UNITED BANCORPORATION OF ALABAMA INC
Form 10-Q
August 14, 2001

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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 June 30, 2001

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)

(334) 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 X No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock as of June 30, 2001.

Class A Common Stock.... 1,158,281 Shares
Class B Common Stock.... -0- Shares

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UNITED BANCORPORATION OF ALABAMA, INC.

FORM 10-Q

For the Quarter Ended June 30, 2001

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UNITED BANCORPORATION OF ALABAMA, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(UNAUDITED)

Item 1.

	June 30, 2001 Unaudited	December 31, 2000 Audited
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	$ 11,921,811	18,360,173
Federal funds sold	0	2,000,000
Cash and cash equivalents	11,921,811	20,360,173
Securities available for sale (amortized cost of $45,075,812 and 46,836,142 respectively)	45,668,331	46,844,251
Investment securities (fair values of $0 and $14,011,852, respectively)	0	13,975,608
Loans	146,533,130	141,537,156
Less: Unearned income	748	2,548
Allowance for loan losses	1,948,659	1,939,307
Net loans	144,583,723	139,595,301
Premises and equipment, net	5,439,459	4,998,341
Interest receivable and other assets	5,906,239	5,712,921
Total assets	213,519,563	231,486,595
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Deposits:		
Non-interest bearing	$ 28,128,024	30,020,542
Interest bearing	141,002,375	161,569,137
Total deposits	169,130,399	191,589,679
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	12,769,097	10,666,554
Other borrowed funds	7,312,758	5,889,148
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	3,081,045	3,236,741
Total liabilities	192,293,299	211,382,122
Stockholders' equity:		
Class A common stock. Authorized 5,000,000 shares of $.01 par value; 1,158,281 and 1,156,881 respectively shares issued and outstanding	11,583	11,569
Class B common stock of $.01 par value Authorized 250,000 shares; -0- shares issued and outstanding	0	0
Preferred stock of $.01 par value. Authorized 250,000 shares; -0- shares issued and outstanding	0	0
Surplus	5,030,877	4,994,477
Accumulated other comprehensive income	342,947	4,866
Retained earnings	16,292,756	15,550,141
	21,678,163	20,561,053
Less 62,1881 and 62,649 treasury shares, at cost	451,900	456,580
Total stockholders' equity	21,226,263	20,104,473
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	213,519,563	231,486,595

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UNITED BANCORPORATION OF ALABAMA, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED
STATEMENT OF EARNINGS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended June 30 2001	Three Months Ended June 30 2000
Interest income:		
Interest and fees on loans	3,301,160	3,150,446
Interest on investment securities Available for Sale:		
Taxable	497,290	618,331
Nontaxable	248,011	174,810
Interest on investment securities Held to Maturity:		
Taxable	--	80,737
Nontaxable	--	125,267
Total investment income	745,301	999,145
Other interest income	31,096	83,251
Total interest income	4,077,557	4,232,842
Interest expense:		
Interest on deposits	1,700,955	1,748,881
Interest on other borrowed funds	231,131	282,364
Total interest expense	1,932,086	2,031,245
Net interest income	2,145,471	2,201,597
Provision for loan losses	120,000	120,000
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	2,025,471	2,081,597
Noninterest income:		
Service charge on deposits	403,282	288,474
Commission on credit life	17,476	8,548
Investment securities gains and losses, net	106,829	--
Other	100,996	84,396
Total noninterest income	628,583	381,418
Noninterest expense:		
Salaries and benefits	1,082,552	957,208

Net occupancy expense	341,693	333,612
Other	548,443	559,897
Total non-interest expense	1,972,688	1,850,717
Earnings before income tax expense	681,366	612,298
Income tax expense	164,533	160,052
Net earnings	516,833	452,246
Basic earnings per share (Note 3)	$ 0.47	$ 0.41
Diluted earnings per share (Note 3)	$ 0.47	$ 0.41
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	1,096,100	1,091,565
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	1,107,740	1,101,927

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Net Income	516,833	452,246
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax:		
Unrealized Holding gains (losses) arising during the period	254,590	120,462
Less: Reclassification adjustment for gains (losses) included in net income	64,097	--
Comprehensive income	707,326	572,708

