(7,447)	491	190
-----			
Total income tax	\$ 114,625	\$113,235	\$91,447
=====			

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

	Years ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	-----		
Amount:			
Federal statutory tax	\$ 114,660	\$ 110,158	\$ 94,671
Tax exempt revenue	(3,529)	(2,592)	(2,705)

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Effect of state income taxes,			
net of federal benefit	4,805	4,729	4,220
Intangible amortization	82	216	397
Charitable contribution	--	--	(2,446)
Utilization of tax credits	(1,040)	(929)	(784)
Reduction of tax accrual	(2,200)	--	(3,000)
Other, net	1,847	1,653	1,094
-----			
Total	\$ 114,625	\$ 113,235	\$ 91,447
=====			

Due to the favorable resolution of certain state tax issues for the tax period ended December 31, 2000 and December 31, 2002, BOK Financial reduced its tax accrual by \$3 million and \$2.2 million, which was credited against current federal income tax expense in 2004 and 2006, respectively.

	Years ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
-----			
Percent of pretax income:			
Federal statutory rate	35%	35%	35%
Tax-exempt revenue	(1)	(1)	(1)
Effect of state income taxes,			
net of federal benefit	1	1	2
Intangible amortization	--	--	--
Charitable contribution	--	--	(1)
Utilization of tax credits	--	--	--
Reduction of tax accrual	(1)	--	(1)
Other, net	1	1	--
-----			
Total	35%	36%	34%
=====			

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(12) Employee Benefits

BOK Financial sponsors a defined benefit cash balance Pension Plan for all employees who satisfy certain age and service requirements. The following table presents information regarding this plan (dollars in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
-----		
Change in projected benefit obligation:		
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$57,657	\$44,688
Service cost	1,981	6,766
Interest cost	3,096	2,488
Actuarial loss	871	6,599
Benefits paid	(5,385)	(2,884)
-----		
Projected benefit obligation at end of year (1,2)	\$58,220	\$57,657
=====		
Change in plan assets:		
Plan assets at fair value at beginning of year	\$58,989	\$52,246

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Actual return on plan assets	6,612	3,298
Company contributions	2,822	6,329
Benefits paid	(5,385)	(2,884)
-----		
Plan assets at fair value at end of year	\$63,038	\$58,989
=====		
Funded status of the plan	\$ 4,818	\$ 1,332
Unrecognized net loss	--	20,555
-----		
Prepaid pension costs	\$ 4,818	\$21,887
=====		
Components of net periodic benefit costs:		
Service cost	\$ 1,981	\$ 6,766
Interest cost	3,096	2,488
Expected return on plan assets	(4,785)	(4,122)
Amortization of unrecognized amounts:		
Net loss	1,425	1,094
Prior service cost	--	60
-----		
Net periodic pension cost	\$ 1,717	\$ 6,286
=====		

- (1) Projected benefit obligation equals accumulated benefit obligation.
- (2) Projected benefit obligation is based on a January 1 measurement date.

Weighted-average assumptions as of December 31:

Discount rate	5.50%	5.50%
Expected return on plan assets	8.00%	8.00%
Rate of compensation increase	5.25%	5.25%

As of December 31, 2006, expected future benefit payments related to the Pension Plan were as follows (in thousands):

2007	\$ 3,651
2008	3,514
2009	3,803
2010	3,635
2011	4,536
2012 through 2015	19,680
	-----
	\$38,819
	=====

Assets of the Pension Plan consist primarily of shares in the American Performance Balanced Fund. The stated objective of this fund is to provide an attractive total return through a broadly diversified mix of equities and bonds. The typical portfolio mix is approximately 60% equities and 40% bonds. The inception-to-date return on the fund, which is used as an indicator when setting the expected return on plan assets, was 8.72%. The maximum allowed and minimum required Pension Plan contributions for 2006 were \$11.0 million and \$0, respectively. Amounts contributed to the Pension Plan during 2006 included \$2.8 million attributable to 2005. No contribution was made for the current year.

Pension Plan benefits were curtailed as of April 1, 2006. No participants may be added to the plan and no additional service benefits will be accrued. Interest will continue to accrue on employees' account balances at 5.25%. A charge of \$384 thousand was recognized in 2005 for the curtailment of the Pension Plan.



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FAS 158 was issued during 2006 and, for the Company, was effective December 31, 2006. Among other things, FAS 158 required that financial statements recognize the funded status of the benefit plans. For a pension plan, the funded status is the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the projected benefit obligation measured as of the fiscal year-end date. The Company was required to reduce its prepaid pension asset to the net funded status of the pension plan and charge \$18.6 million, less deferred income taxes, against shareholders' equity for the adoption of FAS 158. FAS 158 had no effect on pension expense recognition. The Company will continue to have a funding obligation to the pension plan and will continue to recognize pension expense based on plan asset performance, discount rates and other factors.

Effective April 1, 2006, the Company enhanced benefits offered through its Thrift Plans. Employee contributions to the Thrift Plans eligible for Company matching equal 6% of base compensation, as defined in the plans. The Company-provided matching contribution rates

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range from 50% for employees with less than four years of service to 200% for employees with 15 or more years of service. Additionally, a maximum Company-provided, non-elective annual contribution of \$750 is made for employees whose annual base compensation is less than \$40,000.

Participants may direct investments in their accounts to a variety of options, including a BOK Financial common stock fund. Employer contributions, which are invested in accordance with the participant's investment options, vest over five years. Thrift Plans expenses were \$9.1 million, \$4.6 million and \$3.9 million for 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

BOK Financial also sponsors a defined benefit post-retirement employee medical plan, which pays 50 percent of annual medical insurance premiums for retirees who meet certain age and service requirements. Assets of the retiree medical plan consist primarily of shares in a cash management fund. Eligibility for the post-retirement plan is limited to current retirees and certain employees who were age 60 or older at the time the plan was frozen in 1993. The net obligation recognized under the plan was \$2.1 million at December 31, 2006. A 1% change in medical expense trends would not significantly affect the net obligation or cost of this plan.

BOK Financial offers numerous incentive compensation plans that are aligned with the Company's growth strategy. Cash settlements paid under these plans may be based on defined formulas, other performance criteria or discretionary. Incentive compensation is designed to motivate and reinforce sales and customer service behavior in all markets. Earnings were charged \$57.5 million in 2006, \$48.7 million in 2005 and \$46.4 million in 2004 for incentive compensation plans.

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### (13) Stock Compensation Plans

The shareholders and Board of Directors of BOK Financial have approved various stock-based compensation plans. An independent compensation committee of the Board of Directors determines the number of awards granted to the Chief Executive Officer and other senior executives. Stock-based compensation granted to other officers and employees is approved by the independent compensation committee upon recommendation of the Chairman of the Board and the Chief

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Executive Officer.

These awards consist primarily of stock options that are subject to vesting requirements. Generally, one-seventh of the options awarded vest annually and expire three years after vesting. Additionally, stock options that vest in two years and expire 45 days after vesting have been awarded. Non-vested shares may be granted to the Chief Executive Officer and other senior executives of the Company. These shares vest five years after the grant date. The holders of these shares may be required to retain the shares for a three-year period after vesting.

The Chief Executive Officer and other senior executives participate in an Executive Incentive Plan. The number of options and non-vested shares may increase or decrease based upon the Company's growth in earnings per share over a three-year period compared to the median growth in earnings per share for a designated peer group of financial institutions and other individual performance factors.

The following table presents options outstanding during 2004, 2005 and 2006 under these plans:

	Number	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding at December 31, 2003	3,388,462	23.58
Options awarded	857,951	40.37
Options exercised	(693,199)	19.65
Options forfeited	(212,844)	27.15
Options expired	(2,322)	14.94
Options outstanding at December 31, 2004	3,338,048	\$28.53
Options awarded	900,126	47.02
Options exercised	(668,990)	24.10
Options forfeited	(79,856)	33.67
Options expired	(616)	30.11
Options outstanding at December 31, 2005	3,488,712	\$34.03
Options awarded	900,119	48.30
Options exercised	(790,981)	29.50
Options forfeited	(100,149)	36.65
Options expired	(1,076)	37.35
Options outstanding at December 31, 2006	3,496,625	\$38.63
Options vested at December 31, 2006	796,121	\$26.88

The following table summarizes information concerning currently outstanding and vested stock options:

	Options Outstanding		Options Vested
	Weighted Average	Weighted	Weighted

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Range of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding	Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Average Exercise Price	Number Vested	Average Exercise Price
\$16.17	27,876	0.92	\$16.17	27,876	\$16.17
17.37 - 19.02	434,751	2.15	17.93	355,205	18.06
28.27 - 30.87	704,557	3.28	29.77	249,859	29.32
37.74	530,389	4.00	37.74	62,908	37.74
49.00 - 49.09	50,487	0.12	49.03	50,487	49.03
45.15 - 47.34	653,801	5.00	47.32	49,786	47.30
44.00 - 47.99	209,200	1.00	46.04	--	--
47.05 - 48.53	682,522	6.00	47.06	--	--
50.61 - 54.00	203,042	2.00	52.52	--	--

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Compensation expense for stock options is generally recognized based on the fair value of options granted over the options' vesting period. No compensation expense is recognized for options that are forfeited before vesting. The fair value of options was determined as of the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	2006	2005	2004
Average risk-free interest rate	4.42%	3.69%	3.27%
Dividend yield	0.90%	0.90%	None
Volatility factors	.161	.168	.178
Weighted average expected life	4.9 years	4.9 years	4.9 years
Weighted average fair value	\$9.56	\$10.01	\$8.53

Compensation cost of stock options granted that may be recognized as compensation expense in future years totaled \$11.5 million at December 31, 2006. Subject to adjustments for forfeitures, we expect to recognize compensation expense for current outstanding options of \$4.9 million in 2007, \$3.2 million in 2008, \$1.7 million in 2009, \$1.0 million in 2010 and \$675 thousand thereafter. Stock option expense for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 was \$6.4 million, \$5.5 million and \$3.7 million, respectively. The intrinsic value of options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 was \$16.6 million and \$14.9 million, respectively. The aggregate intrinsic value of options outstanding as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 was \$132.6 million and \$105.0 million, respectively. The aggregate intrinsic value of options exercisable as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 was \$21.2 million and \$20.8 million, respectively.

