

UNITED BANCORPORATION OF ALABAMA INC
Form 10-K
March 29, 2012

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended
December 31, 2011

Commission File No. 000-25917

UNITED BANCORPORATION OF ALABAMA, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

63-0833573
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

P.O. Drawer 8, Atmore, Alabama 36504
(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (251) 446-6000

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

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Class A Common Stock, Par Value \$.01 Per Share

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Sections 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 T Noo

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

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. T

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company T

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No T

Aggregate market value of voting and nonvoting common equity held by non affiliates as of March 29, 2012 was \$18,845,208 computed by reference to the price reported to the registrant at which the common equity was last sold on or prior to that date and using beneficial ownership of stock rules adopted pursuant to Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to exclude voting stock owned by directors and executive officers, some of whom might not be held to be affiliates upon judicial determination.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

| Common Stock | Par Value | Outstanding at March 29, 2012 | |
|--------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------|
| Class A..... | \$.01 | 2,368,354 | Shares* |
| Class B..... | \$.01 | 0 | Shares |

*Excludes 20,773 shares held as treasury stock.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Registrant's Proxy Statement relating to the 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference in Part III of this report.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

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 risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including those set forth below under "Risk Factors" and elsewhere herein, as well as the possibilities of (i) increases in competitive pressures in the banking industry, particularly with respect to community banks; (ii) costs or difficulties in generating deposits or loans to counter cost increases resulting from the recent increase in the number of Bank offices; (iii) general economic conditions, either nationally or regionally, that are less favorable than expected, resulting in deterioration in loan demand, credit quality and/or borrower liquidity, among other things; (iv) changes which may occur in the regulatory environment, including but not limited to changes with respect to recent legislation discussed under "Supervision, Regulation and Government Policy" below; and (v) large and/or rapid changes in interest rates. 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.

United Bancorporation of Alabama, Inc. and United Bank

United Bancorporation of Alabama, Inc. (the "Corporation") is a one-bank, bank holding company, with headquarters in Atmore, Alabama. The Corporation was incorporated under the laws of Delaware on March 8, 1982 for the purpose of acquiring all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of The Bank of Atmore, Atmore, Alabama ("Atmore") and Peoples Bank, Frisco City, Alabama ("Peoples"). Atmore was merged into United Bank of Atmore, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation, and Peoples was merged into United Bank of Frisco City ("Frisco City"), also a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation, in late 1982. Effective March 30, 1984, Frisco City merged into United Bank of Atmore, which had previously changed its name to simply "United Bank."

The Corporation and its subsidiary, United Bank (herein "United Bank" or the "Bank"), operate primarily in one business segment, commercial banking. United Bank contributes substantially all of the total operating revenues and consolidated assets of the Corporation. The Bank serves its customers from seventeen full service banking offices located in Atmore (2 offices), Frisco City, Monroeville, Flomaton, Foley, Lillian, Bay Minette (2 offices), Silverhill, Magnolia Springs, Spanish Fort, Summerdale, and Loxley, Alabama, and in Jay, Pace and Milton, Florida. Additionally, a loan production office is located in Loxley, Alabama. In support of its efforts as a Community Development Financial Institution ("CDFI"), United Bank has been approved to open, in 2012, a branch office in Greensboro, Alabama. The emphasis of this branch will be to offer selected banking services to clients of Hale Empowerment and Reinvestment Organization ("HERO") as a way to gain access to deposit accounts and enhance the credit building process.

United Bank offers a broad range of banking services. Services to business customers include providing remote deposit capabilities, checking accounts, money market deposit accounts, time deposit accounts, repurchase agreements, and various types of lending services. Services provided to individual customers include checking accounts, NOW accounts, money market deposit accounts, statement savings accounts, and various other time deposit savings programs and loans, including business, personal, automobile, home and home improvement loans. United Bank offers securities brokerage services, Visa multi-purpose, and nationally recognized credit card service. In early 2012, United Bank began offering its Advantage Card product, a reloadable, prepaid debit card solution that is an alternative to traditional checking account products and allows customers access to a banking relationship that might not otherwise be possible. The Bank also offers internet banking, bill pay and access to online brokerage services at its

web site, www.unitedbank.com. The Bank also owns an insurance agency, United Insurance Services, Inc., which opened and began business in 2001.

Competition - The commercial banking business is highly competitive and United Bank competes actively with state and national banks, savings and loan associations, insurance companies, brokerage houses, and credit unions in its market areas for deposits and loans. In addition, United Bank competes with other financial institutions, including personal loan companies, leasing companies, finance companies and certain governmental agencies, all of which engage in marketing various types of loans and other services. The regulatory environment affects competition in the bank business as well.

Employees - The Corporation and its subsidiary had approximately 177 full-time equivalent employees at December 31, 2011. All of the employees are engaged in the operations of United Bank, its subsidiary, or the Corporation. The Corporation considers its employee relations good, and has not experienced and does not anticipate any work stoppage attributable to labor disputes.

Supervision, Regulation and Government Policy – The following discussion of Supervision, Regulation and Government Policy should be read in conjunction with the discussion of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (“Dodd-Frank Act”) below. Bank holding companies, banks and many of their non-bank affiliates are extensively regulated under both federal and state law. The following brief summary of certain statutes, rules and regulations affecting the Corporation and the Bank is qualified in its entirety by reference to the particular statutory and regulatory provisions referred to below, and is not intended to be an exhaustive description of the statutes or regulations applicable to the Corporation's business. Any change in applicable law or regulations could have a material effect on the business of the Corporation and its subsidiary. Supervision, regulation and examination of banks by bank regulatory agencies are intended primarily for the protection of depositors rather than holders of corporation common stock.

The Corporation is registered as a bank holding company (“BHC”) with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “Federal Reserve”) under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the “BHC Act”), having determined that continued registration as a financial holding company (“FHC”) was unnecessary in light of the Corporation’s current and anticipated operations. As such, the Corporation is subject to the supervision, examination, and reporting requirements in the BHC Act and the regulations of the Federal Reserve. See discussion of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Services Modernization Act below.

The BHC Act requires every bank holding company to obtain the prior approval of the Federal Reserve before it may acquire substantially all of the assets of any bank or control of any voting shares of any bank, if, after such acquisition, it would own or control, directly or indirectly, more than 5% of the voting shares of such bank. The BHC Act requires the Federal Reserve to consider, among other things, anticompetitive effects, financial and managerial resources and community needs in reviewing such a transaction.

With the prior approval of the Superintendent of the Alabama State Department of Banking (“Superintendent”) and their primary federal regulators, state banks are entitled to expand by branching.

The Corporation is a legal entity separate and distinct from the Bank. Various legal limitations restrict the Bank from lending or otherwise supplying funds to the Corporation. Such transactions, including extensions of credit, sales of securities or assets and provision of services, also must be on terms and conditions consistent with safe and sound banking practices, including credit standards, that are substantially the same or at least as favorable to the Bank as prevailing at the time for transactions with unaffiliated companies. Also, as a subsidiary of a bank holding company, the Bank is generally prohibited from conditioning the extension of credit or other services, or conditioning the lease or sale of property, on the customer's agreement to obtain or furnish some additional credit, property or service from or to such subsidiary or an affiliate.

The Bank is a state bank, subject to state banking laws and regulation, supervision and regular examination by the Alabama State Department of Banking (the "Department"), and as a member of the Deposit Insurance Fund ("DIF") of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC"), is also subject to FDIC regulation and examination. The Bank is not a member of the Federal Reserve System. Areas subject to federal and state regulation include dividend payments, reserves, investments, loans, interest rates, mergers and acquisitions, issuance of securities, borrowings, establishment of branches and other aspects of operation, including compliance with truth-in-lending and usury laws, and regulators have the right to prevent the development or continuance of unsafe or unsound banking practices regardless of whether the practice is specifically proscribed or otherwise violates law.

Dividends from United Bank constitute the major source of funds for the Corporation. United Bank is subject to state law restrictions on its ability to pay dividends, primarily that the prior written approval of the Superintendent is required if the total of all dividends declared in any calendar year exceeds the total of United Bank's net earnings of that year combined with its retained net earnings of the preceding two years, less any required transfers to surplus. United Bank is subject to restrictions under Alabama law which also prohibits any dividends from being made from surplus without the Superintendent's prior written approval and the general restriction that dividends in excess of 90% of United Bank's net earnings (as defined by statute), may not be declared or paid unless United Bank's surplus is at least equal to 20% of its capital. United Bank's surplus is significantly in excess of 20% of its capital. Federal bank regulatory agencies also have the general authority to limit the dividends paid by insured banks and bank holding companies if such payment is deemed to constitute an unsafe and unsound practice. Federal law provides that no dividends may be paid which would render the Bank undercapitalized. United Bank's ability to make funds available to the Corporation also is subject to restrictions imposed by federal law on the ability of a bank to extend credit to its parent company, to purchase the assets thereof, to issue a guarantee, acceptance or letter of credit on behalf thereof or to invest in the stock or securities thereof or to take such stock or securities as collateral for loans to any borrower. By agreement with its primary regulators, consistent with the Bank's determination to preserve capital, payments of dividends by the Bank to the Corporation are currently subject to prior review of the Alabama State Banking Department.

When the Corporation received a capital investment from the United States Department of the Treasury ("the Treasury") under the Troubled Assets Relief Program ("TARP") Capital Purchase Program on December 23, 2008 (see Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements), the Corporation became subject to additional limitations on the payment of dividends. These limitations require, among other things, that (i) all dividends related to the securities purchased under the TARP Capital Purchase Program be paid before other dividends can be paid and (ii) the Treasury must approve any increases in common stock dividends for three years following the Treasury's investment, unless Treasury's investment is redeemed prior thereto. On September 3, 2010, as part of the Community Development Capital Initiative ("CDCI") established by the Treasury, the Corporation exchanged the preferred shares issued to the Treasury on December 23, 2008 pursuant to the Corporation's participation in the TARP Capital Purchase Program for preferred shares issued pursuant to the CDCI. The limitations under the TARP Capital Purchase Program described above remain in effect under the CDCI.