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UNITED BANCORPORATION OF ALABAMA, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2001 AND 2000
(UNAUDITED)

	2001 Unaudited	Un
Operating Activities		
Net Income	$ 1,016,638	
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		
Provision for Loan Losses	240,000	
Depreciation on Premises and Equipment	263,923	
Amortization of Investment Securities held to maturity	--	
(Accretion) Amortization of Investment Securities Available for Sale	(14,159)	
Gain on Sale of Investment Securities Available for Sale	(172,500)	
Increase in Interest Receivable and Other Assets	(121,318)	(
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities	(381,084)	

Compensation expenses recognized under - stock option plan	6,240	
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	837,740	1,
Investing Activities		
Proceeds From Sales of Investment Securities Available for Sale	9,442,622	
Proceeds From Maturities of Investment Securities held to maturity	--	
Proceeds From Maturities of Investment Securities Available for Sale	9,759,244	3,
Purchases of Investment Securities Available for Sale	(3,300,209)	(11,
Net Increase in Loans	(5,228,422)	(10,
Purchases of Premises and Equipment	(705,041)	
Purchases of Other Real Estate	(72,000)	
Proceeds From Sales of Other Real Estate	--	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	9,896,195	(18,
Financing Activities		
Net Decrease in Deposits	(22,459,280)	(6,
Net Increase in securities sold under agreement to repurchase	2,102,543	1,
Exercise of stock options	22,400	
Proceeds from sale of common stock	--	
Proceeds from sale of treasury stock	12,453	
Cash Dividends	(274,025)	(
Increase (Decrease) in Other Borrowed Funds	1,423,612	(
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	(19,172,297)	(6,
Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(8,438,362)	(23,
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	20,360,173	32,
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	11,921,811	9,
Supplemental disclosures		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Interest	4,382,025	3,
Income Taxes	381,000	
Transfer of Held to Maturity to Available for Sale	13,975,608	

UNITED BANCORPORATION OF ALABAMA, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARY

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 1 - General

This report includes interim consolidated financial statements of United Bancorporation of Alabama, Inc. (the "Corporation") and its wholly-owned subsidiary, United Bank. (the "Bank"). In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial position, the results of operations and comprehensive income and the statement of cash flows 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 included in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000.

NOTE 2 - New Accounting Pronouncements

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (`FASB") issued Statement No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" Statement 133 establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts, and for hedging activities. It requires that an entity recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position and measure those instruments at fair value. For United Bank, Statement 133, as amended by Statements Nos. 137 and 138, was effective January 1, 2001. Upon adoption of Statement 133, management reclassified securities with a book value of $13,975,608 and a fair value of $14,011,852 from the held-to-maturity category to available-for-sale as permitted by the standard. This resulted in an increase to accumulated other comprehensive income of $21,746, which was net of corresponding deferred tax liability of $14,498. Otherwise, the adoption of Statement 133 has had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation.

In September 2000, FASB issued Statement No. 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities. Statement 140 is effective for all transfers and servicing of financial assets and extinguishments of liabilities after March 31, 2001. The Statement is effective for recognition and reclassification of collateral and disclosures relating to securitization transactions and collateral for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2000. Due to the nature of its activities, Statement 140 has had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation.

In July 2001, the FASB issued Statement No. 141, Business Combinations, and Statement No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. Statement 141 requires that the purchase method of accounting be used for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. Statement 141 also specifies criteria intangible assets acquired in a purchase method business combination must meet to be recognized and reported apart from goodwill. Statement 142 will require that goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives no longer be amortized, but instead be tested for

impairment at least annually in accordance with the provisions of Statement 142. Statement 142 will also require that intangible assets with estimable useful lives be amortized over their respective estimated useful lives to their estimated residual values, and reviewed for impairment in accordance with FASB Statement No. 121, Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed of. The Corporation is required to adopt the provision of Statement No. 141 effective immediately and Statement 142 effective January 1, 2002. The Corporation does not currently have any goodwill capitalized on its balance sheet. Accordingly, the Company currently does not expect the adoption of Statements 141 and 142 to have an impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation.

