

UNITED BANCORPORATION OF ALABAMA INC

Form 10-Q

November 16, 2005

Table of Contents

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q
QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2005

Commission file number 2-78572

UNITED BANCORPORATION OF ALABAMA, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

63-0833573

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

200 East Nashville Avenue, Atmore, Alabama

36502

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(251) 368-2525

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock as of October 27, 2005.

Class A Common Stock.... 2,221,440 Shares

Class B Common Stock.... -0- Shares

Page 1 of 29

Table of Contents

UNITED BANCORPORATION OF ALABAMA, INC.
FORM 10-Q
For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2005
INDEX

<u>PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
<u>Item 1. Financial Statements</u>	
<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	3
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income</u>	4
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	6
<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	7
<u>Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	12
<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	20
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	22
<u>PART II OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 6. Exhibits</u>	24

Table of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements**

**United Bancorporation of Alabama, Inc.
and Subsidiary
Condensed Consolidated
Balance Sheets**

	September 2005 Unaudited	December 31, 2004 Audited
Assets:		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 16,980,539	\$ 16,446,574
Federal funds sold	6,019,668	27,494,426
 Cash and cash equivalents	 23,000,207	 43,941,000
Securities available for sale (amortized cost of \$69,137,850 and \$54,502,411 respectively)	68,652,300	55,004,982
Loans	231,536,113	199,160,445
Allowance for loan losses	2,920,189	2,562,239
 Net loans	 228,615,924	 196,598,206
 Premises and equipment, net	 7,547,211	 7,192,202
Interest receivable and other assets	11,203,454	9,094,834
 Total assets	 339,019,096	 311,831,224
 Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity:		
Deposits:		
Non-interest bearing	64,586,493	68,763,895
Interest bearing	198,298,862	184,174,772
 Total deposits	 262,885,355	 252,938,667
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	31,593,129	18,381,063
Other borrowed funds	11,143,555	8,292,612
 Accrued expenses and other liabilities	 1,757,995	 1,881,143
 Note payable to Trust (net of issuance costs)	 4,000,223	 3,992,645
 Total liabilities	 311,380,257	 285,486,130

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents

**United Bancorporation of Alabama, Inc.
And Subsidiary
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income
(Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended September		Nine Months Ended September	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Interest income:				
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 4,226,570	\$ 3,093,692	\$ 11,322,112	\$ 8,684,682
Interest on investment securities available for sale:				
Taxable	456,235	325,431	1,319,024	928,299
Nontaxable	262,855	250,335	771,048	757,785
Total investment income	719,090	575,766	2,090,072	1,686,084
Other interest income	44,881	10,745	264,669	61,518
Total interest income	4,990,541	3,680,203	13,676,853	10,432,284
Interest expense:				
Interest on deposits	1,254,004	763,359	3,223,605	2,143,897
Interest on other borrowed funds	187,513	146,300	486,476	429,338
Total interest expense	1,441,517	909,659	3,710,081	2,573,235
Net interest income	3,549,024	2,770,544	9,966,772	7,859,049
Provision for loan losses	295,000	180,000	685,000	540,000
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	3,254,024	2,590,544	9,281,772	7,319,049
Noninterest income:				
Service charge on deposits	607,887	581,286	1,708,574	1,756,406
Commission on credit life	7,862	2,713	36,808	38,413
Investment securities gains, net	33,916	167,610	33,916	170,898
Other	176,879	124,587	543,859	455,232
Total noninterest income	826,544	876,196	2,323,157	2,420,949
Noninterest expense:				
Salaries and benefits	1,679,867	1,521,987	4,846,597	4,303,403
Net occupancy expense	465,893	480,365	1,448,986	1,395,783
Other	823,507	600,417	2,427,235	1,972,095
Total noninterest expense	2,969,267	2,602,769	8,722,818	7,671,281

Earnings before income tax expense	1,111,301	863,971	2,882,111	2,068,717
Income tax expense	251,035	229,403	739,462	485,812
Net earnings	\$ 860,266	\$ 634,568	\$ 2,142,649	\$ 1,582,905
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.71
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.71
Basic weighted average shares outstanding *	2,221,935	2,217,330	2,220,554	2,215,599
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding *	2,229,273	2,219,679	2,227,892	2,217,948
Cash dividend per share	\$	\$	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.15

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Net Income	860,266	634,568	\$ 2,142,649	\$ 1,582,905
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax:				
Unrealized holding gain (loss) arising during the period	(927,221)	641,019	(600,301)	(59,969)
Less: Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income	20,350	100,566	20,350	102,539

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents

**United Bancorporation of Alabama, Inc.
and Subsidiary
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For The Nine Months Ended September 2005 and 2004
(Unaudited)**