The Bank is also subject to the requirements of the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 ("CRA"). The CRA and the regulations implementing the CRA are intended to encourage regulated financial institutions to help meet the credit needs of their local community, including low and moderate-income neighborhoods, consistent with the safe and sound operation of financial institutions. The regulatory agency's assessment of the Bank's CRA record is made available to the public.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 ("FDICIA") established five capital tiers for insured depository institutions: "well capitalized", "adequately capitalized", "undercapitalized", "significantly undercapitalized", and "critically undercapitalized", as defined by regulations adopted by the Federal Reserve, the FDIC and other federal depository institution regulatory agencies. At December 31, 2011, the Bank was "adequately capitalized" and was not subject to restrictions imposed for failure to satisfy applicable capital requirements. Bank Insurance Fund ("BIF") premiums for each member financial institution depend upon the risk assessment classification assigned to the institution by the FDIC.

Banking is a business that primarily depends on interest rate differentials. In general, the difference between the interest rate paid by a bank on its deposits and other borrowings and the interest rate received by the bank on its loans and securities holdings constitutes the major portion of the bank's earnings. As a result, the earnings and business of the Corporation are and will be affected by economic conditions generally, both domestic and foreign, and also by the policies of various regulatory authorities having jurisdiction over the Corporation and the Bank, especially the Federal Reserve. The Federal Reserve, among other functions, regulates the supply of credit and deals with general economic conditions within the United States. The instruments of monetary policy employed by the Federal Reserve for those purposes influence in various ways the overall level of investments, loans and other extensions of credit and deposits and the interest rates paid on liabilities and received on assets.

The enactment of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Services Modernization Act ("the GLB Act") on November 12, 1999 represented an important development in the powers of banks and their competitors in the financial services industry by removing many of the barriers between commercial banking, investment banking, securities brokerages and insurance. Inter-affiliation of many of these formerly separated businesses is now common. The GLB Act includes significant provisions regarding the privacy of financial information. These financial privacy provisions generally require a financial institution to adopt a privacy policy regarding its practices for sharing nonpublic personal information and to disclose such policy to their customers, both at the time the customer relationship is established and at least annually during the relationship. These provisions also prohibit the Corporation from disclosing nonpublic personal financial information to third parties unless customers have the opportunity to opt out of the disclosure.

On October 26, 2001, President Bush signed into law the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (the "USA Patriot Act"). Among its provisions, the USA Patriot Act requires each financial institution: (i) to establish an anti-money laundering program, (ii) to establish due diligence policies, procedures and controls with respect to its private banking accounts and correspondent banking accounts involving foreign individuals and certain foreign banks and (iii) to avoid establishing, maintaining, administering, or managing correspondent accounts in the United States for, or on behalf of, a foreign bank that does not have a physical presence in any country. In addition, the USA Patriot Act contains a provision encouraging cooperation among financial institutions, regulatory authorities and law enforcement authorities with respect to individuals, entities and organizations engaged in, or reasonably suspected of engaging in, terrorist acts or money laundering activities. The USA Patriot Act has not had a significant impact on the financial condition or results of operations of the Corporation.

In July 2002 the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the "SOA") was enacted. The SOA established many new operational and disclosure requirements, with the stated goals of, among other things, increasing corporate responsibility and protecting investors by improving corporate disclosures. The SOA applies generally to companies that file periodic reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). As an Exchange Act reporting company, the Corporation is subject to some SOA provisions. Other SOA requirements apply only to companies which, unlike the Corporation, have stock traded on a national stock exchange or the NASDAQ.

In 2006, federal deposit insurance reform legislation was enacted that (i) required the FDIC to merge the Bank Insurance Fund and the Savings Association Insurance Fund into a newly created Deposit Insurance Fund (“DIF”); (ii) increased the amount of deposit insurance coverage for retirement accounts; (iii) allowed for deposit insurance coverage on individual accounts to be indexed for inflation starting in 2010; (iv) provided the FDIC more flexibility in setting and imposing deposit insurance assessments; and (v) provided eligible institutions credits on future assessments.

Through the Troubled Asset Relief Program (the “TARP”), the Treasury had the ability to purchase or insure up to \$700 billion in troubled assets held by financial institutions. On October 14, 2008, the Treasury announced it would use up to \$350 billion of these funds to purchase equity stakes in financial institutions under a Capital Purchase Program (the “CPP”). As such, the CPP provides direct equity investment of perpetual preferred stock by the Treasury in qualified financial institutions. The program was voluntary and required an institution to comply with a number of restrictions and provisions, including limits on executive compensation, stock redemptions and declaration of dividends. For publicly traded companies, the CPP also required the Treasury to receive warrants for common stock equal to 15% of the capital invested by the Treasury. The Corporation applied for and received \$10.3 million in the CPP.

As a participant in the CPP and subsequently the CDCI programs, the Corporation is subject to compensation and corporate governance standards and restrictions under applicable legislation and Treasury regulations, which include but are not limited to (1) restrictions on bonus, incentive and retention awards, (2) a prohibition on severance and change-in-control payments to the Corporation’s executive officers and next five most highly-compensated employees, (3) ensuring that the Corporation’s compensation programs do not encourage unnecessary and excessive risks, (4) requiring the recovery or “clawback” of any incentive compensation paid to the Corporation’s executive officers and next 20 most highly-compensated employees if it is later determined that such payments were based on materially inaccurate financial or other performance criteria, (5) a prohibition on tax gross-ups paid to the Corporation’s executive officers and next 20 most highly-compensated employees (6) adoption of an excessive or luxury expenditures policy, and (7) certifications as to various matters by the Corporation’s CEO and CFO.

On October 22, 2009, the Federal Reserve issued a comprehensive proposal on incentive compensation policies (the "Incentive Compensation Proposal") intended to ensure that incentive compensation policies of banking organizations do not undermine the safety and soundness of such organizations by encouraging excessive risk-taking. The Incentive Compensation Proposal, which covers all employees that have the ability to materially affect the risk profile of an organization, either individually or as part of a group, is based upon the key principles that a banking organization's incentive compensation arrangement should (i) provide incentives that do not encourage risk-taking beyond the organization's ability to effectively identify and manage risks, (ii) be compatible with effective internal controls and risk management, and (iii) be supported by strong corporate governance, including active and effective oversight by the organization's board of directors. Banking organizations were instructed to begin an immediate review of their incentive compensation policies to ensure that they do not encourage excessive risk-taking and implement corrective programs as needed.

The Federal Reserve reviews, as part of the regular, risk-focused examination process, the incentive compensation arrangements of banking organizations, such as the Corporation. These reviews are tailored to each organization based on the scope and complexity of the organization's activities and the prevalence of incentive compensation arrangements. The findings of the supervisory initiatives are included in reports of examination. Deficiencies are incorporated into the organization's supervisory ratings, which can affect the organization's ability to make acquisitions and take other actions. Enforcement actions may be taken against a banking organization if its incentive compensation arrangements, or related risk-management control or governance processes, pose a risk to the organization's safety and soundness and the organization is not taking prompt and effective measures to correct the deficiencies.

On July 21, 2010, President Obama signed the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act into law. The Dodd-Frank Act will have a broad impact on the financial services industry, imposing significant regulatory and compliance changes, including the designation of certain financial companies as systemically significant, the imposition of increased capital, leverage, and liquidity requirements, and numerous other provisions designed to improve supervision and oversight of, and strengthen safety and soundness within, the financial services sector. Additionally, the Dodd-Frank Act establishes a new framework of authority to conduct systemic risk oversight within the financial system to be distributed among new and existing federal regulatory agencies, including the Financial Stability Oversight Council (“Council”), the Federal Reserve, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the FDIC.

The following items provide a brief description of certain provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act that may affect the Corporation.

- The Dodd-Frank Act made permanent the general \$250,000 deposit insurance limit for insured deposits. The Dodd-Frank Act also extended until January 1, 2013, federal deposit coverage for the full net amount held by depositors in non-interest bearing transaction accounts. Amendments to the FDIC Act also revised the assessment base against which an insured depository institution’s deposit insurance premiums paid to DIF will be calculated. Under the amendments, the assessment base would no longer be the institution’s deposit base, but would become its average consolidated total assets less its average tangible equity. Additionally, the Dodd-Frank Act changed the minimum designated reserve ratio of the DIF. The minimum reserve ratio increased from 1.15 percent to 1.35 percent of the estimated amount of total insured deposits, and eliminated the requirement that the FDIC pay dividends to depository institutions when the reserve ratio exceeds certain thresholds. Several of these provisions could increase the FDIC deposit insurance premiums paid by the Bank.
- The Dodd-Frank Act authorized the establishment of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (“the CFPB”), which was given the power to issue rules governing all financial institutions that offer financial services and products to consumers. The CFPB was also given the authority to monitor markets for consumer financial products to ensure that consumers would be protected from abusive practices. Financial institutions expect to be subject to increased compliance and enforcement costs associated with regulations established by the CFPB.
- The Dodd-Frank Act addressed many investor protection, corporate governance and executive compensation matters that may affect most U.S. registered companies. The Dodd-Frank Act (1) granted stockholders of U.S. publicly traded companies an advisory vote on executive compensation; (2) enhanced independence requirements for compensation committee members; (3) required companies listed on national securities exchanges to adopt incentive-based compensation clawback policies for executive officers; (4) provided the SEC with authority to adopt proxy access rules that would allow stockholders of publicly traded companies to nominate candidates for election as a director and have those nominees included in a company’s proxy materials; (5) prohibited uninstructed broker votes on election of directors, executive compensation matters (including say on pay advisory votes), and other significant matters, and (6) required disclosure on board leadership structure

Many of the requirements of the Dodd-Frank Act will be implemented over time and most will be subject to regulations implemented over the course of several years. Given the uncertainty associated with the manner in which the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act will be implemented by the various regulatory agencies and through regulations, the full extent of the impact such requirements will have on the Corporation is unclear. The changes resulting from the Dodd-Frank Act may impact the profitability of business activities, require changes to certain business practices, impose more stringent capital, liquidity and leverage requirements or otherwise adversely affect the Corporation. These changes may also require the Corporation to invest significant management attention and resources to evaluate and make any changes necessary to comply with new statutory and regulatory requirements. Failure to comply with the new requirements may negatively impact the results of operations and financial condition of the Corporation.