BOK Financial also issues non-vested common shares under the various stock-based compensation plans. At December 31, 2006, a total of 101,403 non-vested common shares have been awarded, including 43,697 awarded in 2006. The weighted average grant date fair value of non-vested shares awarded in 2006 was \$47.33 per share. Unrecognized compensation cost of non-vested shares totaled \$1.8 million at December 31, 2006. Subject to adjustment for forfeitures, we expect to recognize compensation expense of \$514 thousand in 2007, \$511 thousand in 2008, \$407 thousand in 2009 and \$349 thousand thereafter.

BOK Financial permits certain executive officers to defer recognition of taxable income from their stock-based compensation. Deferred compensation may also be diversified into investments other than BOK Financial common stock.

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Stock-based compensation subject to these deferral plans is recognized as a liability award rather than as an equity award. Compensation expense is based on the fair value of the award recognized over the vesting period. At December 31, 2006, the recorded obligation for liability awards was \$6.0 million. Compensation expense for liability awards was \$4.7 million in 2006, a credit of \$632 thousand in 2005 and an expense of \$7.6 million in 2004. The reduction in 2005 expense resulted from the termination of future deferral rights for all executive officers except the President and Chief Executive Officer and a decrease in the period end market value of BOK Financial common stock.

During January 2007, BOK Financial awarded the following stock-based compensation:

	Number	Exercise Price	Fair Value / Award
-----			
Equity awards:			
Stock options	679,911	\$54.33	\$ 10.67
Nonvested stock	19,261	-	54.28
-----			
Total Equity awards	699,172		
Liability awards:			
Stock options	46,551	54.33	10.67
Nonvested stock	12,201	-	54.33
-----			
Total Liability awards	58,752		
-----			
Total stock-based awards	757,924		
=====			

The aggregate compensation cost of these awards totaled approximately \$9.0 million. This cost will be recognized over the vesting periods, subject to adjustments for forfeitures and changes in the fair value of liability awards.

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### (14) Related Parties

In compliance with applicable regulations, the Company may extend credit to certain executive officers, directors, principal shareholders and their affiliates (collectively referred to as "related parties") in the ordinary course of business under substantially the same terms as comparable third-party lending arrangements. The Company's loans to related parties do not involve more than the normal credit risk and there are no non-accrual or impaired related party loans outstanding at December 31, 2006 or 2005.

Activity in loans to related parties is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	2006	2005
-----		
Beginning balance	\$ 130,364	\$ 104,845
Advances	562,994	691,848
Payments	(560,009)	(678,098)
Adjustments (1)	27,552	11,769
-----		
Ending balance	\$ 160,901	\$ 130,364

=====  
(1) Adjustments generally consist of changes in status as a related party.

Certain related parties are customers of the Company for services other than loans, including consumer banking, corporate banking, risk management, wealth management, brokerage and trading, or fiduciary/trust services. The Company engages in transactions with related parties in the ordinary course of business in compliance with applicable regulations. There are no other material related party transactions that require disclosure.

(15) Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

AXIA Investment Management, Inc. ("AXIA"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of BOK, is the administrator to and investment advisor for the American Performance Funds ("AP Funds"). AP Funds is a diversified, open-ended investment company established in 1987 as a business trust under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"). AP Fund's products are offered to customers, employee benefit plans, trusts and the general public in the ordinary course of business. Approximately 98% of AP Fund's assets of \$3.4 billion is held for BOK Financial's clients.

On October 10, 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") started a special examination of AXIA. The examination is focused on the BISYS Fund Services Ohio, Inc. ("BISYS") marketing assistance agreements with AXIA that were terminated in 2004. In September 2006, BISYS settled the SEC's two-year investigation of it by consenting to an order in which the SEC determined that BISYS had "willfully aided and abetted and caused" (1) the investment advisors to 27 different families of mutual funds to violate provisions of the Investment Advisors Act of 1940 that prohibit fraudulent conduct; (2) the investment advisors to the 27 fund families to violate provisions of the 1940 Act that prohibit the making of any untrue statement of a material fact in a registration statement filed by the mutual fund with the SEC, and (3) the 27 fund families to violate provisions of the 1940 Act that require the disclosure and inclusion of all distribution arrangements and expenses in the fund's 12b-1 fee plan. AXIA is one of the 27 advisors and the AP Funds one of the mutual fund families to which the SEC referred. AXIA is not bound by the SEC BISYS Order and disagrees with its findings as they relate to AXIA. Although the SEC's examination of AXIA is ongoing, BOK Financial does not expect the examination or any action the SEC may take based upon it to have a material adverse effect on the Company.

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 be material in the aggregate.

BOK is obligated under a long-term lease for its bank premises located in downtown Tulsa. The lease term, which began November 1, 1976, is for fifty-seven years with options to terminate in 2014 and 2024. Annual base rent is \$3.2 million. BOK subleases portions of its space for annual rents of \$213 thousand in years 2007 through 2009 and \$195 thousand in 2010. Net rent expense on this lease was \$3.0 million in 2006 and \$2.9 million in years 2005 and 2004. Total rent expense for BOK Financial was \$16.5 million in 2006, \$15.3 million in 2005, and \$14.3 million in 2004.

At December 31, 2006, future minimum lease payments for equipment and premises under operating leases were as follows: \$16.2 million in 2007, \$15.8 million in 2008, \$14.7 million in 2009, \$14.0 million in 2010, \$11.1 million in 2011 and a total of \$95.1 million thereafter.

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Premises leases may include options to renew at then current market rates and may include escalation provisions based upon changes in the consumer price index or similar benchmarks.

The Federal Reserve Bank requires member banks to maintain certain minimum average cash balances. These balances were approximately \$299 million and \$316 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

BOSC, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of BOK Financial, is an introducing broker to Pershing, LLC for retail equity investment transactions. As such, it has indemnified Pershing, LLC against losses due to a customer's failure to settle a transaction or to repay a margin loan. All unsettled transactions and margin loans are secured as required by applicable regulation. The amount of customer balances subject to indemnification totaled \$1.1 million at December 31, 2006.

BOKF Equity, LLC, indirectly a wholly-owned subsidiary of BOK Financial, is the general partner in two private equity funds ("the Funds"). The Funds provide alternative investment opportunities to certain customers, some of which are related parties, through limited partnerships. The Funds generally invest in distressed assets, asset buy-out or venture capital limited partnerships or limited liability companies. The general partner has contingent obligations through the Funds to make additional investments totaling \$17.7 million as of December 31, 2006. Substantially all of those contingent obligations are offset by commitments of BOK Financial customers.

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### (16) Shareholders' Equity

#### Preferred Stock

One billion shares of preferred stock with a par value of \$0.00005 per share are authorized. The Series A Preferred Stock has no voting rights except as otherwise provided by Oklahoma corporate law and may be converted into one share of Common Stock for each 36 shares of Series A Preferred Stock at the option of the holder. Dividends are cumulative at an annual rate of ten percent of the \$0.06 per share liquidation preference value when declared and are payable in cash. Aggregate liquidation preference is \$15 million. During the second quarter of 2005, holders of the Company's convertible preferred stock exercised their conversion rights. All of the Series A Preferred Stock was converted into 6,920,666 common shares. In 2004, cash dividends declared on preferred stock totaled \$1.9 million. George B. Kaiser, the Company's Chairman and principal shareholder, owned substantially all Series A Preferred Stock.

#### Common Stock

Common stock consists of 2.5 billion authorized shares with a \$0.00006 par value. Holders of common shares are entitled to one vote per share at the election of the Board of Directors and on any question arising at any shareholders' meeting and to receive dividends when and as declared. No common stock dividends can be paid unless all accrued dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock have been paid. Additionally, regulations restrict the ability of national banks and bank holding companies to pay dividends, and BOK Financial's credit agreement restricts the payment of dividends by the holding company.