	2005	2004
Operating Activities		
Net Income	\$ 2,142,649	1,582,904
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		
Provision for Loan Losses	685,000	540,000
Depreciation on Premises and Equipment	658,865	605,991
Amortization of Investment Securities Available for Sale	140,044	128,766
Gain on Investment Securities Available for Sale	(33,916)	(170,898)
Gain on Sale of Other Real Estate	(4,118)	(897)
Gain on Disposal of Premises and Equipment		(4,850)
Writedown of Other Real Estate	103,201	
Increase in Interest Receivable and Other Assets	(2,409,627)	(1,431,783)
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities	403,455	(517,509)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	1,685,553	731,724
Investing Activities		
Proceeds From Sales of Investment Securities Available for Sale	2,827,009	4,340,737
Proceeds From Maturities of Investment Securities Available for Sale	10,227,853	8,211,599
Purchases of Investment Securities Available for Sale	(27,796,428)	(13,464,598)
Net Increase in Loans	(32,802,718)	(35,003,862)
Purchases of Premises and Equipment	(1,013,874)	(335,733)
Proceeds From Sales of Premises and Equipment		4,850
Proceeds From Sales of Other Real Estate	178,147	5,000
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(48,380,011)	(36,242,007)
Financing Activities		
Net Increase in Deposits	9,947,321	25,411,875
Net Increase in securities sold under agreement to repurchase	13,212,066	1,774,852
Cash Dividends	(288,579)	(332,219)
Net Transactions on Treasury Stock		2,636
Exercise of stock options	12,800	
Proceeds from sale of common stock	19,115	38,207
Increase (Decrease) in Other Borrowed Funds	2,850,942	(1,879,698)
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	25,753,665	25,015,653
Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(20,940,793)	(10,494,630)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	43,941,000	24,447,625
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 23,000,207	13,952,995

Supplemental disclosures

Cash paid during the year for:

Interest	\$ 3,601,137	\$ 2,607,522
----------	--------------	--------------

Income Taxes	\$ 503,000	\$ 370,000
--------------	------------	------------

Noncash transactions

Transfer of loans to other real estate through foreclosure	\$ 100,000	\$ 230,001
--	------------	------------

Certification of CEO Pursuant to Section 302

Certification of Interim Principal Accounting Officer Pursuant to Section 302

Certification of CEO Pursuant to Section 906

Certification of Interim Principal Accounting Officer Pursuant to Section 906

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

6

Table of Contents

UNITED BANCORPORATION OF ALABAMA, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARY

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 1 General

This report includes interim consolidated financial statements of United Bancorporation of Alabama, Inc. (the Corporation or the Company) and its wholly-owned subsidiary, United Bank (the Bank). The interim consolidated financial statements in this report have not been audited. In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial position and the results of operations for the interim periods have been made. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. The results of operations are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for the full year or any other interim periods. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes included in the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004.

Table of Contents**NOTE 2 Net Earnings per Share**

Basic net earnings per share were computed by dividing net earnings by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2005 and 2004. Common stock outstanding consists of issued shares less treasury stock. Diluted net earnings per share for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 were computed by dividing net earnings by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and the dilutive effects of the shares subject to options awarded under the Company's Stock Option Plan, based on the treasury stock method using an average fair market value of the stock during the respective periods. Presented below is a summary of the components used to calculate diluted earnings per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004:

	Three Months Ended September		Nine Months Ended September	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.71
Weighted average common shares outstanding	2,221,935	2,217,330	2,220,554	2,215,599
Effect of the assumed exercise of stock options based on the treasury stock method using average market price	7,338	2,349	7,338	2,349
Total weighted average common shares and potential common stock outstanding*	2,229,273	2,219,679	2,227,892	2,217,948

*23,888 shares subject to outstanding options for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2004, respectively, were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share, as the exercise price of these options was in excess of average market price.

Table of Contents**NOTE 3 Allowance for Loan Losses**

The following table summarizes the activity in the allowance for loan losses for the nine month period ended September 30 (\$ in thousands):

	September 30	
	2005	2004
Balance at beginning of year	2,562	2,117
Provision charged to expense	685	540
Less Loans charged off	368	282
Recoveries	41	59
Balance at end of period	2,920	2,434

At September 30, 2005 and 2004, the amount of nonaccrual loans was \$1,889,059 and \$1,056,162 respectively.

NOTE 4 Operating Segments

Statement of Financial Accounting Standard 131 (SFAS 131), *Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information*, establishes standards for the disclosure made by public business enterprises to report information about operating segments in annual financial statements and requires those enterprises to report selected information about operating segments in interim financial reports issued to shareholders. It also establishes standards for related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas, and major customers. The Corporation operates in only one segment – commercial banking.