In 2010 the Treasury initiated the CDCI Program for bank holding companies, savings and loan holding companies and stand alone thrifts and banks that have been certified by the Treasury as Community Development Financial Institutions. To be certified as a CDFI, a financial institution must demonstrate that it serves an eligible target market and that at least 60% of its activities are directed to that target market. A target market may consist of one or more of the following: i) an investment area, ii) a low income targeted population, or iii) another targeted population. An example of an investment area would be a state, county, census tract, etc. that has at least one of the following: i) a population poverty rate of at least 20%, ii) for a metropolitan area, an unemployment rate at least 1.5 times the national average, iii) a median family income at or below 80% of the metropolitan area's or national metropolitan family income, iv) for counties outside of a metropolitan area, a county population loss during the period between the two most recent decennial censuses, or v) for counties outside of a metropolitan area, net migration loss during the 5-year period preceding the most recent decennial census of at least 5%. A qualifying financial institution may be eligible to apply for a CDCI capital investment of up to 5% of its total risk weighted assets (less any outstanding amount of CPP funding). If a financial institution has existing CPP funding, it may exchange that funding for CDCI funding. CDCI funding is in the form of preferred stock which will receive tier 1 capital treatment. The initial dividend rate is 2% and will increase to 9% after eight years. No additional warrants will be required. The financial institution will continue to be subject to the executive compensation restrictions of the TARP. In 2010 the Corporation applied for certification and was certified as a CDFI. As discussed above, the Treasury exchanged its CPP preferred shares for CDCI preferred shares in September of 2010. The Bank has submitted an application to be certified as a CDFI, as well.

New regulations and statutes are regularly proposed that contain wide-ranging proposals for altering the structures, regulations, and competitive relationships of the nation's financial institutions. The Corporation cannot predict whether or in what form any proposed regulation or statute will be adopted or the extent to which the Bank's business may be affected by any new regulation or statute.

Selected Statistical Information - The following tables set forth certain selected statistical information concerning the business and operations of the Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiary, United Bank, as of December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009. Averages referred to in the following statistical information are generally average daily balances.

Analysis of Net Interest Earnings: The following table sets forth interest earned and the average yield on the major categories of the Corporation's interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities (dollars in thousands).

| | 2011 | | Interest Income | Average Rates |
|---|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Average Balance | Expense | Expensed | Earned Paid |
| Loans, net (1) | \$ 264,983 | \$ 16,252 | 6.17 | % |
| Taxable securities | 79,749 | 1,601 | 2.01 | % |
| Tax exempt securities (2) | 7,639 | 313 | 6.03 | % |
| Federal funds sold and repurchase agreements | - | - | 0.00 | % |
| Interest-bearing deposits with other financial institutions | 48,085 | 120 | 0.25 | % |
| Total interest-earning assets | \$ 400,456 | \$ 18,286 | 4.63 | % |
| Saving deposits and demand deposits interest-bearing | \$ 103,293 | \$ 443 | 0.43 | % |
| Time deposits | 168,466 | 2,664 | 1.58 | % |
| Other borrowed funds | 12,016 | 273 | 2.25 | % |
| Total interest-bearing liabilities | \$ 283,775 | \$ 3,380 | 1.19 | % |
| Net interest income/net yield on interest earning assets | | \$ 14,906 | 3.76 | % |

| | 2010 | | Interest Income | Average Rates |
|---|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Average Balance | Expense | Expensed | Earned Paid |
| Loans, net (1) | \$ 278,792 | \$ 16,581 | 5.98 | % |
| Taxable securities | 67,354 | 1,692 | 2.51 | % |
| Tax exempt securities (2) | 18,463 | 741 | 5.90 | % |
| Federal funds sold and repurchase agreements | 74 | 1 | 0.19 | % |
| Interest-bearing deposits with other financial institutions | 61,910 | 156 | 0.25 | % |
| Total interest-earning assets | \$ 426,593 | \$ 19,171 | 4.60 | % |
| Saving deposits and demand deposits interest-bearing | \$ 99,398 | \$ 534 | 0.54 | % |
| Time deposits | 184,045 | 3,914 | 2.13 | % |
| Other borrowed funds | 12,206 | 289 | 2.35 | % |
| Total interest-bearing liabilities | \$ 295,649 | \$ 4,737 | 1.60 | % |
| Net interest income/net yield on interest earning assets | | \$ 14,434 | 3.47 | % |

| 2009 | Average Balance | Interest Income Expense | Average Rates Earned Paid | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Loans, net (1) | \$ 286,548 | \$ 17,014 | 5.96 | % |
| Taxable securities | 65,760 | 2,284 | 3.47 | % |
| Tax exempt securities (2) | 30,579 | 1,232 | 6.10 | % |
| Federal funds sold and repurchase agreements | 14,141 | 39 | 0.28 | % |
| Interest-bearing deposits with other financial institutions | 38,594 | 208 | 0.54 | % |
| Total interest-earning assets | \$ 435,622 | \$ 20,777 | 4.93 | % |
| Saving deposits and demand deposits interest-bearing | \$ 106,441 | \$ 703 | 0.66 | % |
| Time deposits | 196,591 | 6,067 | 3.09 | % |
| Repurchase agreements | 5 | - | 0.00 | % |
| Other borrowed funds | 12,210 | 359 | 2.94 | % |
| Total interest-bearing liabilities | \$ 315,247 | \$ 7,129 | 2.26 | % |
| Net interest income/net yield on interest earning assets | | \$ 13,648 | 3.28 | % |

(1) Loans on nonaccrual status have been included in the computation of average balances.

(2) Yields on tax-exempt obligations have been computed on a full federal tax-equivalent basis using an income tax rate of 34% for 2011, 2010, and 2009.

Analysis of Changes in Interest Income and Interest Expense: The following is an analysis of the dollar amounts of changes in interest income and interest expense due to changes in rates and volume for the periods indicated.

(Dollars in Thousands)

| Average Balances | | | Interest Income | | Variance | Variance as to | |
|------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|----------------|----------|
| 2011 | 2010 | | 2011 | 2010 | | Rate | Volume |
| \$264,983 | \$278,792 | Loans (Net) | \$16,252 | \$16,581 | \$(329) | \$389 | \$(718) |
| 79,749 | 67,354 | Taxable Securities AFS (1) | 1,601 | 1,692 | (91) | (423) | 332 |
| 7,639 | 18,463 | Tax Exempt Securities AFS (2) | 313 | 741 | (428) | 31 | (459) |
| - | 74 | Fed Funds Sold | - | 1 | (1) | - | (1) |
| 48,085 | 61,910 | Interest Bearing Deposits | 120 | 156 | (36) | - | (36) |
| \$400,456 | \$426,593 | Total Earning Assets | \$18,286 | \$19,171 | \$(885) | \$(3) | \$(882) |
| | | Savings and Interest Bearing | | | | | |
| \$103,293 | \$99,398 | Demand Deposits | \$443 | \$534 | \$(91) | \$(104) | \$13 |
| 168,466 | 184,045 | Time Deposits | 2,664 | 3,914 | (1,250) | (1,257) | 7 |
| - | - | Repurchase Agreements | - | - | - | - | - |
| 12,016 | 12,206 | Other Borrowed Funds | 273 | 289 | (16) | (7) | (9) |
| \$283,775 | \$295,649 | Total Interest Bearing Liabilities | \$3,380 | \$4,737 | \$(1,357) | \$(1,368) | \$11 |

The variance of interest due to both rate and volume has been allocated proportionately to the rate and the volume components based on the relationship of the absolute dollar amounts of the change in each.

- (1) Available for Sale (AFS)
- (2) Yields on tax-exempt obligations have been computed on a full federal tax-equivalent basis using an income tax rate of 34% for 2011 and 2010.

Analysis of Changes in Interest Income and Interest Expense - The following is an analysis of the dollar amounts of changes in interest income and interest expense due to changes in rates and volume for the periods indicated.

The variance of interest due to both rate and volume has been allocated proportionately to the rate and the volume components based on the relationship of the absolute dollar amounts of the change in each.

(Dollars in Thousands)

| Average Balances | | | Interest Income | | | Variance as to | |
|------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|----------------|------------|
| 2010 | 2009 | | Expense | Expense | Variance | Rate | Volume |
| \$278,792 | \$286,548 | Loans (Net) | \$16,581 | \$17,014 | \$(433) | \$133 | \$(566) |
| 67,354 | 65,760 | Taxable Securities AFS (1) | 1,692 | 2,284 | (592) | (361) | (231) |
| 18,463 | 30,579 | Tax Exempt Securities AFS (2) | 741 | 1,232 | (491) | (4) | (487) |
| 74 | 14,141 | Fed Funds Sold | 1 | 39 | (38) | (10) | (28) |
| 61,910 | 38,594 | Interest Bearing Deposits | 156 | 208 | (52) | (143) | 91 |
| \$426,593 | \$435,622 | Total Earning Assets | \$19,171 | \$20,777 | \$(1,606) | \$(385) | \$(1,221) |
| Savings and Interest Bearing | | | | | | | |
| \$99,398 | \$106,441 | Demand Deposits | \$534 | \$703 | \$(169) | \$(115) | \$(54) |
| 184,045 | 196,591 | Time Deposits | 3,914 | 6,067 | (2,153) | (1,866) | (287) |
| - | 5 | Repurchase Agreements | - | - | - | - | - |
| 12,206 | 12,210 | Other Borrowed Funds | 289 | 359 | (70) | (60) | (10) |
| \$295,649 | \$315,247 | Total Interest Bearing Liabilities | \$4,737 | \$7,129 | \$(2,392) | \$(2,041) | \$(351) |

(1) Available for Sale (AFS)

(2) Yields on tax-exempt obligations have been computed on a full federal tax-equivalent basis using an income tax rate of 34% for 2010 and 2009.