Cash dividends paid on common stock totaled \$37 million and \$20 million in 2006 and 2005, respectively. During the second quarter of 2005, the Board of Directors approved the Company's first quarterly cash dividend of \$0.10 per

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common share. The quarterly cash dividend replaced the annual dividend historically paid in shares of common stock. During 2004, 3% dividends payable in shares of BOK Financial common stock were declared and paid. The shares issued were valued at \$66 million based on the average closing bid/ask prices on the day preceding declaration. Per share data has been restated to reflect these stock dividends.

During 2002, BOK Financial agreed to a limited price guarantee on a portion of the shares issued to purchase Bank of Tanglewood. The fair value of this price guarantee, estimated to be \$3 million based upon the Black-Scholes option pricing model, was included in the purchase price. Any holder of BOK Financial common shares issued in this acquisition may annually make a claim for the excess of the guaranteed price and the actual sales price of any shares sold during a 60-day period after each of the first five anniversary dates after October 25, 2002. The maximum annual number of shares subject to this guarantee is 210,069. The guaranteed price for the 2007 anniversary date is \$42.53. The price guarantee is nontransferable and noncumulative. BOK Financial may elect, in its sole discretion, to issue additional shares of common stock to satisfy any obligation under the price guarantee or to pay cash. The maximum aggregate number of common shares that may be issued to satisfy any price guarantee obligations is 10 million. If, as of any benchmark date, BOK Financial has already issued 10 million shares, BOK Financial is not obligated to make any further benchmark payments. BOK Financial's ability to pay cash to satisfy any price guarantee obligations is limited by applicable bank holding company and bank capital and dividend regulations.

### Subsidiary Banks

The amounts of dividends that BOK Financial's subsidiary banks can declare and the amounts of loans the subsidiary banks can extend to affiliates are limited by various federal banking regulations and state corporate law. Generally, dividends declared during a calendar year are limited to net profits, as defined, for the year plus retained profits for the preceding two years. The amounts of dividends are further restricted by minimum capital requirements. Pursuant to the most restrictive of the regulations at December 31, 2006, BOK Financial's subsidiary banks could declare dividends up to \$107 million without prior regulatory approval. Management has developed and the Board of Directors has approved an internal capital policy that is more restrictive than the regulatory capital standards. As of December 31, 2006, the subsidiary banks could declare dividends of up to \$32 million under this policy. The subsidiary banks declared and paid dividends of \$81 million in 2006 and \$151 million in 2005. During 2004, the subsidiary banks did not declare any dividends.

Loans to a single affiliate may not exceed 10% and loans to all affiliates may not exceed 20% of unimpaired capital and surplus, as defined. Additionally, loans to affiliates must be fully secured. As of December 31, 2006, these loans totaled \$29 million. As of December 31, 2005, these loans had no outstanding balance. Total loan commitments to affiliates at December 31, 2006 were \$147 million.

### Regulatory Capital

BOK Financial and its banking subsidiaries are subject to various capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and additional discretionary actions by regulators that could have a material effect on BOK Financial's operations. These capital requirements include quantitative measures of assets, liabilities and certain off-balance sheet items. The capital standards are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors.

For a banking institution to qualify as well capitalized, its Tier I,

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Total and Leverage capital ratios must be at least 6%, 10% and 5%, respectively. Tier I capital consists primarily of common stockholders' equity, excluding unrealized gains or losses on available for sale securities, less goodwill, core deposit premiums and certain other intangible assets. As directed by the Federal Reserve Bank, Tier I capital excludes \$10 million, the combined value of common shares issued subject to the market value protection program and the value of the market value guarantee. These values will be restored to Tier I capital as the market price guarantee expires. Total capital consists primarily of Tier I capital plus preferred stock, subordinated debt and reserves for credit losses, subject to certain limitations. All of BOK Financial's banking subsidiaries exceeded the regulatory definition of well capitalized.

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	December 31,		
	2006		
	Amount	Ratio	Amount
(Dollars in thousands)			
Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets):			
Consolidated	\$ 1,801,876	11.58%	\$ 1,625,832
BOK	1,246,534	10.51	1,162,091
Bank of Texas	305,957	10.98	275,507
Bank of Albuquerque	96,594	16.22	95,134
Bank of Arkansas	19,640	11.75	18,372
Colorado State Bank and Trust	53,981	14.96	40,249
Bank of Arizona	17,266	13.34	18,194
Bank of Kansas City	19,915	329.76	N/A
Tier I Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets):			
Consolidated	\$ 1,521,504	9.78%	\$ 1,322,570
BOK	1,006,372	8.49	895,653
Bank of Texas	280,294	10.06	252,316
Bank of Albuquerque	90,418	15.18	88,439
Bank of Arkansas	17,549	10.50	17,194
Colorado State Bank and Trust	51,061	14.15	36,935
Bank of Arizona	15,954	12.33	17,113
Bank of Kansas City	19,915	329.76	N/A
Tier I Capital (to Average Assets):			
Consolidated	\$ 1,521,504	8.79%	\$ 1,322,570
BOK	1,006,372	8.26	895,653
Bank of Texas	280,294	7.95	252,316
Bank of Albuquerque	90,418	7.28	88,439
Bank of Arkansas	17,549	10.95	17,194
Colorado State Bank and Trust	51,061	5.68	36,935
Bank of Arizona	15,954	9.98	17,113
Bank of Kansas City	19,915	136.27	N/A

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Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) ("AOCI") includes unrealized



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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 cash flow hedges of prime-based loans of \$2.4 million will be reclassified into income over two years. 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 were recognized as required by FAS 158 and will be reclassified into income as Pension Plan costs.

	Unrealized Gain (Loss) On Available For Sale Securities	Accumulated (Loss) on Effective Cash Flow Hedges
-----		
Balance at December 31, 2003	\$ 8,459	\$ --
Unrealized losses on securities	(31,806)	--
Unrealized losses on cash flow hedges	--	(2,664)
Tax benefit on unrealized losses	11,303	1,039
Reclassification adjustment for losses realized and included in net income	3,088	--
Reclassification adjustment for tax benefit on realized losses	(1,044)	--
-----		
Balance at December 31, 2004	(10,000)	(1,625)
Unrealized losses on securities	(92,551)	--
Unrealized losses on cash flow hedges	--	684
Loss on rate lock hedge of subordinated debt issuance	--	(2,788)
Tax benefit (expense) on unrealized gains (losses)	34,129	(75)
Reclassification adjustment for losses realized and included in net income	6,772	123
Reclassification adjustment for tax benefit on realized losses	(2,432)	(48)
-----		
Balance at December 31, 2005	(64,082)	(3,729)
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities	7,061	--
Unrealized gains on cash flow hedges	--	664
Unrealized losses on employee benefit plans	--	--
Tax benefit (expense) on unrealized gains (losses)	(2,619)	--
Reclassification adjustment for losses realized and included in net income	739	211
Reclassification adjustment for tax benefit on realized losses	(251)	(81)
-----		
Balance at December 31, 2006	\$ (59,152)	\$ (2,935)
=====		

(17) Earnings Per Share

The following table presents the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share (dollars in thousands except per share data):

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	Years
	----- 2006 -----
Numerator:	
Net income	\$ 212,977
Preferred stock dividends	--
-----	
Numerator for basic earnings per share - income available to common stockholders	212,977
-----	
Effect of dilutive securities:	
Preferred stock dividends	--
-----	
Numerator for diluted earnings per share - income available to common stockholders after assumed conversion	\$ 212,977
=====	
Denominator:	
Denominator for basic earnings per share - weighted average shares	66,759,384
Effect of dilutive securities:	
Employee stock compensation plans(1)	550,621
Convertible preferred stock	--
Tanglewood market value guarantee (see Note 16)	--
-----	
Dilutive potential common shares	550,621
-----	
Denominator for diluted earnings per share - adjusted weighted average shares and assumed conversions	67,310,005
=====	
Basic earnings per share	\$ 3.19
=====	
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 3.16
=====	
(1) Excludes employee stock options with exercise prices greater than the current market price.	440,216

(18) Reportable Segments

BOK Financial operates five principal lines of business: Oklahoma corporate banking, Oklahoma consumer banking, mortgage banking, wealth management, and regional banking. Mortgage banking activities include loan origination and servicing across all markets served by the Company. Wealth management provides brokerage and trading, private financial services and investment advisory services in all markets. It also provides fiduciary services in all markets except Colorado. Fiduciary services in Colorado are included in regional banking. Regional banking consists primarily of corporate and consumer banking activities in the respective local markets. In addition to its lines of business, BOK Financial has a funds management unit. The primary purpose of this unit is to manage the overall liquidity needs and interest rate risk of the Company. 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, the provision for credit losses, tax-exempt income and tax credits, and certain executive compensation costs that

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are not attributed to the lines of business.