In July 2001, the FASB issued Statement No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement

Obligations. That standard requires entities to record the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation in the period in which it is incurred. When liability is initially recorded, the entity must capitalize the cost by increasing the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. Over time, the liability is accreted to its present value each period, and the capitalized cost is depreciated over the useful life of the related asset. Upon settlement of the liability, an entity either settles the obligation for its recorded amount or incurs a gain or loss upon settlement. The Company is required to adopt the provisions of Statement 143 for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002. The Corporation is currently assessing whether Statement 143 will have an impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In July 2001, the Office of the Chief Accountant and the Division of Corporation Finance of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") released Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 102, (SAB 102), Selected Loan Loss Allowance Methodology and Documentation Issues, which provides certain views of the Commission staff on the development, documentation, and application of a systematic loan loss allowance methodology. SAB 102 does not change any of the accounting profession's existing rules on accounting for loan loss provision or allowances. Rather, the SAB draws upon existing guidance, in Commission rules and interpretations, generally accepted accounting principles, and generally accepted auditing standards, and explains certain views of the Commission staff on applying existing guidance related to loan loss allowance methodologies and supporting documentation. SAB 102 is effective immediately. The Company does not expect SAB 102 to have a significant impact on its financial statements.

NOTE 3 - Net Income per Share

Presented below is a summary of the components used to calculate diluted earnings per share for the three month and six months ended June 30, 2001 and 2000.

		Three months ended June 30,	
	2001	2000	2001
Weighted average common shares outstanding	1,096,100	1,091,565	1,095,6
Net effect of the assumed exercise of stock options based on the treasury stock method using average market price for the quarter	11,640	10,362	10,9
Total weighted average common shares and potential common stock outstanding	1,107,740	1,101,927	1,106,6

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

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 subsidiary for the six months ended June 30, 2001, and 2000, compared. This review should be used in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements included in the Form 10-Q.

Six Months ended June 30, 2001 and 2000, Compared

Summary

Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2001, increased $107,387, or 11.81%, as compared to the same period in 2000. This is primarily driven by noninterest income.

Net Interest Income

Total interest income decreased $30,470, or 0.36%, in 2001. Average interest-earning assets were $204,643,251 for the first six months of 2001, as compared to $205,667,184 for the same period in 2000, an increase of $1,023,933, or 0.50%. The average rate earned in 2001 was 8.31% as compared to 8.36% in 2000, reflecting the falling interest rate environment during the first half of 2001.

Total interest expense increased by $166,204, or 4.15%, in 2001, when compared to the same period in 2000. This rise in interest expense can be attributed primarily to higher interest rates paid in 2000 on slow repricing deposits. and a slight increase in interest bearing liabilities. Average interest bearing liabilities increased to $168,467,495 in 2001 from $168,128,009 in 2000, an increase of $339,486, or 0.20%. The average rate paid rose to 5.00% in 2001, as compared to 4.79% in 2000.

Net interest margin decreased to 4.20% for the first six months of 2001 as compared to 4.38% for the same period in 2000. The higher interest rates in the past year influenced depositors to lock in higher rates on certificates of deposit for longer periods therefore the certificates have not repriced as fast as the loan portfolio causing a reduction in net interest margin.

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Noninterest Income

Total noninterest income increased $451,014 or 59.98%, for the first six months of 2001. Gains on sale of investments increased, $172,500 in 2001. Service charges on deposits increased $193,456, or 33.55%, for the first six months. Commissions on credit life insurance increased $7,838 in 2001, or 36.45%. Other income increased during the first six months of 2001 by $62,644 or 37.19%.

Noninterest Expense

Total noninterest expense increased $166,876, or 4.50%, during the first six months of 2001. Salaries and benefits increased $159,479 or 8.18%, in the first six months of 2001. The increase in salaries is a result of full time equivalent employees increasing 8.04%. Occupancy expense increased $15,972, or 2.51% in the first six months of 2001, due to the opening of new offices. Other expenses decreased $8,575, or .76%, during the first six months of 2001.