NOTE 5 New Accounting Standards

In December 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003) (FIN 46R), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*, which addresses how a business enterprise should evaluate whether it has a controlling financial interest in an entity through means other than voting rights and accordingly should consolidate the entity. FIN 46R replaces No. 46, *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*, which was issued in January 2003. The Company will be required to apply FIN 46R to all entities subject to this interpretation no later than the end of the first reporting period that ends after December 15, 2004. This interpretation must be applied to those entities that are considered to be special purpose entities.

Table of Contents

For any variable interest entities (VIEs) that must be consolidated under FIN No. 46R that were created before January 1, 2004, the assets, liabilities, and non-controlling interests of the VIE initially would be measured at their carrying amounts with any difference between the net amount added to the balance sheet and any previously recognized interest being recognized as the cumulative effect of an accounting change. If determining the carrying amounts is not practicable, fair value at the date FIN No. 46R first applies may be used to measure the assets, liabilities and non-controlling interest of the VIE.

The Company has applied FIN No. 46R in accounting for United Bancorp Capital Trust I (Trust), established on June 27, 2002. Accordingly, the accompanying balance sheet includes, in other assets, the Company's investment in the Trust of \$124,000 and also includes, in Note payable to Trust, the balance owed the Trust of \$4,000,223. Except as related to the Trust, the application of this interpretation is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) published FASB Statement No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (FAS 123(R) or the Statement). FAS 123(R) requires that the compensation cost relating to share-based payment transactions, including grants of employee stock options, be recognized in financial statements. That cost will be measured based on the fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued. FAS 123(R) covers a wide range of share-based compensation arrangements including stock options, restricted share plans, performance-based awards, share appreciation rights, and employee share purchase plans. FAS 123(R) is a replacement of FASB Statement No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and its related interpretive guidance.

The effect of the Statement will be to require entities to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for stock options based on the grant-date fair value of the award, and to recognize the cost over the period the employee is required to provide services for the award. FAS 123(R) permits entities to use any option-pricing model that meets the fair value objective in the Statement.

The Company will be required to apply FAS 123(R) as of the beginning of its first interim period that begins after December 15, 2005, which will be the quarter ending March 31, 2006.

FAS 123(R) allows two methods for determining the effects of the transition: the modified prospective transition method and the modified retrospective method of transition. Under the modified prospective transition method, an entity would use the fair value based accounting method for all employee awards granted, modified, or settled after the effective date. As of the effective date, compensation cost related to the non-vested portion of awards outstanding as of that date would be based on the grant-date fair value of those awards as calculated under the original provisions of Statement No. 123; that is, an entity would not remeasure the grant-date fair value estimate of the unvested portion of awards granted prior to the effective date of FAS 123(R). Under the modified retrospective method of transition, an entity would revise its previously issued financial statements to recognize employee compensation cost for prior periods

Table of Contents

presented in accordance with the original provisions of Statement No. 123.

Although it has not yet completed its study of the transition methods, the Company believes it will elect the modified prospective transition method. The impact of this Statement on the Company in fiscal 2006 and beyond will depend upon various factors, among them being the Company's future compensation strategy. The pro forma compensation costs presented in the table below and in prior filings for the Company have been calculated using a Black-Scholes option pricing model and may not be indicative of amounts which should be expected in future years. No decisions have been made as to which option-pricing model is most appropriate for the Company for any future awards.

NOTE 6 Stock Based Compensation

The Company applies the intrinsic value-based method of accounting prescribed by Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related interpretations, in accounting for its fixed stock option plan. As such, compensation expense is recorded if the current market price on the date of grant of the underlying stock exceeds the exercise price.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 123 prescribes the recognition of compensation expense based on the fair value of options on the grant date and allows companies to apply APB No. 25 as long as certain pro forma disclosures are made assuming a hypothetical fair value method application.

Had compensation expense for the Company's stock options been recognized based on the fair value on the grant date under the methodology prescribed by SFAS No. 123, the Company's net earnings and earnings per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 would have been impacted as shown in the following table:

	For the three months ended September 30		For the nine months ended September 30	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Reported net earnings	\$ 860,266	\$ 634,568	\$ 2,142,649	\$ 1,582,904
Compensation expense, net of taxes	3,089	5,020	12,358	15,059
Pro forma net earnings	857,177	629,548	2,130,291	1,567,845
Reported basic earnings per share	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.71
Pro forma basic earnings per share	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.71
Reported diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.71
Pro forma diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.71

See note 5 above for discussion of FAS 123R, which modifies FAS 123.