Investments - The investment policy of United Bank provides that funds not otherwise needed to meet the loan demand of United Bank's market area can best be invested to earn maximum return for the Bank, yet still maintain sufficient liquidity to meet fluctuations in the Bank's loan demand and deposit structure. The Bank has identified that it will maintain a core investment portfolio, not needed to meet liquidity requirements, which will be accounted for as Held-to Maturity and, under this accounting, will reduce the volatility of total capital. The Bank will establish limits as to the holdings in this portfolio. At the time of purchase, the Bank designates whether a particular security will be accounted for as Held-to-Maturity or Available-for-Sale. The ratio of total loans to deposits as of December 31, 2011 was 66.53%. Growth in the loan portfolio is impacted by among other things, general economic conditions, the ability to accurately determine the current and future value of collateral and the availability of loans meeting the Bank's credit quality standards. Management expects that funding for any growth in the loan portfolio would come from the reallocation of liquid funds held on deposit in other banks, maturing investments and/or deposit growth.

Securities Portfolio - The Bank's investment policy, as approved by the Board of Directors, dictates approved types of securities and the conditions under which they may be held. Attention is paid to the maturity and risks associated with each investment. The distribution reflected in the tables below could vary with economic conditions, which could shorten or lengthen maturities. Management believes the level of credit and interest rate risks inherent in the securities portfolio is low.

The following table sets forth the distribution of contractual maturities of investment securities available for sale and their associated yields:

Maturity Distribution of Investment Securities Available for Sale

December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009

(Dollars in Thousands)

| | 2011 | | 2010 | | 2009 | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--|
| U.S. Treasury securities | | | | | | | |
| Within one year | \$4,013 | 1.02 % | \$4,036 | 0.98 % | \$- | 0.00 % | |
| 1-5 years | - | 0.00 % | 11,238 | 1.24 % | 3,027 | 1.06 % | |
| 5-10 years | - | 0.00 % | 3,955 | 2.04 % | - | 0.00 % | |
| After 10 years | - | 0.00 % | - | 0.00 % | - | 0.00 % | |
| Total | \$4,013 | 1.02 % | \$19,229 | 1.35 % | \$3,027 | 1.06 % | |
| US Government sponsored agencies | | | | | | | |
| Within one year | \$1,022 | 1.18 % | \$- | 0.00 % | \$- | 0.00 % | |
| 1-5 years | 58,719 | 1.07 % | 18,377 | 2.24 % | 24,997 | 3.12 % | |
| 5-10 years | - | 0.00 % | 16,791 | 2.73 % | 11,472 | 3.93 % | |
| After 10 years | - | 0.00 % | - | 0.00 % | - | 0.00 % | |
| Total | \$59,741 | 1.07 % | \$35,168 | 2.47 % | \$36,469 | 3.37 % | |
| Mortgage Backed Securities | | | | | | | |
| Within one year | \$- | 0.00 % | \$- | 0.00 % | \$- | 0.00 % | |
| 1-5 years | - | 0.00 % | - | 0.00 % | - | 0.00 % | |
| 5-10 years | - | 0.00 % | - | 0.00 % | - | 0.00 % | |
| After 10 years | - | 0.00 % | 5,038 | 3.74 % | - | 0.00 % | |
| Total | \$- | 0.00 % | \$5,038 | 3.74 % | \$- | 0.00 % | |
| State & Municipal (1) | | | | | | | |
| Within one year | \$158 | 3.63 % | \$152 | 3.38 % | \$1,499 | 3.98 % | |
| 1-5 years | 359 | 3.93 % | 768 | 4.11 % | 6,727 | 3.86 % | |
| 5-10 years | 4,158 | 3.85 % | 2,485 | 3.94 % | 11,275 | 4.03 % | |
| After 10 years | 3,059 | 4.18 % | 5,962 | 4.04 % | 9,213 | 4.16 % | |
| Total | \$7,734 | 3.98 % | \$9,367 | 4.01 % | \$28,714 | 4.03 % | |
| Equity Securities | | | | | | | |
| Within one year | \$6 | 1.00 % | \$7 | 1.00 % | \$3 | 1.00 % | |
| Total | \$6 | 1.00 % | \$7 | 1.00 % | \$3 | 1.00 % | |
| Totals | \$71,494 | 1.38 % | \$68,809 | 2.19 % | \$68,213 | 3.55 % | |

(1) Yields on tax-exempt obligations have been computed on a full federal tax-equivalent basis using an income tax rate of 34% for 2011, 2010 and 2009.

The following table sets forth the distribution of maturities of investment securities held to maturity as of December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and their associated yields:

Maturity Distribution of Investment Securities Held to Maturity

December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

(Dollars in Thousands)

| | 2011 | | 2010 | | 2009 | |
|---|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| US Government sponsored agencies | | | | | | |
| Within one year | \$1,000 | 2.01 % | \$- | 0.00 % | \$- | 0.00 % |
| 1-5 years | 10,422 | 2.51 % | 7,469 | 2.28 % | 6,025 | 2.97 % |
| 5-10 years | 3,356 | 2.29 % | 9,834 | 2.53 % | 9,399 | 3.52 % |
| After 10 years | - | 0.00 % | - | 0.00 % | - | 0.00 % |
| Total | \$14,778 | 2.43 % | \$17,303 | 2.42 % | \$15,424 | 3.31 % |
| Mortgage Backed Securities | | | | | | |
| Within one year | \$- | 0.00 % | \$- | 0.00 % | \$- | 0.00 % |
| 1-5 years | - | 0.00 % | - | 0.00 % | - | 0.00 % |
| 5-10 years | - | 0.00 % | - | 0.00 % | - | 0.00 % |
| After 10 years | 6,271 | 3.10 % | - | 0.00 % | - | 0.00 % |
| Total | \$6,271 | 3.10 % | \$- | 0.00 % | \$- | 0.00 % |
| Other domestic debt securities | | | | | | |
| Within one year | \$- | 0.00 % | \$- | 0.00 % | \$235 | 5.25 % |
| 1-5 years | - | 0.00 % | - | 0.00 % | - | 0.00 % |
| 5-10 years | - | 0.00 % | - | 0.00 % | - | 0.00 % |
| After 10 years | - | 0.00 % | - | 0.00 % | - | 0.00 % |
| Total | \$- | 0.00 % | \$- | 0.00 % | \$235 | 5.25 % |
| Totals | \$21,049 | 2.63 % | \$17,303 | 2.42 % | \$15,659 | 3.33 % |

Relative Lending Risk - United Bank serves both rural and suburban markets. The rural market is composed primarily of lower to middle income families. The rural market economy is heavily influenced by timber and agricultural production. The suburban market is faster growing, more commercial and is composed of a higher income mix than the rural market. The Bank's loan portfolio mix is reflective of these markets. As of December 31, 2011, the Bank's ratio of loans to assets of 59.25% was lower than its peer banks serving similar markets (64.47%).

The risks associated with the Bank's lending are primarily 1) credit risks from economic conditions and concentrations of a loans secured by particular types of collateral or in a particular geographic area and 2) interest rate risk.

Small banks located in one community experience a much higher risk due to the dependence on the economic viability of that single community. United Bank is more geographically diverse than some of its local community banking competitors. With offices in fifteen communities, risks associated with the effects of major economic disruptions in one community are somewhat mitigated. This geographic diversity affects all types of loans and plays a part in the Bank's risk management.

One component of the management of interest rate risk regards the maturity distribution of the loan portfolio and method of pricing. The Bank's loan maturity distribution reflects 41.4% of the portfolio maturing in one year or less. In addition, 27.7% of all loans float with an interest rate index. The maturity distribution and floating rate loans are a component of interest rate risk management that helps protect the Bank from unexpected interest rate fluctuations.

Credit risk results from the inability of the borrower to repay the principal and interest on the loan. This inability could result from loss of employment, reduction in liquidity from adverse market movements or adverse changes in the cash flow from the business being financed.

The majority of all types of loans offered by the Bank are collateralized. Concentrations in loans secured by a particular type of collateral increase the Bank's exposure to reductions in value of that collateral type. Additionally, the ability to accurately determine the value of any collateral currently, and over time, has an impact on the management of the portfolio of loans.

Loan concentrations present different risk profiles depending on the type of loan. Regardless of the type of loan, the repayment ability of the borrower and the value of any collateral are important considerations in a loan decision. The loan policy, as approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank, establishes collateral guidelines for each type of loan.

Each type of loan exhibits unique profiles of risk that could threaten repayment.

Commercial lending requires an understanding of the customers' business and financial performance. The Bank's commercial customers are primarily small to middle market enterprises. The larger commercial accounts are managed by Senior Commercial lenders. Risks in this category are primarily economic. Shifts in local and regional conditions could have an effect on individual borrowers; but as previously mentioned, the Bank attempts to spread this risk by serving multiple communities. As with the other categories, these loans are typically collateralized by assets of the borrower. In most situations, the personal assets of the business owners also collateralize the credit.

Agricultural lending is a specialized type of lending for the Bank. Due to the unique characteristics in this type of loan, the Bank has loan officers dedicated to this market. Collateral valuation and the experience of the borrower play heavily into the approval process. This loan category includes financing equipment, crop production, timber, dairy operations and others. Given the broad range of loans offered, it is difficult to generalize risks in agricultural lending. The area of greatest attention and risk is crop production loans. Risks associated with catastrophic crop losses are mitigated by crop insurance, government support programs, experience of the borrower, collateral other than the crop and the borrower's other financial resources. Routine visitations and contact with the borrower help inform the Bank about crop conditions.

Real estate loans, whether they are construction or mortgage, historically have had lower delinquency rates than other types of loans in the portfolio. This is no longer the case with the change in the real estate market. The Bank makes very few long term, fixed rate mortgage loans; however, it does offer loans with repayment terms based on amortization of up to 30 years with balloon payments of principal at a shorter term, such as three or five years. The Bank also offers several different long-term mortgage programs provided by third party processors.