The Oklahoma Corporate Banking segment provides loan and lease financing and treasury and cash management services to businesses throughout Oklahoma and certain relationships in surrounding states. Oklahoma Corporate Banking also includes our TransFund unit, which provides ATM and merchant deposit services. The Oklahoma Consumer Banking segment provides a full line of deposit, loan and fee-based services to customers throughout Oklahoma through four major distribution channels: traditional branches, supermarket branches, the 24-hour ExpressBank call center and the Internet. The Mortgage Banking segment consists of two operating sectors that originate a full range of mortgage products from federally sponsored programs to "jumbo loans" on higher priced homes in BOK Financial's primary market areas. The Mortgage Banking segment also services mortgage loans acquired from throughout the United States. The Wealth Management segment provides a wide range of financial services, including trust and private financial services and brokerage and trading services. This segment includes the activities of BOSCO, Inc., a registered broker/dealer. Trust and private financial services include sales of institutional, investment and retirement products, loans and other services to affluent individuals, businesses, not-for-profit organizations, and governmental agencies. Trust services are primarily provided to clients in Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico. Regional banking includes Bank of Texas, Bank of Albuquerque, Bank of Arkansas, Colorado State Bank and Trust, Bank of Arizona and Bank of Kansas City. Each of these banks provides a full range of corporate and consumer banking services in their respective markets. Fiduciary services provided through Colorado State Bank and Trust are included in the Regional Banking segment.

BOK Financial identifies reportable segments by type of service provided for the Mortgage Banking and the Wealth Management segments and by type of customer for the Oklahoma Corporate Banking and Oklahoma Consumer Banking segments. Regional Banking is identified by legal entity. Operating results are adjusted for intercompany loan participations, allocated service costs and management fees, interest rate risk positions and risk management activities.

BOK Financial allocates resources and evaluates performance of its lines of business after allocation of funds, certain indirect expenses, taxes 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 for funds with similar duration. Market rates are 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 based on applicable Federal Home Loan Bank advance rates. Deposit accounts with indeterminate maturities, such as demand deposit accounts and interest-bearing transaction accounts, are transfer priced at a rolling average based on expected duration of the accounts. The expected duration ranges from 90 days for certain rate-sensitive deposits to five years. The accounting policies of the reportable segments generally follow those described in the summary of significant accounting policies, except that interest income is reported on a fully tax-equivalent basis, loan losses are based on actual net amounts charged off and the amortization of intangible assets is generally excluded.

Economic capital is assigned to the business units by a third-party developed 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 the 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. Additional

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capital is assigned to the regional banking line of business based on BOK Financial's investment in those entities.

Substantially all revenue is from domestic customers. No single external customer accounts for more than 10% of total revenue.

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(In Thousands)	Oklahoma Corporate Banking	Oklahoma Consumer Banking	Mortgage Banking	Wealth Management	Region Bank
Year ended December 31, 2006					
Net interest revenue/(expense) from external sources	\$ 253,266	\$ (62,447)	\$ 23,638	\$ 15,148	\$ 32
Net interest revenue/(expense) from internal sources	(101,432)	131,131	(20,307)	13,030	(7)
Total net interest revenue	151,834	68,684	3,331	28,178	25
Provision for credit losses	1,586	2,780	504	222	5
Other operating revenue	91,250	72,699	17,287	119,200	5
Capitalized mortgage servicing rights	--	--	11,917	--	--
Financial instruments gains (losses)	113	80	(1,102)	15	15
Operating expense	115,306	80,250	30,731	105,906	15
Change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights	--	--	(3,009)	--	--
Income taxes	49,132	22,730	1,247	16,053	5
Net income	\$ 77,173	\$ 35,703	\$ 1,960	\$ 25,212	\$ 9
Average assets	\$ 5,328,041	\$ 2,836,692	\$ 519,371	\$ 1,831,377	\$ 7,01
Average economic capital	384,810	58,680	23,510	125,720	44
Average invested capital	--	--	--	--	68
Performance measurements:					
Return on assets	1.45%	1.26%	0.38%	1.38%	
Return on economic capital	20.05	60.84	8.34	20.05	
Return on invested capital	--	--	--	--	
Efficiency ratio	47.43	56.76	94.46	71.86	

### Reconciliation to Consolidated Financial Statements

Net Interest Revenue	Other Operating Revenue (1)	Other Operating Expense	Net Income	A
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Total reportable segments	\$ 504,275	\$ 369,262	\$ 484,995	\$ 232,486	\$ 1,000,000
Unallocated items:					
Tax-equivalent adjustment	6,963	--	--	6,963	
Funds management and other (including eliminations), net	(24,550)	3,933	27,312	(26,472)	
BOK Financial consolidated	\$ 486,688	\$ 373,195	\$ 512,307	\$ 212,977	\$ 1,000,000

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(In Thousands)	Oklahoma Corporate Banking	Oklahoma Consumer Banking	Mortgage Banking	Wealth Management	Regional Banking
Year ended December 31, 2005					
Net interest revenue/(expense) from external sources	\$ 208,044	\$ (43,411)	\$ 20,237	\$ 12,488	\$ 25,000
Net interest revenue/(expense) from internal sources	(67,875)	98,291	(14,882)	8,504	(3,000)
Total net interest revenue	140,169	54,880	5,355	20,992	22,000
Provision for credit losses	6,481	3,094	415	224	5,000
Other operating revenue	83,619	66,174	15,347	109,405	5,000
Gain on sales of assets	4,758	--	1,232	--	5,000
Capitalized mortgage servicing rights	--	--	17,402	--	5,000
Financial instruments gains (losses)	(132)	(87)	(5,087)	13	5,000
Operating expense	110,395	77,757	34,736	94,338	14,000
Recovery for impairment of mortgage servicing rights	--	--	(3,915)	--	5,000
Income taxes	43,388	15,605	1,172	13,945	4,000
Net income	\$ 68,150	\$ 24,511	\$ 1,841	\$ 21,903	\$ 7,000
Average assets	\$ 4,722,030	\$ 2,657,824	\$ 514,530	\$ 1,748,104	\$ 6,000,000
Average economic capital	324,840	50,460	23,210	103,390	32,000
Average invested capital	--	--	--	--	57,000
Performance measurements:					
Return on assets	1.44%	0.92%	0.36%	1.25%	
Return on economic capital	20.98	48.58	7.93	21.18	
Return on invested capital	--	--	--	--	
Efficiency ratio	48.30	64.23	88.31	72.35	

Reconciliation to Consolidated Financial Statements

Other

Other

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	Net Interest Revenue	Operating Revenue (1)	Operating Expense	Net Income
Total reportable segments	\$ 440,792	\$ 349,411	\$ 456,337	\$ 193,893
Unallocated items:				
Tax-equivalent adjustment	5,182	--	--	5,182
Funds management and other (including eliminations), net	3,367	3,251	12,769	2,430
BOK Financial consolidated	\$ 449,341	\$ 352,662	\$ 469,106	\$ 201,505

(1) Excluding financial instrument gains/(losses)

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(In Thousands)	Oklahoma Corporate Banking	Oklahoma Consumer Banking	Mortgage Banking	Wealth Management	Region Bank
Year ended December 31, 2004					
Net interest revenue/(expense) from external sources	\$ 148,919	\$ (19,061)	\$ 21,647	\$ 4,001	\$ 20
Net interest revenue/(expense) from internal sources	(26,049)	64,873	(11,423)	8,888	(1)
Total net interest revenue	122,870	45,812	10,224	12,889	18
Provision for credit losses	8,956	6,964	340	23	
Other operating revenue	86,493	56,611	22,055	93,193	4
Capitalized mortgage servicing rights	--	--	11,365	--	
Financial instruments gains/(losses)	--	--	(5,068)	--	
Operating expense	99,007	76,057	35,415	83,784	13
Recovery for impairment of mortgage servicing rights	--	--	(1,567)	--	
Income taxes	39,444	7,548	1,707	8,688	3
Net income	\$ 61,956	\$ 11,854	\$ 2,681	\$ 13,587	\$ 5
Average assets	\$ 4,380,491	\$ 2,746,279	\$ 559,034	\$ 1,122,147	\$ 5,75
Average economic capital	312,530	64,390	27,270	84,820	27
Average invested capital	--	--	--	--	50
Performance measurements:					
Return on assets	1.41%	0.43%	0.48%	1.21%	
Return on economic capital	19.82	18.41	9.83	16.02	
Return on invested capital	--	--	--	--	
Efficiency ratio	47.29	74.26	81.15	78.98	

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Reconciliation to Consolidated Financial Statements

	Net Interest Revenue	Other Operating Revenue (1)	Other Operating Expense	Net Income
Total reportable segments	\$ 372,823	\$ 316,734	\$ 424,718	\$ 147,784
Unallocated items:				
Tax-equivalent adjustment	5,039	--	--	5,039
Funds management and other (including eliminations), net	45,381	(3,282)	16,506	26,200
BOK Financial consolidated	\$ 423,243	\$ 313,452	\$ 441,224	\$ 179,023

(1) Excluding financial instrument gains/(losses)

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(19) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following table presents the carrying values and estimated fair values of financial instruments as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 (dollars in thousands):