Table of Contents

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Critical Accounting Estimates

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, which require management to make estimates and assumptions. Management believes that its determination of the allowance for loan losses is a critical accounting policy and involves a higher degree of judgment and complexity than the Bank's other significant accounting policies. Further, these estimates can be materially impacted by changes in market conditions or the actual or perceived financial condition of the Bank's borrowers, subjecting the Bank to significant volatility of earnings.

The allowance for loan losses is regularly evaluated by management and reviewed by the Board of Directors for accuracy by taking into consideration factors such as changes in the nature and volume of the loan portfolio; trends in actual and forecasted portfolio credit quality, including delinquency, charge-off and bankruptcy rates; and current economic conditions that may affect a borrower's ability to pay. The use of different estimates or assumptions could produce different provisions for loan losses. The allowance for credit losses is established through the provision for loan losses, which is a charge against earnings.

Results of Operations

The following financial review is presented to provide an analysis of the results of operations of United Bancorporation of Alabama, Inc. (the Corporation) and its principal subsidiary for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, compared. This review should be used in conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements included in the Form 10-Q.

Nine Months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, Compared

Summary

Net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, increased by \$559,744, or 35.36%, as compared to the same period in 2004.

Net Interest Income

Total interest income increased \$3,244,569, or 31.10%, for the first nine months of 2005 as compared to the same period in 2004. Average interest-earning assets were \$293,399,599 for the first nine months of 2005, as compared to \$249,337,898 for the same period in 2004, an increase of \$44,061,701, or 17.67%. A substantial portion of the increase is due to increases in the loan portfolio as the Company continues to implement management's growth initiatives. The average rate earned on interest earning assets in 2005 was 6.36% as compared to 5.33% in 2004, reflecting

Table of Contents

the continuing impact of the 2.75% increase in the Fed Funds rate by the Federal Reserve Board since June of 2004. Total interest expense increased by \$1,136,846, or 44.18%, in 2005, when compared to the same period in 2004. Average interest bearing liabilities increased to \$225,586,584 in 2005 from \$199,980,397 in 2004, an increase of \$25,606,187, or 12.80%. The growth of the Company's interest bearing liabilities is due to a substantial increase in the funds held in Repurchase Agreements and an increase in interest bearing time deposits. The average rate paid rose to 2.07% in 2005 as compared to 1.72% in 2004.

The increase in interest expense can be attributed primarily to higher interest rates paid in 2005 on deposits, compared to lower rates paid on deposits during the same period in 2004 due to the increasing interest rate environment.

Net interest margin increased to 4.77% for the first nine months of 2005 as compared to 4.21% for the same period in 2004. This was due to the interest rate sensitivity of the Bank's assets in relation to the increase in interest rates by the Federal Reserve Board.

Provision for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses totaled \$685,000 for the first nine months of 2005 as compared to \$540,000 for the same period in 2004. The increase in the provision is due to growth in the loan portfolio and various factors pertaining to the agricultural loan segment of the Bank's portfolio. See further discussion under Allowance for Loan Losses below.

Noninterest Income

Total noninterest income decreased \$97,792 or 4.04% for the first nine months of 2005 as compared to the same period in 2004. Service charges on deposits decreased \$47,832, or 2.72%, for the first nine months of 2005. Other causes of the decrease are a reduction in net insufficient funds charges of \$119,201, the non-recurrence of a gain on sale of securities of \$170,898 during the third quarter of 2004, and an increase in ATM network fees of \$71,708 that offset the foregoing decreases.

Noninterest Expense

Total noninterest expense increased \$1,051,537, or 13.71% during the first nine months of 2005 as compared to 2004. Salaries and benefits increased \$543,194 or 12.62% in the first nine months of 2005 primarily due to the expansion of the Bank into new markets and the increased health care costs for the Bank. Occupancy expense increased \$53,203 or 3.81%, also largely associated with branch expansion. Other expenses increased \$455,140, or 23.08%, during the first nine months of 2005. A substantial amount of this increase consists of \$103,201 that was taken as a write down of several other real estate owned (OREO) properties. These properties are considered to be valued at their fair market value less any selling costs. The remaining increase in other expenses is

Table of Contents

attributable to the Company's expansion into new markets, costs incurred by the company to meet the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and the increase of marketing expenses for various product offerings of the Bank.

Income Taxes

Earnings before taxes for the first nine months of 2005 were \$2,882,111 as compared to \$2,068,717 for the first nine months of 2004, an increase of \$813,394, or 39.32%. Income tax expense for the first nine months of 2005 increased by \$253,650, to \$739,462, when compared to \$485,813 for the same period in 2004. The effective tax rate increased to 25.66% for the first nine months of 2005 when compared to 23.48% in the same period of 2004.

Three Months Ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, Compared

Summary

Net income for the three months ended September 30, 2005 increased \$225,698, or 35.57% when compared to the same period of 2004.