Installment loans are generally collateralized. Given the small dollar exposure on each loan, the risk of a significant loss on any one credit is limited. Pricing and close monitoring of past due loans enhance the Bank's returns from this type of loan and minimize risks.

The average size loan in the loan portfolio at December 31, 2011 was \$60,224, a decrease of \$526 from the 2010 level of \$60,750.

LOAN PORTFOLIO MATURITIES

Maturities and loan re-pricing indices in the Corporation's loan portfolio are as follows:

| | Remaining Maturity December 31, 2011 (Dollars in Thousands) | | | Total |
|---|---|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| | One year or less | One - five years | After five years | |
| Real estate: | | | | |
| Construction, land developmnt, and other land loans | \$27,812 | \$8,245 | \$1,379 | \$37,436 |
| Farmland | 10,303 | 18,698 | 1,359 | 30,360 |
| 1-4 family residential mortgage | 11,220 | 34,780 | 7,905 | 53,905 |
| Multifamily | 198 | 2,566 | 1,320 | 4,084 |
| Commercial | 27,264 | 45,738 | 3,209 | 76,211 |
| Agriculture | 9,853 | 6,651 | - | 16,504 |
| Commercial | 15,502 | 10,833 | 526 | 26,861 |
| Consumer | 5,685 | 7,799 | 50 | 13,534 |
| States and political subdivisions | 1,371 | 842 | 1,895 | 4,108 |
| Other loans | 89 | 1 | - | 90 |
| Totals | \$109,297 | \$136,153 | \$17,643 | \$263,093 |

Variable Rate Loans by Re-pricing Index
December 31, 2011
(Dollars in Thousands)

| | Index | | |
|--|----------|---------|----------|
| | Prime | LIBOR | Total |
| Real estate: | | | |
| Construction, land development, and other land loans | \$19,256 | \$- | \$19,256 |
| Farmland | 9,456 | - | 9,456 |
| 1-4 family residential mortgage | 13,358 | - | 13,358 |
| Multifamily | - | - | - |
| Commercial | 12,369 | 2,779 | 15,148 |
| Agriculture | 6,201 | - | 6,201 |
| Commercial | 7,295 | 2,136 | 9,431 |
| Consumer | 133 | - | 133 |
| States and political subdivisions | - | - | - |
| Other loans | 1 | - | 1 |
| Totals | \$68,069 | \$4,915 | \$72,984 |

For additional information regarding interest rate sensitivity see INTEREST RATE RISK included in Item 1A below.

Impaired Loans - Management considers a loan to be impaired when it is probable that the Bank will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. When a loan is considered impaired, the amount of impairment is measured based on the net present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the note's effective interest rate, or, if the loan is collateral-dependent, the fair value of the collateral is used to determine the amount of impairment. Impaired loans are covered by the allowance for loan losses through a charge to the provision for loan losses. Subsequent recoveries are added to the allowance.. At December 31, 2011, the Bank identified 34 impaired loans (as defined by FASB ASC 310) aggregating \$17,785,380, compared with 39 impaired loans aggregating \$21,600,559 as of December 31, 2010. Of the loans identified as impaired, specific reserves in the amount of \$2,428,435 and \$2,275,207 were allocated to specific, impaired loans as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Non-performing Assets - Under the Corporation's nonaccrual policy, a loan is placed on nonaccrual status when the ability to collect the principal and interest is in doubt or when principal and interest is 90 days or more past due, unless, after analysis, it is determined that the interest is well secured and in the process of collection. Credit cards continue to accrue interest.

The following table sets forth the Corporation's non-performing assets at December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009 (dollars in thousands).

| Descriptions | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| A Loans accounted for on a nonaccrual basis | \$ 17,545 | \$ 18,993 | \$ 14,700 |
| B Loans which are contractually past due ninety days or more as to interest or principal payments (excluding balances included in (A) above) | 538 | 210 | 28 |
| C Accruing 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. | 383 | 1,657 | 1,106 |
| D Other non-performing assets | 10,164 | 7,611 | 5,524 |
| Total | \$ 28,630 | \$ 28,471 | \$ 21,358 |

If nonaccrual loans in (A) above had been current throughout their term, interest income would have been increased by \$679,985, \$857,222 and \$968,048 for 2011, 2010, and 2009 respectively. All of the assets in (D) above at the end of 2011, 2010, and 2009 were other real estate owned (ORE).

There may be additional loans in the Bank's portfolio that may become classified or impaired as conditions continue to change. Regulatory examiners may require the Bank to recognize additions to the allowance based upon their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination.

Loan Concentrations - On December 31, 2011, the Bank had \$46,864,339 of agriculture related loans as compared to \$42,903,692 and \$43,957,653 in 2010 and 2009, respectively. Real estate construction and 1-4 family residential mortgage loans were \$37,436,067 and \$53,905,156 respectively in 2011, \$36,825,855 and \$58,342,993 respectively in 2010 and \$49,321,129 and \$55,820,121 respectively in 2009.

Summary of Loan Loss Experience
(Dollars in Thousands)

| | 2011 | | 2010 | | 2009 |
|--|-----------|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| Average amount of loans outstanding, net | \$264,983 | | \$278,792 | | \$286,548 |
| Reserve for loan losses: | | | | | |
| Beginning balance | \$5,140 | | \$7,435 | | \$3,591 |
| Loans charged off: | | | | | |
| Real estate: | | | | | |
| Construction and land loans | (565) | | (3,201) | | (2,421) |
| Farmland | - | | (11) | | (26) |
| 1-4 family residential mortgage | (417) | | (778) | | (512) |
| Multifamily | - | | - | | - |
| Commercial | (658) | | (529) | | (101) |
| Agriculture | (37) | | (104) | | (246) |
| Commercial | (436) | | (2,055) | | (1,047) |
| Consumer | (80) | | (199) | | (165) |
| States and political subdivisions | - | | - | | - |
| Other loans | (6) | | (1) | | (9) |
| Total Charged off | (2,199) | | (6,878) | | (4,527) |
| Recoveries: | | | | | |
| Real estate: | | | | | |
| Construction and land loans | 13 | | 11 | | 3 |
| Farmland | - | | 2 | | - |
| 1-4 family residential mortgage | 7 | | 41 | | 4 |
| Multifamily | - | | - | | - |
| Commercial | 9 | | - | | - |
| Agriculture | 9 | | 18 | | 46 |
| Commercial | 88 | | 45 | | 3 |
| Consumer | 32 | | 26 | | 46 |
| States and political subdivisions | - | | - | | - |
| Other loans | 3 | | 2 | | 1 |
| Total Recoveries | 161 | | 145 | | 103 |
| Loans Charged off, net | (2,038) | | (6,733) | | (4,424) |
| Additions to the allowance charged to operations | 1,800 | | 4,438 | | 8,268 |
| Ending balance | \$4,902 | | \$5,140 | | \$7,435 |
| Net charge offs to average loans | 0.77 | % | 2.42 | % | 1.54 |
| | | | | | % |

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 and trend of past due loans, loans classified from the most recent regulatory examinations and internal reviews, general economic conditions, the effect of lending policies and effectiveness of management and the current portfolio mix including concentrations. The amount charged to the provision 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 impaired portion is based on identified problem loans. Specific loss estimate amounts are included in the allowance based on an evaluation of the individual credits. Any loan categorized as a loss is charged off in the period which the loan is so categorized.

The nonclassified portion of the allowance is for probable inherent losses which exist as of the evaluation date even though they may not have been identified by the more objective processes for the impaired 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, experience of loan management, effects of lending policies and general economic environment in the Corporation's markets. As mentioned above in Impaired Loans, the Bank responded to the severity of the economic downturn by expanding the scope of its analysis of the loan portfolio.

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 Corporation has allocated, based on analysis of losses and risk, amounts to the nonclassified portion of the allowance to the individual loan categories for purposes of the loan loss allowance table below.

Management believes that the allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2011 is appropriate given past experience and the underlying strength of the loan portfolio.

The table below reflects an allocation of the allowance for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009. The allocation represents an estimate for each category of loans based upon historical experience and management's judgment.

| | (Dollars In Thousands) | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|
| | Allowance | | | Percentage of Loans to | | |
| | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 | Total Loans | 2010 | 2009 |
| Real estate: | | | | | | |
| Construction and land loans | \$1,933 | \$2,176 | \$1,893 | 14.2 | % 14.1 | % 17.4 |
| Farmland | 243 | 119 | - | 11.5 | % 11.6 | % 10.7 |
| 1-4 family residential mortgage | 387 | 576 | 629 | 20.5 | % 22.3 | % 19.7 |
| Multifamily | 9 | 7 | - | 1.6 | % 1.2 | % 1.5 |
| Commercial | 1,412 | 1,100 | 3,329 | 29.0 | % 28.2 | % 21.6 |
| Agriculture | 159 | 201 | 466 | 6.3 | % 4.8 | % 4.8 |
| Commercial | 593 | 772 | 975 | 10.2 | % 11.2 | % 18.3 |
| Consumer | 155 | 178 | 144 | 5.1 | % 5.2 | % 5.1 |
| States and political subdivisions | 9 | 9 | - | 1.6 | % 1.5 | % 0.9 |
| Other loans | 2 | 2 | - | 0.0 | % 0.0 | % 0.0 |
| Totals | \$4,902 | \$5,140 | \$7,436 | 100.0 | % 100.0 | % 100.0 |

At December 31, 2011 the majority of the allowance for loan loss was allocated to construction and land loans and commercial real estate loans. After detailed analysis, the loans identified as impaired at December 31, 2011 and the related reserves were classified as indicated on the above table.

Delinquent Loan Policy - Installment loans are placed on nonaccrual when the loan is three payments past due. Single-date maturity notes are placed on nonaccrual status when such notes are delinquent for 90 days. Delinquent commercial loans are placed on nonaccrual status when the loan is 90 days past due or when it is determined that it is doubtful that the borrower has the capacity to pay interest. After analysis and review, a loan that is 90 days past due may return to accrual status if collection of interest is well secured. Exceptions may be made where there are extenuating circumstances, but any exception is subject to review by the Board of Directors of the Bank.