Provision for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses increased to $240,000 for the first six months of 2001 as compared to $235,000 for the same period in 2000. This increase is due to the loan growth of $4,988,422 in the first six months of 2001 as compared to 2000.

Income Taxes

Earnings before taxes for the first six months of 2001 increased $128,828, or 10.45%, over the same period in 2000. Income tax expense increased $21,441, or 6.64%, for the first six months of 2001. The effective tax rate decreased from 26.22% to 25.31%.

Three Months Ended June 30, 2001, and 2000, Compared

Summary

Net income for the three months ended June 30, 2001 increased $64,587, or 14.28%. This increase is primarily due to noninterest income.

Net Interest Income

Total interest income decreased $155,285 or 3.67% for the second quarter of 2001. this decrease is due to the reduction of interest income form securities that were sold for gains to help fund the loss of public funds. Average interest earning assets decreased to $199,032,647 in 2001, from $202,868,359

in 2000, a decrease of $3,835,712, or 1.89%. Interest and fees on loans increased $150,694, or 4.78%, in 2001. The average rate earned on interest earning assets during the second quarter of 2001 was 8.04%, as compared to 8.39% for the same period in 2000. Therefore, the decrease in interest earned is due to the decrease in earning assets and also by and decrease in interest rates.

Total interest expense decreased by $99,159, or 4.88%, for the second quarter of 2001. Average interest-bearing liabilities for the second quarter of 2001 were $162,421,216 as compared to $166,779,318 for the same period in 2000, a decrease of $4,358,102, or 2.684%. During this same period the average rate paid on interest bearing liabilities decreased from 4.90% in 2000 to 4.77% in 2001. The net interest margin decreased to 4.24% for the second quarter of 2001, as compared to 4.37% for the same period in 2000.

Provision for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses remained at $120,000 for the second quarter of 2001.

Noninterest Income

Total noninterest income increased $247,165, or 64.80%, for the second quarter of 2001. Noninterest income increased by $140,336 or 36.79% when adjusted for investment securities gains. Service charges on deposits increased $114,808, or 39.80%, in 2001. Commissions on credit life insurance increased $8,928, or 104.45%, for the second quarter of 2001. Other income increased during the second quarter of 2001 by $16,600, or 19.67%.

Noninterest Expense

Total noninterest expense increased $121,971, or 6.59%, during the second quarter of 2001. Salaries and benefits increased $125,344, or 13.09%, in 2001. The increase can be attributed to the opening of two new facilities in Baldwin County. Occupancy expense increased $8,081, or 2.42%, in 2001. Other expenses decreased $11,454 during the second quarter of 2001.

Income Taxes

Earnings before taxes for the second quarter of 2001 increased by $69,068, or 11.28%. Income taxes increased $4,481, or 2.80%, in the second quarter of 2001.

Financial Condition and Liquidity

Total assets on June 30, 2001, decreased $17,967,032, or 7.76% from December 31, 2000. This decrease is due to the Bank's loss of a $20,000,000 public deposit that it had previously held. Average total assets for the first six months of 2001 were $220,996,756. The loan (net of allowance) to deposit ratio on June 30, 2001, excluding bankers acceptances and commercial paper, was 85.49% as compared to 72.86% on December 31, 2000.

Fed Funds Sold decreased $2,000,000, or 100.00%, as of June 30, 2001. This decrease is due to the normal fluctuation of funds in the markets that the Bank serves.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for possible loan losses represents 1.33% of gross loans at June 30, 2001, as compared to 1.37% at year-end 2000. This decrease was due primarily to the Banks charging off loans in 2001 which were included in the allowance for loan loss calculation in prior periods. Loans on which the accrual of interest had been discontinued has risen to $1,600,740 at June 30, 2001, as compared to $386,213 at December 31, 2000. The increase is primarily due to three borrowers that have been placed in non-accrual status. These loans are closely monitored by management and management believes these loans are appropriately reserved for at June 30, 2001.

Net charged-off loans for the first six months of 2001 were $230,649, as compared to $115,159 for the same period in 2000. Bank management believes that potential nonperforming the problem loans have been identified and will be managed to minimize further charge offs.

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: substandard (10%), doubtful (50%), and loss (100%).