Net Interest Income

Total interest income increased \$1,310,338, or 35.61%, in the third quarter of 2005 as compared to 2004. Average interest-earning assets were \$299,123,379 for the third quarter of 2005, as compared to \$254,687,856 for the same period in 2004, an increase of \$44,435,523, or 17.45%. A substantial portion of this growth is due to the expansion of the Bank's loan portfolio as the Bank expands into new markets and strengthens its position in its existing markets. The average rate earned during the third quarter of 2005 was 6.74% as compared to 5.53% in 2004, reflecting the continuing impact of increases in rates by the Federal Reserve Board during the past and current year.

Total interest expense increased by \$531,858 or 58.47% in the third quarter of 2005, when compared to the same period in 2004. Average interest bearing liabilities increased to \$232,640,098 in 2005 from \$205,207,911 in 2004, an increase of \$27,432,187, or 13.37%. The average rate paid increased to 2.33% in 2005 as compared to 1.77% in 2004. The net interest margin increased to 4.94% for the third quarter of 2005, as compared to 4.33% for the same period in 2004. This was due to the increase in interest rates by the Federal Reserve Board and the fact that the Bank's assets have re-priced faster than the Bank's liabilities.

Provision for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses totaled \$295,000 for the third quarter of 2005 as compared to \$180,000 for the same period in 2004. The provision reflected both the growth within the Bank's

Table of Contents

loan portfolio and various factors pertaining to the agriculture loan segment of our portfolio. For further discussion of the provision for loan losses, see the Allowance for Loan Losses discussion below.

Noninterest Income

Total noninterest income decreased \$49,652 or 5.67% for the third quarter of 2005. Service charges on deposits decreased \$26,601, or 4.58%, for the third quarter of 2005 as compared to 2004. This decrease is primarily due to a decrease in insufficient fund charges on checks and a substantial increase in ATM network fees and point of sale interchange for the period, as well as the presence of a gain on sale of securities of \$167,609 that was present in the third quarter of 2004. Other income increased during the third quarter of 2005 by \$52,292 or 41.97% as compared to 2004. This increase is primarily due to fees collected for various services offered by the Bank.

Noninterest Expense

Total noninterest expense increased \$366,498, or 14.08%, during the third quarter of 2005 compared to the same quarter of 2004. Salaries and benefits increased \$157,880, or 10.37%, in the third quarter of 2005 as compared to the same quarter of 2004. This increase is primarily due to the expansion of the Bank into new markets and increased health care costs for the Bank. Other expenses increased \$223,090 or 37.16% during the third quarter of 2005 as compared to 2004. The leading factors pertaining to this increase are the presence of a \$41,000 reimbursement of legal fees in July of 2004 which did not occur in 2005, and increases in supplies and data processing expenses during the 2005 period.

Income Taxes

Earnings before taxes for the third quarter of 2005 were \$1,111,301 as compared to \$863,971 in the second quarter of 2004, an increase of \$247,330 or 28.63%. Income tax expense for the third quarter increased \$21,632 to \$251,035, when compared to \$229,403 for the same period in 2004. The effective tax rate decreased to 22.59% in 2005 from 25.74% in 2004.

Financial Condition and Liquidity

Total assets on September 30, 2005 increased \$27,187,872 or 8.72% from December 31, 2004. Average total assets for the first nine months of 2005 were \$320,273,531. The ratio of loans (net of allowance) to deposits plus repurchase agreements on September 30, 2005 was 77.63% as compared to 81.74% on December 31, 2004.

Table of Contents

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Federal Funds Sold and interest bearing balances in other banks as of September 30, 2005 decreased by \$21,474,758, or by 78.11%, from December 31, 2004. This decrease is attributed to the increase in loans, as the Bank shifts funds from lower earning assets to higher yielding investments.

Loans

Net loans increased by \$32,017,718 or 16.29% at September 30, 2005, from December 31, 2004. Agricultural lending and commercial real estate loans contributed the majority of this loan growth.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level which, in management's opinion, is appropriate to provide for estimated losses in the portfolio at the balance sheet date. Factors considered in determining the adequacy of the allowance include historical loan loss experience, the amount of past due loans, loans classified from the most recent regulatory examinations and internal reviews, general economic conditions and the current portfolio mix. The amount charged to operating expenses is that amount necessary to maintain the allowance for loan losses at a level indicative of the associated risk, as determined by management, of the current portfolio.

The allowance for loan losses consists of two portions: the classified portion and the nonclassified portion. The classified portion is based on identified problem loans and is calculated based on an assessment of credit risk related to those loans. Specific loss estimate amounts are included in the allowance based on assigned loan classifications as follows: monitor (5%), substandard (15%), doubtful (50%), loss (100%) and specific reserves based on identifiable losses. Any loan categorized loss is charged off in the period in which the loan is so categorized.