	Carrying Value	Range of Contractual Yields	Average Repricing (in years)
2006:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 797,326		
Securities	5,103,663		
Loans:			
Commercial	6,208,884	1.61 - 18.00%	0.38
Commercial real estate	2,446,540	6.00 - 15.00	1.38
Residential mortgage	1,256,259	3.81 - 12.13	5.74
Residential mortgage - held for sale	64,625	--	--
Consumer	739,495	3.00 - 20.15	2.44
Total loans	10,715,803		
Reserve for loan losses	(109,497)		
Net loans	10,606,306		
Derivative instruments with positive fair value	284,239		
Deposits with no stated maturity	7,916,159		
Time deposits	4,470,546	0.95 - 9.00	1.16
Other borrowings	2,942,247	2.81 - 6.45	0.83
Subordinated debentures	297,800	7.35	4.51
Derivative instruments with negative fair value	298,679		

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2005:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 699,322		
Securities	5,085,333		
Loans:			
Commercial	5,299,935	2.75 - 18.00%	0.33
Commercial real estate	1,989,902	4.00 - 12.00	1.21
Residential mortgage	1,169,331	2.82 - 12.13	3.29
Residential mortgage - held for sale	51,666	--	--
Consumer	629,144	3.04 - 18.90	2.38
-----			
Total loans	9,139,978		
-----			
Reserve for loan losses	(103,876)		
-----			
Net loans	9,036,102		
Derivative instruments with positive fair value	452,878		
Deposits with no stated maturity	7,277,258		
Time deposits	4,098,060	0.70 - 7.25	1.70
Other borrowings	2,392,209	2.01 - 4.48	1.54
Subordinated debentures	295,964	6.71	8.09
Derivative instruments with negative fair value	466,669		
=====			

The preceding table presents the estimated fair values of financial instruments. The fair values of certain of these instruments were calculated by discounting expected cash flows, which involved significant judgments by management. Fair value is the estimated amount at which financial assets or liabilities could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. Because no market exists for certain of these financial instruments and management does not intend to sell these financial instruments, BOK Financial does not know whether the fair values shown above represent values at which the respective financial instruments could be sold individually or in the aggregate.

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 market prices or dealer quotes, when available. If quotes are not available, fair values are based on quoted prices of comparable instruments.

#### 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



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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.

### Loans

The fair value of loans, excluding loans held for sale, are based on discounted cash flow analyses using interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar remaining terms to maturity and credit risk, adjusted for the impact of interest rate floors and ceilings. The fair values of classified loans were estimated to approximate their carrying values less loan loss reserves allocated to these loans of \$12 million and \$15 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

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 and hedging transactions.

### Deposits

The fair values of time deposits are based on discounted cash flow analyses using interest rates currently being offered on similar transactions. Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 107, "Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments," ("FAS 107") defines the estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, which includes demand deposits, transaction deposits, money market deposits and savings accounts, to equal the amount payable on demand. Although market premiums paid reflect an additional value for these low cost deposits, FAS 107 prohibits adjusting fair value for the expected benefit of these deposits. 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 December 31, 2006 and 2005.

### (20) Parent Company Only Financial Statements

Summarized financial information for BOK Financial - Parent Company Only follows:

Balance Sheets  
(In Thousands)

December 31

-----  
2006  
-----

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Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	16,507	\$
Securities - available for sale		14,121	
Investment in subsidiaries		1,692,231	1
Other assets		1,584	
-----			
Total assets	\$	1,724,443	\$ 1
=====			
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Other liabilities	\$	3,421	\$
-----			
Total liabilities		3,421	
-----			
Common stock		4	
Capital surplus		688,861	
Retained earnings		1,166,994	
Treasury stock		(61,393)	
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(73,444)	
-----			
Total shareholders' equity		1,721,022	1
-----			
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$	1,724,443	\$ 1
=====			

Statements of Earnings  
(In Thousands)

	2006	2005	
	-----		
Dividends, interest and fees received from subsidiaries	\$ 80,855	\$ 153,462	\$
Other operating revenue	476	468	
-----			
Total revenue	81,331	153,930	
-----			
Interest expense	--	1,500	
Professional fees and services	506	589	
Contribution of stock to BOK Charitable Foundation	--	--	
Other operating expense	191	22	
-----			
Total expense	697	2,111	
-----			
Income (loss) before taxes and equity in undistributed income of subsidiaries	80,634	151,819	
Federal and state income tax credit	(28)	(682)	
-----			
Income (loss) before equity in undistributed income of subsidiaries	80,662	152,501	
Equity in undistributed income of subsidiaries	132,315	49,004	
-----			
Net income	\$ 212,977	\$ 201,505	\$
=====			

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Statements of Cash Flows  
(In Thousands)

	2006	2005	
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 212,977	\$ 201,505	\$
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Equity in undistributed income of subsidiaries	(132,315)	(49,004)	
Tax benefit on exercise of stock options	4,014	3,583	
Contribution of stock to BOK Charitable Foundation	--	--	
Write down of equity securities	--	--	
Change in other assets	(22,949)	(12,337)	
Change in other liabilities	815	(889)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	62,542	142,858	
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of available for sale securities	--	--	
Investment in subsidiaries	(20,865)	(34,264)	
Net cash used by investing activities	(20,865)	(34,264)	
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Pay down of other borrowings	--	(95,000)	
Issuance of common and treasury stock, net	12,647	7,032	
Cash dividends	(36,788)	(20,343)	
Other	(12,103)	(2,439)	
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	(36,244)	(110,750)	
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	5,433	(2,156)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	11,074	13,230	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 16,507	\$ 11,074	\$
Payment of dividends in common stock	\$ --	\$ --	\$
Cash paid for interest	10	1,698	

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Annual Financial Summary - Unaudited

Consolidated Daily Average Balances,  
Average Yields and Rates

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Average Balance
<b>Assets</b>	
Taxable securities(3)	\$ 4,770,95
Tax-exempt securities(3)	290,35
<b>Total securities(3)</b>	<b>5,061,31</b>
Trading securities	21,21
Funds sold and resell agreements	36,19
Loans(2)	9,706,86
Less reserve for loan losses	106,68
<b>Loans, net of reserve</b>	<b>9,600,17</b>
<b>Total earning assets(3)</b>	<b>14,718,90</b>
Cash and other assets	2,088,69
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$16,807,59</b>
<b>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>	
Transaction deposits	\$ 5,477,88
Savings deposits	148,65
Time deposits	4,279,61
<b>Total interest-bearing deposits</b>	<b>9,906,15</b>
Funds purchased and repurchase agreements	2,145,64
Other borrowings	725,32
Subordinated debentures	294,96
<b>Total interest-bearing liabilities</b>	<b>13,072,09</b>
Demand deposits	1,473,64
Other liabilities	652,49
Shareholders' equity	1,609,35
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>	<b>\$16,807,59</b>
Tax-equivalent Net Interest Revenue(3)	
Tax-equivalent Net Interest Revenue to Earning Assets(3)	

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Less tax-equivalent adjustment(1)

-----  
 Net Interest Revenue  
 Provision for credit losses  
 Other operating revenue  
 Other operating expense  
 -----

Income before taxes  
 Federal and state income tax  
 -----

Net Income  
 =====

- (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. See Note 1 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of income recognition policy.
- (3) Yield calculations exclude security trades that have been recorded on trade date with no corresponding interest income.

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	2005		
	Average Balance	Revenue/ Expense (1)	Yield/ Rate
-----			
<b>Assets</b>			
Taxable securities(3)	\$ 4,769,666	\$205,952	4.34%
Tax-exempt securities(3)	226,961	11,587	5.13
-----			
Total securities(3)	4,996,627	217,539	4.38
-----			
Trading securities	15,892	770	4.85
Funds sold and resell agreements	38,521	1,287	3.34
Loans(2)	8,489,751	555,520	6.54
Less reserve for loan losses	110,158	--	--
-----			
Loans, net of reserve	8,379,593	555,520	6.63
-----			
Total earning assets(3)	13,430,633	775,116	5.78
-----			
Cash and other assets	2,153,054		
-----			
Total assets	\$15,583,687		
=====			
<b>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>			
Transaction deposits	\$ 4,402,810	\$ 72,721	1.65%
Savings deposits	159,429	1,106	0.69
Time deposits	3,894,429	136,573	3.51

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Total interest-bearing deposits	8,456,668	210,400	2.49
Funds purchased and repurchase agreements	1,936,792	61,606	3.18
Other borrowings	996,266	34,220	3.43
Subordinated debentures	236,589	14,367	6.07
Total interest-bearing liabilities	11,626,315	320,593	2.76
Demand deposits	1,607,702		
Other liabilities	887,824		
Shareholders' equity	1,461,846		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$15,583,687		
Tax-equivalent Net Interest Revenue(3)		\$454,523	3.02%
Tax-equivalent Net Interest Revenue to Earning Assets(3)			3.39
Less tax-equivalent adjustment(1)		5,182	
Net Interest Revenue		449,341	
Provision for credit losses		12,441	
Other operating revenue		346,946	
Other operating expense		469,106	
Income before taxes		314,740	
Federal and state income tax		113,235	
Net Income		\$201,505	

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Quarterly Financial Summary - Unaudited

Consolidated Daily Average Balances,  
Average Yields and Rates

(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Share Data)