Loans are considered delinquent if payments of principal or interest have not been made by the end of periods ranging from one to ten days after the due date, depending upon the type of loan involved. Installment loans are considered delinquent if payments of principal and interest are past due for a period of ten days and commercial loans are considered delinquent if payments of principal and interest are past due for a period of one day. Single-date maturity loans are considered delinquent if payments are not made by the day following the due date of such loans.

Loans are reviewed for charge offs, as necessary, on a monthly basis. If necessary, loans can be charged off at any time with the approval of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The loan officer responsible for the particular loan initiates the charge off request which is reviewed by the appropriate Chief Credit Officer (Retail or Commercial), Special Assets Officer and the Special Assets Committee. A recommendation is then made for approval by the CEO. All charged off loans are reviewed by the Board of Directors of the Bank at the monthly board meeting.

DEPOSITS
(Dollars in Thousands)

The following table sets forth the average amount of deposits for the years 2011, 2010, and 2009 by category:

| | 2011 | Average Deposits 2010 | 2009 | 2011 | Average Rate Paid 2010 | 2009 |
|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|------|------------------------------|--------|
| Noninterest-bearing demand deposits | \$ 127,557 | \$ 142,311 | \$ 140,782 | 0 | % 0 | % 0 |
| Interest - bearing | | | | | | |
| Demand | \$ 80,579 | \$ 79,376 | \$ 87,294 | 0.49 | % 0.62 | % 0.76 |
| Savings | 22,715 | 20,022 | 19,147 | 0.21 | % 0.21 | % 0.20 |
| Time | 168,466 | 184,045 | 196,591 | 1.58 | % 2.13 | % 2.94 |
| | \$ 271,760 | \$ 283,443 | \$ 303,032 | 1.19 | % 1.57 | % 2.23 |

The following shows the amount of time deposits outstanding at December 31, 2011, classified by time remaining until maturity (in thousands).

| Maturity | \$100,000 or Greater Certificates of Deposit | Other Time Deposits |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------|
| Three months or less | \$ 15,270 | \$ 21,028 |
| Three to six months | 9,972 | 18,384 |
| Six to twelve months | 21,194 | 28,240 |
| Twelve months or more | 19,837 | 27,154 |
| Totals | \$ 66,273 | \$ 94,806 |

The following table shows various amounts of other short term borrowings and their respective rates:

(Dollars in Thousands)

| | Maximum Outstanding at any month end | Average balance | Average interest rate | Ending balance | Average interest rate at year end |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---|
| 2011 | | | | | |
| Other short term borrowings | \$ 992 | \$515 | 0.00 % | \$992 | 0.00 % |
| 2010 | | | | | |
| Other short term borrowings | \$ 944 | \$540 | 0.00 % | \$944 | 0.00 % |
| 2009 | | | | | |
| Other short term borrowings | \$ 947 | \$379 | 0.00 % | \$624 | 0.00 % |

Return on Equity and Assets - The following table shows the percentage return on equity and assets, the dividend pay-out ratio, and the ratio of average equity to average assets of the Corporation for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009.

| | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|--------|---------|----------|
| Return on average assets | 0.20 % | -0.28 % | -0.91 % |
| Return on average equity | 2.50 % | -2.36 % | -10.97 % |
| Dividend pay-out ratio | 0.00 % | 0.00 % | 0.00 % |
| Ratio of average equity to average assets | 8.08 % | 7.46 % | 8.31 % |

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The following discusses risks that management believes could have a negative impact on the Corporation's financial performance. When analyzing an investment in the Corporation, the risks and uncertainties described below, together with all of the other information included or incorporated by reference in this report should be carefully considered. The risk factors relate primarily to the commercial banking operations of the Bank. This list should not be viewed as comprehensive and may not include all risks that may affect the financial performance of the Corporation:

Capital Risk

The Corporation is required by federal and state regulatory authorities to maintain adequate levels of capital to support its operations. The Corporation anticipates that capital resources will satisfy these requirements in the near term. However, the Corporation may need to raise additional capital to support growth or for other needs. The ability to raise additional capital, if needed, will depend on conditions in the capital markets at that time, which are beyond the Corporation's control, as well as on the Corporation current and anticipated financial performance. Accordingly, there can be no assurances as to the Corporation's ability to raise additional capital, if needed, on favorable terms or at all. In the event the Corporation is unable to raise capital when needed, its ability to further expand operations through internal capital generation (net earnings) and acquisitions could be impeded. In this case or should the Corporation identify a need for additional capital or a need to preserve capital, a reduction in or suspension of the dividend may be advisable.

The Corporation is a participant in the Community Development Capital Initiative (CDCI) from the United States Treasury. The Corporation was initially a participant in the Capital Purchase Program (CPP) of the United States Treasury. Under the CPP program, the Corporation sold to the Treasury, preferred shares and a warrant that is convertible into common stock of the Corporation. Should the common stock warrants be converted, the impact of the conversion would be a dilutive effect on the current shareholders and would result in an additional 110,298 shares being issued representing 4.6% of the 2,389,127 outstanding at December 31, 2011. When the Corporation received a capital investment from the United States Department of the Treasury under the Troubled Assets Relief Program ("TARP") Capital Purchase Program on December 23, 2008 (see Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements), the Corporation became subject to additional limitations on the payment of dividends. These limitations require, among other things, that (i) all dividends Related to the securities purchased under the TARP Capital Purchase Program be paid before other dividends can be paid and (ii) the Treasury must approve any increases in common dividends for three years following the Treasury's investment. In 2010 the Corporation was certified as a Community Development Financial Institution and was then eligible to participate in the CDCI program. In September of 2010, the CPP preferred shares were exchanged for CDCI preferred shares. The only differences in the two programs are that the dividend rate on the CDCI preferred shares is 2% (a decrease from 5% for the CPP preferred shares) and the time period until the dividend rate increases to 9% was extended by five years. Additionally, the Corporation must remain certified as a CDFI. The other terms and restrictions of the TARP Program remain in place.

Interest Rate

The Bank's profitability is largely a function of the spread between the interest rates earned on earning assets and the interest rates paid on deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities. Like most financial institutions, the Bank's net interest income and margin will be affected by general economic conditions, fiscal and monetary policies of the Federal government that influence market interest rates, the Bank's ability to respond to changes in such rates and other factors that determine the level and direction of movement of interest rates. At any given time, the Bank's assets and liabilities may be so positioned that they are affected differently by a change in the level or direction of interest rates. As a result, an increase or decrease in rates, loan terms, the mix of adjustable- and fixed-rate loans or investment securities in the Bank's portfolio or the shape of the yield curve could have a positive or negative effect on its net

income, capital and liquidity. Although management believes it has implemented strategies and guidelines to reduce the potential effects of changes in interest rates on results of operations, any precipitous, substantial and/or prolonged change in market interest rates could adversely affect operating results.

INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY*

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis
Year Ended December 31, 2011
(Dollars in Thousands)

| | Ending Balances as of 12/31/11 | Percent Change Interest Income/Expense | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|----------|------------------------|----------|
| | | Down 200 Basis Points | | Up 200 Basis Points | |
| Earning Assets: | | | | | |
| Cash & Short-term Investments | \$ 41,322 | -92.38 | % | 755.45 | % |
| Investment securities, held to maturity | 21,049 | -4.23 | % | 4.96 | % |
| Investment securities, available for sale | 73,489 | -2.00 | % | 10.11 | % |
| Loans | 258,373 | -2.83 | % | 14.72 | % |
| Total Assets | \$ 394,233 | -3.12 | % | 16.61 | % |
| Interest Bearing Liabilities: | | | | | |
| Interest Bearing Deposits | \$ 108,373 | -14.55 | % | 105.43 | % |
| Certificates of Deposit less than \$100,000 | 95,324 | 0.00 | % | 67.83 | % |
| Certificates of Deposit greater than \$100,000 | 66,651 | 0.00 | % | 60.70 | % |
| Total Interest Bearing Deposits | 270,348 | -2.55 | % | 71.91 | % |
| Federal funds sold & securities | | | | | |
| purchased under agreement to resale | 0 | 0.00 | % | 0.00 | % |
| Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings | 2,107 | -3.01 | % | 24.07 | % |
| Total Purchased Funds | 2,107 | | | | |
| Total Liabilities | \$ 272,455 | -2.57 | % | 70.25 | % |
| Net Interest Income | | -3.21 | % | 8.30 | % |

*Information pertains to the Bank only

As evidenced in the table, the Corporation is more interest rate sensitive in an increasing rate environment. A 200 basis point decline in prevailing market interest rates, such as the prime rate, would cause a 3.21% decline in net interest income; while a similar increase in interest rates would yield an 8.30% increase in net interest income. The comparable sensitivities at the end of 2010 were a decline in net interest income of 1.34% in a 200 basis point decline and an increase of 8.24% in a similar increase of rates. This effect is due to the Corporation's mix of variable and fixed rate loans, investment portfolio, interest bearing deposits, and borrowed funds. The Corporation's sensitivity to changes in interest rates in conjunction with the structure of interest rate spreads determines the impact of change in interest rates on the Bank's performance.

Credit Risk

As a lender, the Bank is exposed to the risk that its borrowers may be unable to repay their loans and that any collateral securing the payment of their loans may not be sufficient to assure repayment in full. Credit losses are inherent in the lending business and could have a material adverse effect on the operating results of the Bank. Adverse changes in the economy or business conditions, either nationally or in the Bank's market areas, could increase credit related losses or related expenses and/or limit growth. Substantially all of the Bank's loans are to businesses and individuals in a limited geographic area and any economic decline in this local market could impact the Bank adversely. The Bank makes various assumptions and judgments about the collectability of its loan portfolio and provides an allowance for loan losses based on a number of factors. If these assumptions are incorrect, the allowance for loan losses may not be sufficient to cover losses, thereby having an adverse effect on operating results, and may cause the Bank to increase the allowance in the future by increasing the provision for loan losses. The Bank has adopted credit policies which when combined with underwriting and credit monitoring procedures produce a process that management believes is appropriate to control these risks. Such policies and procedures may not prevent unexpected losses that could have a material adverse affect on the Bank's financial condition and/or results of operations. See "PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES" in Item 7 and "Summary of Loan Loss Experience" and "Allowance for Loan Losses" in Item 1.