The nonclassified portion of the allowance is for inherent losses which probably exist as of the evaluation date even though they may not have been identified by the more specific processes for the classified portion of the allowance. This is due to the risk of error and inherent imprecision in the process. This portion of the allowance is particularly subjective and requires judgments based upon qualitative factors which do not lend themselves to exact mathematical calculations. Some of the factors considered are changes in credit concentrations, loan mix, historical loss experience, non-accrual and delinquent loans and the general economic environment in the Corporation's markets. However, unfavorable changes in the factors used by management to determine the adequacy of the allowance, including increased loan delinquencies and subsequent charge-offs, or the availability of new information, could require additional provisions, in excess of normal provisions, to the allowance for loan losses in future periods.

Table of Contents

While the total allowance is described as consisting of a classified and a nonclassified portion, these terms are primarily used to describe a process. Both portions are available to support inherent losses in the loan portfolio. Management realizes that general economic trends greatly affect loan losses, and no assurances can be made that future charges to the allowance for loan losses will not be significant in relation to the amount provided during a particular period, or that future evaluations of the loan portfolio based on conditions then prevailing will not require sizable charges to income. Management does, however, consider the allowance for loan losses to be appropriate for the reported periods.

The allowance for possible loan losses represents 1.26% of gross loans at September 30, 2005, as compared to 1.29% at year-end 2004. Management believes the change is consistent with the cyclical nature of the Company's agricultural lending as seen in previous years. The Bank downgraded \$6,700,000 of agricultural loans (\$1,000,000 to monitor, 4,900,000 to substandard and 800,000 to doubtful) following analysis of various factors in the third quarter. However, losses that may pertain to these loans, if any, are not measurable at this time under impairment measures outlined by SFAS No. 114 or are not loss contingencies under SFAS No. 5. Management will closely monitor the condition of the loan portfolio during the next two quarters in connection with the completion of the crop production cycle.

The amount of loans on which the accrual of interest had been discontinued has increased to \$1,889,058 at September 30, 2005, as compared to \$1,201,692 at December 31, 2004. The increase is primarily due to timing differences in a small number of construction and one to four family, residential loans that are expected to be resolved in the next quarter. Net charged-off loans for the first nine months of 2005 were \$327,000, as compared to \$223,000 for the same period in 2004. The increase in charged-off loans is due to the Bank's decision to write off a selection of loans following a routine analysis of the loan portfolio during the second quarter of 2005.

Non-performing Assets: The following table sets forth the Corporation's non-performing assets at September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004. Under the Corporation's nonaccrual policy, a loan is placed on nonaccrual status when collectibility of principal and interest is in doubt or when principal and interest is 90 days or more past due except for credit cards, which continue to accrue interest after ninety days.

The amount of impaired loans determined under SFAS No. 114 and 118 has been considered in the summary of non-performing assets below. These credits were considered in determining the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses and are regularly monitored for changes within a particular industry or general economic trends, which could cause the borrowers financial difficulties. At September 30, 2005 the Bank had \$742,618 in impaired loans, compared to \$697,017 at December 31, 2004.

Table of Contents

	September 30 2005 (Dollars in Thousands)	December 31, 2004
A Description Loans accounted for on a nonaccrual basis	\$ 1,889	\$ 1,202
B Loans which are contractually past due ninety days or more as to interest or principal payments (excluding balances included in (A) above)	\$ 2	\$ 14
C Loans, the terms of which have been renegotiated to provide a reduction or deferral of interest or principal because of a deterioration in the financial position of the borrower.	\$ 321	\$ 351
D Other non-performing assets	\$ 1,206	\$ 1,384

Investment Securities

Total investments available for sale have increased \$13,647,318 at September 30, 2005 as compared to December 31, 2004 due to the Bank investing federal funds into higher yields in the investment portfolio. As available for sale, all investments are marked to market on a monthly basis with unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, adjusted through a component of stockholders equity. Management considers all unrealized gains and losses within the investment portfolio to be temporary. As of September 30, 2005, the investment portfolio had a net unrealized loss of \$485,550.

Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment increased \$355,009 during the first nine months of 2005 as compared to year end 2004. This increase is due to the completion of renovations to the Monroeville branch following damage caused by Hurricane Ivan and the construction of the Bank's new Atmore Southside location. Hurricane Ivan-related renovations of the Atmore branch and Main Office are on schedule and are expected to be completed by year end. Since construction of new facilities in the Bank's existing Baldwin County, Alabama and Florida Panhandle markets continue to move

Table of Contents

forward, the Company expects the amount of premises and equipment and their associated depreciation expense to increase in the future.