	Three Months Ended		
	December 31, 2006		
	Average Balance	Revenue/ Expense(1)	Yield/ Rate
<b>Assets</b>			
Taxable securities(3)	\$ 4,745,619	\$ 56,264	4.69%
Tax-exempt securities(3)	318,969	4,435	5.52
Total securities(3)	5,064,588	60,699	4.74
Trading securities	22,668	322	5.64
Funds sold and resell agreements	39,665	546	5.46
Loans(2)	10,361,841	207,322	7.94

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Less reserve for loan losses	108,377	--	--
Loans, net of reserve	10,253,464	207,322	8.02
Total earning assets(3)	15,380,385	268,889	6.93
Cash and other assets	2,158,647		
Total assets	\$17,539,032		
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Transaction deposits	\$ 5,768,216	\$ 43,411	2.99%
Savings deposits	139,796	365	1.04
Time deposits	4,417,427	51,781	4.65
Total interest-bearing deposits	10,325,439	95,557	3.67
Funds purchased and repurchase agreements	2,584,354	33,736	5.18
Other borrowings	586,743	8,128	5.50
Subordinated debentures	298,427	5,225	6.95
Total interest-bearing liabilities	13,794,963	142,646	4.10
Demand deposits	1,481,455		
Other liabilities	566,128		
Shareholders' equity	1,696,486		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$17,539,032		
Tax-equivalent Net Interest Revenue(3)		\$ 126,243	2.83%
Tax-equivalent Net Interest Revenue to Earning Assets(3)			3.25
Less tax-equivalent adjustment(1)		1,965	
Net Interest Revenue		124,278	
Provision for credit losses		5,953	
Other operating revenue		93,723	
Other operating expense		133,991	
Income before taxes		78,057	
Federal and state income tax		27,472	
Net Income		\$ 50,585	
Earnings Per Average Common Share Equivalent:			
Net income:			
Basic		\$ 0.76	
Diluted		\$ 0.75	

- (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. See Note 1 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of income recognition policy.
- (3) Yield calculations exclude security trades that have been recorded on

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trade date with no corresponding interest income.

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	June 30, 2006		
	Average Balance	Revenue/ Expense (1)	Yield/ Rate
Three M			
<hr/>			
Assets			
Taxable securities(3)	\$ 4,783,280	\$ 56,632	4.75%
Tax-exempt securities(3)	273,305	3,485	5.12
<hr/>			
Total securities(3)	5,056,585	60,117	4.77
<hr/>			
Trading securities	23,672	287	4.86
Funds sold and resell agreements	32,048	407	5.09
Loans(2)	9,472,309	181,269	7.68
Less reserve for loan losses	106,048	--	--
<hr/>			
Loans, net of reserve	9,366,261	181,269	7.76
<hr/>			
Total earning assets(3)	14,478,566	242,080	6.71
<hr/>			
Cash and other assets	2,085,724		
<hr/>			
Total assets	\$16,564,290		
<hr/>			
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Transaction deposits	\$ 5,353,413	\$ 34,875	2.61%
Savings deposits	153,200	353	0.92
Time deposits	4,220,204	44,798	4.26
<hr/>			
Total interest-bearing deposits	9,726,817	80,026	3.30
<hr/>			
Funds purchased and repurchase agreements	2,118,211	25,696	4.87
Other borrowings	684,431	8,682	5.09
Subordinated debentures	292,474	4,930	6.76
<hr/>			
Total interest-bearing liabilities	12,821,933	119,334	3.73
<hr/>			
Demand deposits	1,474,835		
Other liabilities	695,418		
Shareholders' equity	1,572,104		
<hr/>			
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$16,564,290		
<hr/>			
Tax-equivalent Net Interest Revenue(3)		\$122,746	2.98%
Tax-equivalent Net Interest Revenue to Earning Assets(3)			3.40
Less tax-equivalent adjustment(1)		1,640	
<hr/>			
Net Interest Revenue		121,106	



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Provision for credit losses	3,795
Other operating revenue	90,880
Other operating expense	122,127
-----	
Income before taxes	86,064
Federal and state income tax	31,080
-----	
Net Income	\$ 54,984
=====	

Earnings Per Average Common Share Equivalent:

Net income:	
Basic	\$ 0.82
=====	
Diluted	\$ 0.82
=====	

Three Months Ended

December 31, 2005

	Average Balance	Revenue/ Expense (1)	Yield/ Rate
-----			
Assets			
Taxable securities(3)	\$ 4,816,263	\$ 53,375	4.44%
Tax-exempt securities(3)	243,521	3,046	5.05
-----			
Total securities(3)	5,059,784	56,421	4.47
-----			
Trading securities	20,595	243	4.68
Funds sold and resell agreements	57,656	581	4.00
Loans(2)	9,005,546	158,387	6.98
Less reserve for loan losses	108,998	--	--
-----			
Loans, net of reserve	8,896,548	158,387	7.06
-----			
Total earning assets(3)	14,034,583	215,632	6.12
-----			
Cash and other assets	2,168,128		
-----			
Total assets	\$16,202,711		
=====			
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Transaction deposits	\$ 4,821,627	\$ 24,075	1.98%
Savings deposits	154,316	292	0.75
Time deposits	4,216,625	40,083	3.77
-----			
Total interest-bearing deposits	9,192,568	64,450	2.78
-----			
Funds purchased and repurchase agreements	1,812,752	17,914	3.92
Other borrowings	1,049,635	10,807	4.08
Subordinated debentures	296,021	4,683	6.28
-----			
Total interest-bearing liabilities	12,350,976	97,854	3.14
-----			
Demand deposits	1,530,504		
Other liabilities	814,192		
Shareholders' equity	1,507,039		

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Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$16,202,711	
Tax-equivalent Net Interest Revenue(3)	\$117,778	2.98%
Tax-equivalent Net Interest Revenue to Earning Assets(3)		3.34
Less tax-equivalent adjustment(1)	1,392	
Net Interest Revenue	116,386	
Provision for credit losses	4,450	
Other operating revenue	87,344	
Other operating expense	123,903	
Income before taxes	75,377	
Federal and state income tax	27,219	
Net Income	\$ 48,158	
Earnings Per Average Common Share Equivalent:		
Net income:		
Basic	\$ 0.72	
Diluted	\$ 0.72	

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

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As of the end of the period covered by this report and pursuant to Rule 13a-15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness and design of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as that term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act). Based upon that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded, as of the end of the period covered by this report, that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective in recording, processing, summarizing and reporting information required to be disclosed by the Company, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms.

In addition and as of the end of the period covered by this report, there have been no changes in internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) during the Company's fourth fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the internal control over financial reporting.

The Report of Management on Financial Statements and Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appear within Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data." The independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young, LLP, has audited the financial statements included in Item 8 and has issued an audit report on management's assessment of the internal

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control over financial reporting, which appears therein.

### ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

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## PART III

### ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information set forth under the headings "Election of Directors," "Executive Officers," "Insider Reporting," "Director Nominations," and "Risk Oversight and Audit Committee" in BOK Financial's 2007 Annual Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

The Company has a Code of Ethics which is applicable to all Directors, officers and employees of the Company, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, the principal executive officer and principal financial and accounting officer, respectively. A copy of the Code of Ethics will be provided without charge to any person who requests it by writing to the Company's headquarters at Bank of Oklahoma Tower, P.O. Box 2300, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74192 or telephoning the Chief Auditor at (918) 588-6000. The Company will also make available amendments to or waivers from its Code of Ethics applicable to Directors or executive officers, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.

There are no material changes to the procedures by which security holders may recommend nominees to the Company's board of directors since the Company's 2006 Annual Proxy Statement to Shareholders.

### ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information set forth under the heading "Compensation Discussion and Analysis," "Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation," "Compensation Committee Report," "Executive Compensation Tables," and "Director Compensation" in BOK Financial's 2007 Annual Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

### ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information set forth under the headings "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" and "Election of Directors" in BOK Financial's 2007 Annual Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

#### Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table provides information about the Company's equity compensation plans in effect at December 31, 2006. Plans included in the following table consist of the BOKF 1997, 2000, 2001 and 2003 Stock Option Plans, as well as the 2003 Executive Incentive Plan and the BOKF Directors Stock Compensation Plan. The material features of the various stock-based compensation plans are described within Note 13 of the Company's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, which appear elsewhere herein.

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Plan Category -----	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants, and rights(2) -----	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options warrants, and rights( -----
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders:		
Stock options	3,496,625	\$38.63
Nonvested common shares	101,403 -----	Not applicable
Sub-total	3,598,028	
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	None	None
Total	3,598,028 -----	

(1) Includes 476,184 shares of common stock which may be awarded pursuant to the BOKF Directors Stock Compensation Plan.

(2) As of December 31, 2006.

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ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Information regarding related parties is set forth in Note 14 of the Company's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, which appears elsewhere herein. Additionally, the information set forth under the heading "Certain Transactions," "Director Independence" and "Related Party Transaction Review and Approval Process" in BOK Financial's 2007 Annual Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information set forth under the heading "Principal Accountant Fees and Services" in BOK Financial's 2007 Annual Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) (1) Financial Statements

The following financial statements of BOK Financial Corporation are filed as part of this Form 10-K in Item 8:

Consolidated Statements of Earnings for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004  
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2006 and 2005  
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December

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31, 2006, 2005 and 2004  
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the  
years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
Annual Financial Summary - Unaudited  
Quarterly Financial Summary - Unaudited  
Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

(a) (2) Financial Statement Schedules

The schedules to the consolidated financial statements required by Regulation S-X are not required under the related instructions or are inapplicable and are therefore omitted.