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, delinquent loans and general economic environment in the Corporation's markets.

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.

Non-performing Assets: The following table sets forth the Corporation's non-performing assets at June 30, 2001 and December 31, 2000. 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.

	Description	June 30 2001	December 31 2000
		(Dollars in Thousands)	
(A)	Loans accounted for on a nonaccrual basis	$ 1,600	$ 386
(B)	Loans which are contractually past due ninety days or more as to interest or principal payments (excluding balances included in (A) above)	10	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	59	69
(D)	Other non-performing assets	195	123

The increase in other non-performing assets was due to the foreclosure on a piece of real estate for $72,000.

Investment Securities

Total investments have decreased $15,151,528 to help fund the loss of the public funds and to provide loan funding. Loans increased $4,988,422, primarily as the result of new commercial real estate loans in the Baldwin County market.

Deposits

Total deposits decreased $22,459,280, or 11.72%, at June 30, 2001. The decrease was caused by the loss of the public funds mentioned above and the decrease in the public tax accounts at December 31, 2000. These two accounts totaled approximately $27,000,000 at December 31, 2000 and at June 30, 2001 totaled less than $500,000. Except for the decrease resulting from these two accounts deposits would have increased approximately $4,500,000 or 3.50%. Noninterest bearing deposits increased $1,892,518 at June 30, 2001. Interest bearing deposits, excluding the effect of the public funds decrease, increased approximately $6,500,000 at June 30, 2001.

Capital Adequacy

The Corporation relies primarily on internally generated capital growth to maintain capital adequacy. Total stockholders' equity on June 30, 2001, was $21,226,263, an increase of $1,121,790, or 5.58%. This increase is primarily due to current period earnings, together with the unrecognized gains on securities held for sale and the sale of stock upon the exercise of options, less dividends declared.

Primary capital to total assets at June 30, 2001, was 9.94%, as compared to 8.68% at year-end 2000. Total capital and allowances for loan losses to total assets at June 30, 2001, was 10.85%, as compared to 9.52% at December 31, 2000. The Corporation's risk based capital was $22,832,000, or 14.42%, at June 30, 2001, as compared to $20,992,000, or 14.62%, at year end 2000 compared to the minimum requirement of 8.00%. Based on management's projection, internal generated capital should be sufficient to satisfy capital requirements in the foreseeable future for existing operations, but the continual growth into new markets may require the Bank to access external funding sources. There can be no assurance that such funding source will be available to the Corporation.

ITEM 3. MARKET RISK DISCLOSURES

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 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 Sendero Model Level II, 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, 2001. 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	25,020	675	2
200	25,573	1,228	5
100	25,484	1,139	5
0	24,345	0	0
(100)	25,551	1,206	5

(200)	25,911	1,566	6
(300)	26,382	2,037	8

The preceding table indicates that at June 30, 2001, in the event of a sudden and sustained increase in prevailing market interest rates, the Bank's NPV would be expected to decrease, and that in the event of a sudden decrease in prevailing market interest rates, the Bank's NPV would be expected to increase. The recent growth in loans and the loss of the public fund account have caused the caused the Corporation to become more liability sensitive over the period of a year, but the net interest margin remains stable in all interest rate environments tested.

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.

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 Bank's expectations with regard to any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

PART II -- OTHER INFORMATION

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

(a) A description of actions taken at the annual meeting of security holders of United Bancorporation of Alabama, Inc. on May 9, 2001 was reported under Item 4 form 10-Q of the Corporation's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31 2001, and is incorporated by reference herein.

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K.

(a) Exhibits.

10.4 Supplemental Compensation and Amendment Agreement made as of the 1st day of January, 2001 by and between United Bank and Robert R. Jones III*

*Management contract or compensatory plan of arrangement

(b) During the quarter ended June 30, 2001 the Corporation did not file a Form 8-K Current Report.

SIGNATURES

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

UNITED BANCORPORATION OF ALABAMA, INC.

Date: August 13, 2001

/s/Robert R. Jones III
Robert R. Jones III
President and CEO

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
10.4	Supplemental Compensation and Amendment Agreement made as of the 1st day of January, 2001 by and between United Bank and Robert R. Jones III*