Deposits

Total deposits increased \$9,946,688, or 3.93%, at September 30, 2005 from December 31, 2004, net of the decrease of \$4,177,402 on noninterest bearing deposits. Interest bearing deposits increased \$14,124,090 at September 30, 2005, from December 31, 2004. The decrease in noninterest bearing deposits is attributable to the increased use of sweep accounts offered through the Financial Services division to the Bank's customers. The balance of funds held in sweep accounts as of September 30, 2005 was \$8,846,288.

Hurricanes Ivan, Dennis, and Katrina

The Bank continues to repair damage caused in September 2004 by Hurricane Ivan, including at the corporate office in Atmore, Alabama. The branch in Monroeville, Alabama, which was rendered unusable, has been remodeled and reopened in the first quarter of 2005. The Company maintains adequate insurance coverage for the repairs of its damaged facilities.

The Bank's market area also suffered lesser effects from Hurricane Dennis in July 2005 and very little effect from Hurricane Katrina in August 2005. The Bank continues to expect no material financial impact from the hurricane damage to its various offices. Management also continues to expect that the Corporation will not experience any material adverse impact to future earnings due to hurricane related damage to the local economies in the Bank's markets, and at the current time does not expect any increases in loan loss provisions because of the hurricanes.

Liquidity

One of the Bank's goals is to provide adequate funds to meet changes in loan demand or any potential increase in the normal level of deposit withdrawals. This goal is accomplished primarily by generating cash from operating activities and maintaining sufficient short-term assets. These sources, coupled with a stable deposit base, allow the Bank to fund earning assets and maintain the availability of funds. Management believes that the Bank's traditional sources of maturing loans and investment securities, cash from operating activities and a strong base of core deposits are adequate to meet the Bank's liquidity needs for normal operations. To provide additional liquidity, the Bank utilizes short-term financing through the purchase of federal funds, and maintains a borrowing relationship with the Federal Home Loan Bank to provide liquidity. Should the Bank's traditional sources of liquidity be constrained, forcing the Bank to pursue avenues of funding not typically used, the Bank's net interest margin could be impacted negatively. The Corporation's bank subsidiary has an Asset Liability Management Committee, which has as its primary objective the maintenance of specific funding and investment strategies to achieve short-term and long-term financial goals. The Corporation's liquidity at September 30, 2005 is considered adequate by management. Also see Item 3 below.

Table of Contents

Capital Adequacy

The Corporation has generally relied primarily on internally generated capital growth to maintain capital adequacy. Total stockholders' equity on September 30, 2005, was \$27,638,839, an increase of \$1,293,745, or 4.91%, from December 31, 2004. This net increase is a combination of current period earnings, reduced by an unrealized loss on securities available for sale and the declaration of dividends as of June 30, 2005.

Primary capital to total assets at September 30, 2005, was 9.19%, as compared to 8.44% at year-end 2004. Total capital and allowances for loan losses to total assets at September 30, 2005, was 9.01%, as compared to 9.27% at December 31, 2004. The Corporation's risk based capital was \$34,077,000, or 13.13% of risk adjusted assets, at September 30, 2005, as compared to \$31,827,000, or 14.12%, at year-end 2004. The minimum requirement is 8.00%. Based on management's projections, existing internally generated capital and the capital previously raised by issuance of trust preferred securities should be sufficient to satisfy capital requirements in the foreseeable future for existing operations, and for some expansion efforts. Continued growth into new markets may require the Corporation to further access external funding sources. There can be no assurance that such funding sources will be available to the Corporation.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss from adverse changes in market prices and rates. The Bank's market risk arises principally from interest rate risk inherent in its lending, deposit and borrowing activities. Management actively monitors and manages its interest rate risk exposure. Although the Bank manages other risk, such as credit quality and liquidity risk, in the normal course of business, management considers interest rate risk to be its most significant market risk. Interest rate risk could potentially have the largest material effect on the Bank's financial condition and results of operations. Other types of market risks, such as foreign currency exchange rate risk, generally do not arise in the Bank's normal course of business activities to any significant extent.

The Bank's profitability is affected by fluctuations in interest rates. Management's goal is to maintain a reasonable balance between exposure to interest rate fluctuations and earnings. A sudden and substantial increase in interest rates may adversely impact the Bank's earnings to the extent that the interest rates on interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities do not change at the same speed, to the same extent or on the same basis.