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(a) (3) Exhibits

Exhibit Number -----	Description of Exhibit -----
3.0	The Articles of Incorporation of BOK Financial, incorporated by reference to (i) Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of BOK Financial filed with the Oklahoma Secretary of State on May 28, 1991, filed as Exhibit 3.0 to S-1 Registration Statement No. 33-90450, and (ii) Amendment attached as Exhibit A to Information Statement and Prospectus Supplement filed November 20, 1991.
3.1	Bylaws of BOK Financial, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of S-1 Registration Statement No. 33-90450.
4.0	The rights of the holders of the Common Stock and Preferred Stock of BOK Financial are set forth in its Certificate of Incorporation.
10.0	Purchase and Sale Agreement dated October 25, 1990, among BOK Financial, Kaiser, and the FDIC, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.0 of S-1 Registration Statement No. 33-90450.
10.1	Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreement effective March 29, 1991, among BOK Financial, Kaiser, and the FDIC, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 of S-1 Registration Statement No. 33-90450
10.2	Letter agreement dated April 12, 1991, among BOK Financial, Kaiser, and the FDIC, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.3 of S-1 Registration Statement No. 33-90450.
10.3	Second Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreement effective April 15, 1991, among BOK Financial, Kaiser, and the FDIC, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.4 of S-1 Registration Statement No. 33-90450.
10.4	Employment and Compensation Agreements.
10.4(a)	Employment Agreement between BOK Financial and Stanley

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- A. Lybarger, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4(a) of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1991.
- 10.4(b) Amendment to 1991 Employment Agreement between BOK Financial and Stanley A. Lybarger, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4(b) of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001.
- 10.4(c) Amended and Restated Deferred Compensation Agreement (Amended as of September 1, 2003) between Stanley A. Lybarger and BOK Financial Corporation, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 (c) of Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2003.
- 10.4(d) 409A Deferred Compensation Agreement between Stanley A. Lybarger and BOK Financial Corporation dated December 31, 2004, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 (d) of Form 8-K filed on January 5, 2005.
- 10.4(e) Guaranty by George B. Kaiser in favor of Stanley A. Lybarger dated March 7, 2005, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 (e) of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004.
- 10.4(f) Third Amendment to 1991 Employment Agreement between Stanley A. Lybarger and Bank of Oklahoma, National Association, filed herewith.
- 10.4.1(a) Employee Agreement between BOK Financial and V. Burns Hargis, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4.1(a) of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002.
- 10.4.1(b) Amendment to Employee Agreement between BOK Financial and V. Burns Hargis, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4.1(b) of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002.
- 10.4.2 Amended and Restated Deferred Compensation Agreement (Amended as of December 1, 2003) between Steven G. Bradshaw and BOK Financial Corporation, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4.2 of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003.
- 10.4.2(a) 409A Deferred Compensation Agreement between Steven G. Bradshaw and BOK Financial Corporation dated December 31, 2004, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4.2 (a) of Form 8-K filed on January 5, 2005.
- 10.4.2(b) Employment Agreement between BOK Financial and Steven G. Bradshaw dated September 29, 2003, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4.2 (b) of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004.
- 10.4.3 Amended and Restated Deferred Compensation Agreement (Amended as of December 1, 2003) between William Jeffrey Pickryl and BOK Financial Corporation, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4.3 of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003.

- 10.4.3(a) 409A Deferred Compensation Agreement between William Jeffrey Pickryl and BOK Financial Corporation dated December 31, 2004, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4.3 (a) of Form 8-K filed on January 5, 2005.
- 10.4.3(b) Employment Agreement between BOK Financial and W. Jeffrey Pickryl dated September 29, 2003, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4.3 (b) of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004.
- 10.4.3(c) Amendment to Employment Agreement between BOK Financial and W. Jeffrey Pickryl dated August 30, 2004, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4.3 (c) of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004.
- 10.4.3(d) Supplemental Executive Income Agreement dated December 20, 2005 between W. Jeffrey Pickryl and BOK Financial Corporation, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99 (a) of Form 8-K filed on December 22, 2005.
- 10.4.4 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement (Amended as of June 14, 2002) among First National Bank of Park Cities, BOK Financial Corporation and C. Fred Ball, Jr., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4.4 of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003.
- 10.4.5 409A Deferred Compensation Agreement between Daniel H. Ellinor and BOK Financial Corporation dated December 31, 2004, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4.5 of Form 8-K filed on January 5, 2005.
- 10.4.5(a) Employment Agreement between BOK Financial and Dan H. Ellinor dated August 29, 2003, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4.5 (a) of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004.
- 10.4.5(b) Deferred Compensation Agreement dated November 28, 2003 between Daniel H. Ellinor and BOK Financial Corporation, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4.5 (b) of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004.
- 10.4.6 409A Deferred Compensation Agreement between Mark W. Funke and BOK Financial Corporation dated December 31, 2004, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4.6 of Form 8-K filed on January 5, 2005.
- 10.4.6(a) Amended and Restated Deferred Compensation Agreement (Amended as of December 1, 2003) between Mark W. Funke and BOK Financial Corporation, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4.6 (a) of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004.
- 10.4.7 409A Deferred Compensation Agreement between Steven E. Nell and BOK Financial Corporation dated December 31, 2004, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4.7 of Form 8-K filed on January 5, 2005.
- 10.4.7(a) Amended and Restated Deferred Compensation Agreement

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(Amended as of December 1, 2003) between Steven E. Nell and BOK Financial Corporation, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4.7 (a) of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004.

- 10.4.8 Employment Agreement dated August 1, 2005 between BOK Financial Corporation and Donald T. Parker, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99 (a) of Form 8-K filed on February 1, 2006.
- 10.5 Director indemnification agreement dated June 30, 1987, between BOK and Kaiser, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of S-1 Registration Statement No. 33-90450. Substantially similar director indemnification agreements were executed between BOK and the following:

	Date of Agreement -----
James E. Barnes	June 30, 1987
William H. Bell	June 30, 1987
James S. Boese	June 30, 1987
Dennis L. Brand	June 30, 1987
Chester E. Cadieux	June 30, 1987
William B. Cleary	June 30, 1987
Glenn A. Cox	June 30, 1987
William E. Durrett	June 30, 1987
Leonard J. Eaton, Jr.	June 30, 1987
William B. Fader	December 5, 1990
Gregory J. Flanagan	June 30, 1987
Jerry L. Goodman	June 30, 1987
David A. Hentschel	July 7, 1987
Philip N. Hughes	July 8, 1987
Thomas J. Hughes, III	June 30, 1987
William G. Kerr	June 30, 1987
Philip C. Lauinger, Jr.	June 30, 1987

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Stanley A. Lybarger	December 5, 1990
Patricia McGee Maino	June 30, 1987
Robert L. Parker, Sr.	June 30, 1987
James A. Robinson	June 30, 1987
William P. Sweich	June 30, 1987

- 10.6 Capitalization and Stock Purchase Agreement dated May 20, 1991, between BOK Financial and Kaiser, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of S-1 Registration Statement No. 33-90450.
- 10.7.3 BOK Financial Corporation 1994 Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.0 of S-8 Registration Statement No. 33-79834.
- 10.7.4 BOK Financial Corporation 1994 Stock Option Plan (Typographical Error Corrected January 16, 1995), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7.4 of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1994.
- 10.7.5 BOK Financial Corporation 1997 Stock Option Plan,



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- incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.0 of S-8  
Registration Statement No. 333-32649.
- 10.7.6 BOK Financial Corporation 2000 Stock Option Plan,  
incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.0 of S-8  
Registration Statement No. 333-93957.
- 10.7.7 BOK Financial Corporation 2001 Stock Option Plan,  
incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.0 of S-8  
Registration Statement No. 333-62578.
- 10.7.8 BOK Financial Corporation Directors' Stock Compensation  
Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.0 of S-8  
Registration Statement No. 33-79836.
- 10.7.9 Bank of Oklahoma Thrift Plan (Amended and Restated  
Effective as of January 1, 1995), incorporated by  
reference to Exhibit 10.7.6 of Form 10-K for the year  
ended December 31, 1994.
- 10.7.10 Trust Agreement for the Bank of Oklahoma Thrift Plan  
(December 30, 1994), incorporated by reference to  
Exhibit 10.7.7 of Form 10-K for the year ended December  
31, 1994.
- 10.7.11 BOK Financial Corporation 2003 Stock Option Plan,  
incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.0 of S-8  
Registration Statement No. 333-106531.
- 10.7.12 BOK Financial Corporation 2003 Executive Incentive Plan,  
incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.0 of S-8  
Registration Statement No. 333-106530.
- 10.8 Lease Agreement between One Williams Center Co. and  
National Bank of Tulsa (predecessor to BOk) dated June  
18, 1974, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 of  
S-1 Registration Statement No. 33-90450.
- 10.9 Lease Agreement between Security Capital Real Estate  
Fund and BOk dated January 1, 1988, incorporated by  
reference to Exhibit 10.10 of S-1 Registration Statement  
No. 33-90450.
- 10.10 Asset Purchase Agreement (OREO and other assets) between  
BOk and Phi-Lea-Em Corporation dated April 30, 1991,  
incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 of S-1  
Registration Statement No. 33-90450.
- 10.11 Asset Purchase Agreement (Tanker Assets) between BOk and  
Green River Exploration Company dated April 30, 1991,  
incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 of S-1  
Registration Statement No. 33-90450.
- 10.12 Asset Purchase Agreement (Recovery Rights) between BOk  
and Kaiser dated April 30, 1991, incorporated by  
reference to Exhibit 10.13 of S-1 Registration Statement  
No. 33-90450.
- 10.13 Purchase and Assumption Agreement dated August 7, 1992  
among First Gibraltar Bank, FSB, Fourth Financial  
Corporation and BOk, as amended, incorporated by  
reference to Exhibit 10.14 of Form 10-K for the fiscal

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year ended December 31, 1992.