Competition

The financial services industry is highly competitive. Competition for attracting and retaining deposits and attracting desirable loans comes from a wide array of financial companies, such as other banks, savings institutions, credit unions, mutual fund companies, insurance companies and, increasingly, other non-bank businesses. Some of the Bank's competitors are much larger in terms of total assets and market capitalization, have a higher lending limit, and have greater access to capital and funding. The presence of one or more aggressive competitors in the Bank's market area could have an adverse affect on the Bank's financial condition and/or results of operations by increasing the cost of deposits, reducing the rates on loans or limiting access to quality borrowers. See "Competition" in Item 1.

Government Regulation and Supervision

The banking industry is heavily regulated under both federal and state law. Banking regulations, designed primarily for the safety of depositors, may limit a financial institution's growth and the return to its investors, by restricting such activities as the payment of dividends, mergers with or acquisitions by other institutions, expansion of branch offices and the offering of securities. The Bank is also subject to capitalization guidelines established by federal law and could be subject to enforcement actions to the extent that its subsidiary bank is found, by regulatory examiners, to be undercapitalized. The Bank is also subject to State of Alabama regulations regarding the payment of dividends and the ability to pay dividends may be limited relative to recent earnings. It is not possible to predict what changes, if any, will be made to existing federal and state legislation and regulations or the effect that such changes may have on the Bank's future business and earnings prospects. Any substantial changes to applicable laws or regulations could also subject the Bank to additional costs, limit the types of financial services and products it may offer, and inhibit its ability to compete with other financial service providers. As a participant in the Treasury's Community Development Capital Initiative, the Corporation is subject to potential additional regulations regarding executive compensation and any additional items as may be required in the future. See "Supervision, Regulation and Government Policy" in Item 1.

Attracting and Retaining Skilled Personnel

Attracting and retaining key personnel is critical to the Bank's success, and difficulty finding qualified personnel could have a significant impact on the Bank's business due to the lack of required skill sets and years of industry experience.

Local Economic Conditions

The Bank's success depends primarily on the general economic conditions of the specific local markets in which the Bank operates. Unlike larger national or other regional banks that are more geographically diversified, the Bank provides banking and financial services to customers primarily in Escambia, Monroe, and Baldwin County, Alabama, and Santa Rosa County, Florida. The local economic conditions in these areas have a significant impact on the demand for the Bank's products and services as well as the ability of the Bank's customers to repay loans, the value of the collateral securing loans and the stability of the Bank's deposit funding sources. A significant decline in general economic conditions, caused by inflation, recession, acts of terrorism, outbreak of hostilities or other international or domestic occurrences, unemployment, changes in securities markets or other factors could impact those local economic conditions and, in turn, have a material adverse effect on the Bank's financial condition and results of operations. Deterioration of local economic conditions could also pose down side risks to the fair value of the Bank's assets. See "Relative Lending Risk" in Item 1.

Severe Weather, Natural Disasters, Acts of War or Terrorism And Other External Events Could Significantly Impact The Corporations Business

Severe weather, natural disasters, acts of war or terrorism and other adverse external events could have a significant impact on the Bank's ability to conduct business. Such events could affect the stability of the Bank's deposit base, restrict the ability of borrowers to repay outstanding loans, impair the value of collateral securing loans, cause significant property damage, result in loss of revenue and/or cause the Bank to incur additional expenses. Although management has established disaster recovery policies and procedures, the occurrence of any such event could have a material adverse effect on the Bank's business, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on the Bank's financial condition and results of operations.

Information Systems Integrity

The Bank relies on modern data, communication, and network systems to conduct ongoing operations. These systems could be vulnerable to internal and external attacks to the physical equipment or the raw data stored within these systems. Failures to maintain the integrity of one or more of these systems could threaten the Bank's ability to serve customers in an effective and timely manner. The Bank maintains policies and procedures governing the access to and use of these systems in order to insulate the systems from any sort of security breach. However, any breach could have a material adverse effect on the financial position and future earnings of the Bank.

Technological Advancement and Implementation

The future success of the Bank is directly related to the successful implementation of new technological advancements pertaining to the banking industry. Technology continues to offer the Bank new avenues to add products for customers, as well as increase the efficiency of the Bank's internal operations. Failure to effectively manage the implementation of emerging technology could result in the loss of existing customers or limit the Bank's ability to attract new customers, thus putting pressure on the Bank's financial position and future earnings.

Internal Audit and Control Risk

The Bank incorporates the use of various internal audit review and internal controls to minimize the Bank's exposure to material financial misstatement or fraudulent activity. Despite the presence of these systems, the Bank is exposed to the inherent risks that are present in any similar environment, including risks that a control, or controls, could be circumvented. The Bank attempts to revise its internal audit procedures and controls as its operations evolve. However rigorously the Bank undertakes its pursuit of internal controls, this process can only provide reasonable assurance that the Bank's financial reporting doesn't include material misstatement.

Industry Conditions

The difficult market conditions that have adversely affected the banking industry since 2008 were less severe in 2011. Economic growth as shown by GDP was positive for the year. Housing and commercial real estate prices showed a slowing of the rate of decline. The pace of write-downs in value of assets held by financial institutions has slowed but remains at elevated levels. While conditions have improved, they have by no means returned to normalcy and a return to recession and a higher level of asset quality problems for financial institutions is possible. Should this occur, the Corporation and other participants in the financial services industry would be negatively impacted. Additionally, regulation has potentially reduced the income potential from some sources of revenue and compliance with new regulations has increased cost. In particular, the Corporation may face the following risks in connection with these events:

- The Bank expects to face increased regulation of the industry, including the Dodd-Frank Act. Compliance with such regulations may increase the Bank's costs and limit our ability to pursue business opportunities.
- Regulatory changes have introduced price controls on products or services offered by the Bank. There is no assurance that the maximum price allowed under such regulation will be in excess of the Bank's cost of providing the product or service.
- Government stimulus packages and other responses to the financial crises may not stabilize the economy or financial system.
 - The ability to assess the creditworthiness of the Bank's customers may be impaired if the approaches used to select, manage, and underwrite our customers become less predictive of future behaviors.
- The process used to estimate losses requires difficult, subjective, and complex judgments, including forecasts of economic conditions and how these economic predictions might impair the ability of the Bank's borrowers to repay their loans. The current economic conditions may make accurate estimation more difficult and negatively impact the reliability of this process.

- The Bank may be required to pay higher Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation premiums because of its performance or because market developments significantly deplete the DIF of the FDIC and reduce the ratio of reserves to insured deposits below the statutory requirement.
- The ability to engage in routine funding transactions could be adversely affected by the actions and commercial soundness of other financial institutions and government sponsored entities.

If current levels of market disruption and volatility continue or worsen, there can be no assurance that the Corporation will not experience an adverse effect on the Bank's financial position and future earnings.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The Corporation's bank subsidiary operates seventeen full service branches and one loan production office housed in facilities either owned or leased. The offices are located in Escambia, Baldwin and Monroe Counties in Alabama and Santa Rosa County in Florida. All land, buildings and improvements held by the Corporation were transferred as a capital investment to the Bank during 2006.

Locations in Escambia County, Alabama include: Atmore (two full service banking locations) and Flomaton.

Locations in Baldwin County, Alabama include: Foley, Lillian, Bay Minette (2 full service locations), Silverhill, Magnolia Springs, Summerdale, Loxley (a full service branch and a loan production office) and Spanish Fort.

Locations in Monroe County, Alabama include: Monroeville and Frisco City.

Locations in Santa Rosa County, Florida include: Jay, Milton and Pace.

The Bank has acquired property on which it plans to locate a full service banking location in Spanish Fort, Alabama. The development of this location has been delayed until economic conditions improve.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There are presently no pending legal proceedings to which the Corporation or its subsidiary, United Bank, is a party or to which any of their property is subject, which management of the Corporation based upon consultation with legal counsel believes are likely to have a material adverse effect upon the financial position of the Corporation.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

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

The Corporation's authorized common shares consist of the following:

- (1) 5,000,000 shares of Class A common stock, \$.01 par value per share, of which 2,389,127 shares are issued and 2,368,354 are outstanding and held by approximately 876 shareholders of record, as of March 29, 2012.
- (2) 250,000 shares of Class B common stock, \$.01 par value per share, none of which were issued, as of March 29, 2012.

The Corporation is informed that over-the-counter market quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-ups, markdowns, or commissions and may not necessarily reflect actual transactions. Because of the extremely limited number of transactions involving the Corporation's common stock that have been reported on the OTCBB, the Corporation believes that any reported bid or asked price may not reflect a fair valuation of its common stock.

The Corporation declared no common stock cash dividends during 2011 or 2010. The payment of dividends is subject to the earnings and financial condition of the Corporation and other relevant factors. Dividends on the Corporation's common stock are declared and paid based on a variety of considerations by the Corporation's Board of Directors and there can be no assurance that the Corporation will continue to pay regular dividends or as to the amount of dividends if any. The payment of dividends is also subject to limitations related to the CDCI preferred stock investment by the Treasury. Payment of future common stock cash dividends will depend upon business conditions, operating results, capital and reserve requirements and the Board's consideration of other relevant factors. In addition, the ability of the Corporation to pay dividends is totally dependent on dividends received from its banking subsidiary (see Note 17 to the consolidated financial statements) and is subject to statutory restrictions on dividends applicable to Delaware corporations, including the restrictions that dividends generally may be paid only from a corporation's surplus or from its net profits for the fiscal year in which the dividend is declared and the preceding year.

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

INTRODUCTION

The following financial review is presented to provide an analysis of the consolidated results of operations of the Corporation and its subsidiary. This review should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements included under Item 8.