The Bank's Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) monitors and considers methods of managing the rate and sensitivity repricing characteristics of the balance sheet components consistent with maintaining acceptable levels of changes in the net portfolio value (NPV) and net interest income. NPV represents the market values of portfolio equity and is equal to the market value of assets minus the market value of liabilities, with adjustments made for off-balance sheet items over a range of assumed changes in market interest rates. A primary purpose of the Bank's ALCO is to manage interest rate risk to effectively invest the Bank's capital and to preserve the

Table of Contents

value created by its core business operations. As such, certain management monitoring processes are designed to minimize the impact of sudden and sustained changes in interest rates on NPV and net interest income. The Bank's exposure to interest rate risk is reviewed on a quarterly basis by the Board of Directors and the ALCO. Interest rate risk exposure is measured using interest rate sensitivity analysis to determine the Bank's change in NPV in the event of hypothetical changes in interest rates. Further, interest rate sensitivity gap analysis is used to determine the repricing characteristics of the Bank's assets and liabilities. The ALCO is charged with the responsibility to maintain the level of sensitivity of the Bank's net interest margin within Board approved limits. Interest rate sensitivity analysis is used to measure the Bank's interest rate risk by computing estimated changes in NPV of its cash flows from assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet items in the event of a range of assumed changes in market interest rates. This analysis assesses the risk of loss in market risk sensitive instruments in the event of a sudden and sustained 100-300 basis points increase or decrease in the market interest rates. The Bank uses the HNC Asset Liability Model, which takes the current rate structure of the portfolio and shocks for each rate level and calculates the new market value equity at each level. The Bank's Board of Directors has adopted an interest rate risk policy, which establishes maximum allowable decreases in net interest margin in the event of a sudden and sustained increase or decrease in market interest rates. The following table presents the Bank's projected change in NPV for the various rate shock levels as of June 30, 2005, the most recent date for which the Corporation has a completed analysis. All market risk sensitive instruments presented in this table are held to maturity or available for sale. The Bank has no trading securities.

Change in Interest Rates (Basis Points)	Market Value Equity	Change in Market Value Equity	Change in Market Value Equity %
300	56,839	10,211	22
200	54,262	7,634	16
100	50,934	4,306	9
0	46,628	-	
-100	41,058	(5,570)	(12)
-200	33,961	(12,667)	(27)
-300	25,740	(20,888)	(45)

The preceding table indicates that at June 30, 2005, in the event of a sudden and sustained increase in prevailing market interest rates, the Bank's NPV would be expected to increase and that in the event of a sudden decrease in prevailing market interest rates, the Bank's NPV would be expected to decrease. The growth in variable rate loans has caused the Corporation to become more asset sensitive over the period of a year, but the net interest margin remains fairly stable in all

Table of Contents

interest rate environments tested. The Bank does not foresee any material change in the above data during the first nine months of 2005.

To hedge the Company's exposure to changing interest rates, management entered into an agreement known as an interest rate floor on a portion of its loan portfolio during September 2005. Interest rate floors are typically used to mitigate a loan portfolio's exposure to falling interest rates. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company's counterparty agreed to pay the Company an amount equal to the difference between the prime rate and 5.75% multiplied by a \$35,000,000 notional amount should the prime rate fall below 5.75% during the two year term of the agreement, and the Company paid its counterparty a one-time premium equal to \$52,500 which will be amortized over the 2 year term. The interest rate floor is being marked to market and accounted for as a cash flow hedge. The interest rate floor will provide protection from falling rates while allowing the Company to experience the benefits of rising rates. Computation of prospective effects of hypothetical interest rate changes included in these forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks, uncertainties, and assumptions including relative levels of market interest rates, loan prepayments and deposit decay rates, and should not be relied upon as indicative of actual results. Further, the computations do not contemplate any actions the Bank could undertake in response to changes in interest rates.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Based on evaluation of the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-4(c) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)), as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report, the principal executive officer and the principal financial officer of the Corporation have concluded that as of such date the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information the Corporation is required to disclose in its filings under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Corporation in the reports that it files under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Corporation's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

The Corporation has engaged consultants to assist the Corporation in its evaluation of internal controls in anticipation of the upcoming effectiveness of regulations under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. There was no change in the Corporation's internal controls over financial reporting during the period covered by this quarterly report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

Forward Looking Statements

When used or incorporated by reference herein, the words anticipate , estimate , expect , project , target , goal , and similar expressions, are intended to identify forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933. Such forward-looking statements are subject to certain risk, uncertainties, and assumptions including those set forth herein. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those expected or projected. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made. The Corporation expressly disclaims any obligations or undertaking to publicly release any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained herein to reflect any change in the Corporation's expectations with regard to any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Table of Contents

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits.

- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2 Certification of interim principal accounting officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.2 Certification of interim principal accounting officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

S I G N A T U R E S

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

UNITED BANCORPORATION OF
ALABAMA, INC.

Date: November 10, 2005

By: /s/ Robert R. Jones, III
Robert R. Jones, III
President and CEO