- 10.13.1 Allocation Agreement dated August 7, 1992 between BOK and Fourth Financial Corporation, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14.1 of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1992.
- 10.14 Merger Agreement among BOK Financial, BOKF Merger Corporation Number Two, Brookside Bancshares, Inc., The Shareholders of Brookside Bancshares, Inc. and Brookside State Bank dated December 22, 1992, as amended, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1992.
- 10.14.1 Agreement to Merge between BOK and Brookside State Bank dated January 27, 1993, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15.1 of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1992.

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- 10.15 Merger Agreement among BOK Financial, BOKF Merger Corporation Number Three, Sand Springs Bancshares, Inc., The Shareholders of Sand Springs Bancshares, Inc. and Sand Springs State Bank dated December 22, 1992, as amended, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1992.
- 10.15.1 Agreement to Merge between BOK and Sand Springs State Bank dated January 27, 1993, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16.1 of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1992.
- 10.16 Partnership Agreement between Kaiser-Francis Oil Company and BOK Financial dated December 1, 1992, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1993.
- 10.16.1 Amendment to Partnership Agreement between Kaiser-Francis Oil Company and BOK Financial dated May 17, 1993, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16.1 of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1993.
- 10.17 Purchase and Assumption Agreement between BOK and FDIC, Receiver of Heartland Federal Savings and Loan Association dated October 9, 1993, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1993.
- 10.18 Merger Agreement among BOK, Plaza National Bank and The Shareholders of Plaza National Bank dated December 20, 1993, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1993.
- 10.18.1 Amendment to Merger Agreement among BOK, Plaza National Bank and The Shareholders of Plaza National Bank dated January 14, 1994, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18.1 of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1993.

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- 10.19 Stock Purchase Agreement between Texas Commerce Bank, National Association and BOK dated March 11, 1994, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1993.
- 10.20 Merger Agreement among BOK Financial Corporation, BOKF Merger Corporation Number Four, Citizens Holding Company and others dated May 11, 1994, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1994.
- 10.21 Stock Purchase and Merger Agreement among Northwest Bank of Enid, BOK and The Shareholders of Northwest Bank of Enid effective as of May 16, 1994, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1994.
- 10.22 Agreement and Plan of Merger among BOK Financial Corporation, BOKF Merger Corporation Number Five and Park Cities Bancshares, Inc. dated October 3, 1996, incorporated by reference to Exhibit C of S-4 Registration Statement No. 333-16337.
- 10.23 Agreement and Plan of Merger among BOK Financial Corporation and First TexCorp., Inc. dated December 18, 1996, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 of S-4 Registration Statement No. 333-16337.
- 10.24 Purchase and Assumption Agreement between Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association and BOK Financial Corporation dated July 27, 1998.
- 10.25 Merger Agreement among BOK Financial Corporation, BOKF Merger Corporation No. Seven, First Bancshares of Muskogee, Inc., First National Bank and Trust Company of Muskogee, and Certain Shareholders of First Bancshares of Muskogee, Inc. dated December 30, 1998.
- 10.26 Merger Agreement among BOK Financial Corporation, BOKF Merger Corporation Number Nine, and Chaparral Bancshares, Inc. dated February 19, 1999.
- 10.27 Merger Agreement among BOK Financial Corporation, Park Cities Bancshares, Inc., Mid-Cities Bancshares, Inc. and Mid-Cities National Bank dated February 24, 1999.
- 10.28 Merger Agreement among BOK Financial Corporation, Park Cities Bancshares, Inc., PC Interim State Bank, Swiss Avenue State Bank and Certain Shareholders of Swiss Avenue State Bank dated March 4, 1999.
- 10.29 Merger Agreement among BOK Financial Corporation, Park Cities Bancshares, Inc. and CNBT Bancshares, Inc. dated August 18, 2000, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.29 of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000.
- 10.30 Merger Agreement among BOK Financial Corporation, Bank of Tanglewood, N.A. and TW Interim Bank dated October 25, 2002, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.0 of S-4 Registration Statement No. 333-98685.

- 10.31 Remote Outsourcing Services Agreement between Bank of Oklahoma, N.A. and Alltel Information Services, Inc., dated September 1, 2002, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.30 of the September 30, 2002 10-Q filed on November 13, 2002.
- 10.32 Merger Agreement among BOK Financial Corporation, BOKF Merger Corporation Number Eleven, Colorado Funding Company, Colorado State Bank and Trust and Certain Shareholders of Colorado Funding Company dated July 8, 2003, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.32 of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003.
- 10.33 Merger Agreement between BOK Financial Corporation, BOKF Merger Corporation Number Eight, Valley Commerce Bank, and Valley Commerce Bancorp, Ltd. dated December 20, 2004, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Form 8-K filed on December 22, 2004.
- 21.0 Subsidiaries of BOK Financial, filed herewith.
- 23.0 Consent of independent registered public accounting firm - Ernst & Young LLP, filed herewith.
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, filed herewith.
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, filed herewith.
- 32 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, filed herewith.
- 99.0 Additional Exhibits.
- 99 (a) Credit Agreement dated December 2, 2005 between BOK Financial Corporation and participating lenders, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99 (a) of Form 8-K filed December 6, 2005.
- 99.1 Undertakings incorporated by reference into S-8 Registration Statement No. 33-44121 for Bank of Oklahoma Master Thrift Plan and Trust, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1993.
- 99.5 Undertakings incorporated by reference into S-8 Registration Statement No. 33-79834 for BOK Financial Corporation 1994 Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.5 of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1994.
- 99.6 Undertakings incorporated by reference into S-8

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Registration Statement No. 33-79836 for BOK Financial Corporation Directors' Stock Compensation Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.6 of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1994.

99.7 Undertakings incorporated by reference into S-8 Registration Statement No. 333-32649 for BOK Financial Corporation 1997 Stock Option Plan, Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.7 of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1997.

99.8 Undertakings incorporated by reference into S-8 Registration Statement No. 333-93957 for BOK Financial Corporation 2000 Stock Option Plan, Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.8 of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1999.

99.9 Undertakings incorporated by reference into S-8 Registration Statement No. 333-40280 for BOK Financial Corporation Thrift Plan for Hourly Employees, Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.9 of Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000.

(b) Exhibits

See Item 15 (a) (3) above.

(c) Financial Statement Schedules

See Item 15 (a) (2) above.

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SIGNATURES

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

BOK FINANCIAL CORPORATION

DATE: February 28, 2007

BY: /s/ George B. Kaiser

George B. Kaiser  
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below on February 28, 2007, by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities indicated.

OFFICERS

/s/ George B. Kaiser  
-----  
George B. Kaiser  
Chairman of the Board of Directors

/s/ Stanley A. Lybarger  
-----  
Stanley A. Lybarger  
Director, President and Chief  
Executive Officer

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/s/ Steven E. Nell

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Steven E. Nell  
Executive Vice President and  
Chief Financial Officer

/s/ John C. Morrow

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John C. Morrow  
Senior Vice President and Director of  
Financial Accounting and Reporting

DIRECTORS

-----  
Gregory S. Allen

-----  
C. Fred Ball, Jr.

/s/ Sharon J. Bell

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Sharon J. Bell

/s/ Peter C. Boylan, III

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Peter C. Boylan, III

/s/ Chester Cadieux, III

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Chester Cadieux, III

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William E. Durrett

-----  
Robert G. Greer

/s/ David F. Griffin

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David F. Griffin

/s/ V. Burns Hargis

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V. Burns Hargis

/s/ E. Carey Joullian, IV

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E. Carey Joullian, IV

/s/ Judith Z. Kushner

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Judith Z. Kushner

/s/ Thomas L. Kivisto

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Thomas L. Kivisto

/s/ David L. Kyle

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David L. Kyle

/s/ Robert J. LaFortune

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Robert J. LaFortune

/s/ Steven J. Malcolm

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Steven J. Malcolm

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Paula Marshall

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