OVERVIEW

This overview is a broad, high-level discussion of various financial measures addressed in detail in the following discussion and analysis. The items addressed, as such, do not have any more or less significance than the detailed discussion to follow.

United Bancorporation of Alabama, Inc. is a one-bank, bank holding company that competes in the commercial banking industry within the primary markets of Southwest Alabama and Northwest Florida. As a community bank, the Bank strives to meet the needs of the total markets it serves including, but not limited to, consumer and business banking needs, agricultural financing, mortgage products, and various insurance and investment needs.

At December 31, 2011 the Corporation had \$446,879,172 of total assets, compared to \$467,220,694 at December 31, 2010. Total deposits decreased by \$21,578,782 (5.17%) to \$395,453,938, as compared to \$417,032,720 at the end of 2010.

Loans at year end 2011 totaled \$263,093,320, an increase of \$1,322,505 from the \$261,770,815 recorded at December 31, 2010. The allowance for loan losses decreased by \$238,448, to \$4,901,550 from \$5,139,998. The allowance coverage was 1.86% of total loans versus 1.96% in 2010. The reduction in both reserves and the coverage was primarily the result of the resolution and/or charge off of loans which were specifically reserved.

Other Real Estate (ORE) decreased to \$9,946,107 at year end, 2011 from \$10,163,992 at the same time in 2010. The decrease of \$217,885 was primarily the result of either sales or reserving activity, offset by, the acquisition of additional properties as foreclosures were accomplished in the process of resolving problem credits.

The investment by the Corporation in premises and equipment at the end of 2011 was lower by \$618,423 to \$15,853,633 from \$16,472,056 at the end of 2010. The Corporation did not add to its branch network during the year and this reduced the need for new purchases of equipment.

Net interest income was \$14,905,847 for the year ended December 31, 2011, as compared with \$14,433,179 for the year ended December 31, 2010, an increase of 3.27%. Even though they were reduced consistently throughout the year, non-accrual loans continued to be a drag on interest revenue and the drag was offset by the significant reduction in the interest expense on deposits and borrowed funds. Net interest income is discussed in more detail below under Net Interest Income.

The severe economic recession that the country experienced beginning in 2008 began to slowly stabilize in 2011. Economic activity showed very slow, but positive, growth. The amounts of loans charged off during the year fell to \$2,199,025 from \$6,878,006 in 2010. The level of loans stabilized in 2011 and ended the year at \$263,093,320, a 0.51% increase from the 2010 year end level of \$261,770,815. After analysis of the loan portfolio, the losses, and level of loans, the needed level of the allowance was calculated resulting in a provision need for the year of \$1,800,000 in 2011. This is a significant decrease from the prior year when the provision was \$4,438,000.

Noninterest income totaled \$5,808,905 for 2011 as compared to \$5,367,619 in 2010, an increase of \$441,286 or 8.22%. Service charges and fees on deposit accounts showed a decrease of \$147,330, or 4.45% from the prior year. Regulatory overdraft restrictions were partially responsible, but lower usage of this product was a major contributor. Gains recorded from disposition of investment portfolio securities were higher by \$137,030 as the portfolio was restructured to position it for possible changes in interest rates. Origination fees on mortgage loans decreased \$34,000 from 2010 levels. Other non interest income was higher by \$485,586. A major part of this increase was the result of the Bank's receipt of a Bank Enterprise Award ("BEA") grant for qualifying community development activities of \$209,000. Credit card revenue, research fees and increased gain on sale of ORE comprised the remainder of the improvement.

Noninterest expense totaled \$17,323,007 for the year ended December 31, 2011, as compared to \$17,304,088 for the year ended December 31, 2010, an increase of \$18,919 or 0.11%. Salaries and benefits were higher by \$220,326 to \$8,837,671 (2.56%) with increased cost of health insurance and increased participation in the 401(k) plan accounting for a majority of the increase. Occupancy expense was lower by \$236,723 as the Corporation restricted the purchase of new equipment and facilities resulting in lower depreciation. Other noninterest expense showed an increase of \$35,316. Expenses over which the Corporation could exercise some control, such as advertising, donations and supplies, were lower along with a significant reduction in FDIC insurance expenses. In 2011 expenses related to ORE properties, valuation adjustments, reserves and other expenses were increased by \$1,424,056 from 2010 levels. This was somewhat offset as the intangible asset impairment write off of \$935,000 recorded in 2010 was not repeated in 2011.

For the year 2011, the Corporation reported a net profit of \$1,186,126 compared to the net loss of \$839,858 that was reported for 2010. A tax expense of \$405,619 was recorded in 2011 as opposed to the benefit reported in 2010 of \$1,101,432. The results for 2011 and 2010 also include the payment of preferred dividends and associated accretion of discount related to the preferred stock in the amounts of \$275,096 and \$518,442, respectively. The reduction in the preferred stock dividend was attributable to the transition from the CPP to the CDCI Program which lowered the dividend rate from 5% to 2% as described above. Basic and diluted earnings per share was \$0.51 for the period ended December 31, 2011 compared to the loss per share of (\$0.37) for the period ended December 31, 2010.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States and with general practices within the banking industry, which require management to make estimates and assumptions (see Note 1 to Consolidated Financial Statements).

ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

Management believes that its determination of the allowance for loan losses 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 credit losses is established through a provision for loan losses, which is a charge against earnings. Provisions for loan losses are made to reserve for estimated probable losses on loans.

The allowance for loan losses is a significant estimate and is regularly evaluated by management 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 borrowers' ability to pay. The use of different estimates or assumptions could produce different provisions for loan losses. Because current economic conditions can change and future events are inherently difficult to predict, the anticipated amount of estimated loan losses, and therefore the appropriateness of the allowance, could change. Management believes the allowance for loan losses is appropriate and properly recorded in the financial statements. For further discussion of the allowance for loan losses, see "PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES" below, and "Summary of Loan Loss Experience" and "Allowance for Loan Losses" under "BUSINESS" above.

ESTIMATES OF FAIR VALUE

The estimation of fair value is significant to a number of the Corporation's assets, including, but not limited to, investment securities, other real estate owned, intangible assets and other repossessed assets. Investment securities available for sale are recorded at fair value while investment securities held to maturity are carried at cost. Other real estate owned, intangible assets, and other repossessed assets are recorded at either cost or fair value, whichever is lower. Fair values for investment securities are based on quoted market prices, and if not available, quoted prices on similar instruments. The fair values of other real estate owned and repossessions are typically determined based on third-party appraisals less estimated costs to sell.

The estimation of fair value and subsequent changes of fair value of investment securities, other real estate owned, repossessions and intangible assets can have a significant impact on the value of the Corporation, as well as have an impact on the recorded values and subsequently reported net income.

Changes in interest rates is the primary determining factor in the fair value of investment securities, derivatives, and the value at which these assets are reported in the Corporation's financial statements. Local economic conditions are often the key factor in the valuation of other real estate owned and repossessed assets. Changes in these factors can cause assets to be written down and have an impact on the financial results. The overall financial condition and results of operations of the banking unit is the primary determinant as to the value of recorded intangible assets.

NET INTEREST INCOME
(Dollars in Thousands)

| | 2011 | 2010 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Interest income (1) | \$ 18,447 | \$ 19,552 |
| Interest expense | 3,380 | 4,737 |
| Net interest income | 15,067 | 14,815 |
| Provision for loan losses | 1,800 | 4,438 |
| Net interest income after provision for loan losses on a tax equivalent basis | 13,267 | 10,377 |
| Less: tax equivalent adjustment | 161 | 382 |
| Net interest income after provision for loan losses | \$ 13,106 | \$ 9,995 |

(1) Income on tax-exempt obligations has been computed on a full federal tax-equivalent (FTE) basis using an income tax rate of 34% for 2011 and 2010.

Total interest income (on an FTE basis) decreased to \$18,447,481 in 2011, from \$19,552,415 in 2010, a decrease of \$1,104,934, or 5.65%. This decrease was primarily caused by a decrease in average loans and the reinvestment of funds at the historically low Fed Funds overnight rate which was set at 0.25%. Average loans decreased \$13,808,855 while the average rate earned increased 16 basis points to 5.90% causing an overall decrease in interest earned on loans of \$328,208. The average interest rate (FTE) earned on all earning assets in 2011 increased to 4.63% from 4.60% in 2010. The interest margin increased to 3.78% in 2011 from 3.49% in 2010. Average taxable investment securities for 2011 were \$79,748,746, as compared to \$67,353,727 for 2010, an increase of \$12,395,018, or 18.4%. Average tax-exempt investment securities decreased \$10,823,647, or 58.6%, to \$7,639,376 in 2011 from \$18,463,023 in 2010. During 2011, the Corporation continued the restructuring of its investment portfolio. This was done to reduce the level of tax advantaged revenue and adjust the Corporation's sensitivity to changes in interest rates. The result was the sale of a majority of the holdings of tax free municipal securities and the reinvestment of the proceeds in U. S. Government and U. S. Government Agency securities. The average volume of federal funds sold and interest bearing deposits in other banks decreased to \$48,085,245 in 2011 from \$61,984,654 in 2010, a decrease of \$13,825,004 or 22.3%. The decrease in fed funds sold and interest bearing deposits in other banks was primarily the result of lower levels of non interest demand deposits, as the temporary increases experienced in prior years did not reoccur, and the reduction of higher costing time deposits that were not needed to support loans.

Total interest expense decreased \$1,357,057 or 28.7%, to \$3,380,366 in 2011, from \$4,737,423 in 2010. This decrease was a function of both lower balances in higher costing time deposits and lower interest rates paid on deposit accounts as prevailing rates were low throughout the year. The average rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities in 2011 was 1.19% as compared to 1.60% in 2010. Average interest-bearing liabilities decreased to \$283,775,007 in 2011, from \$295,648,390 in 2010, a decrease of \$11,873,383, or 4.0%. Average savings and interest-bearing demand deposits increased \$3,895,562 or 3.9% to \$103,293,224 in 2011. Average time deposits decreased to \$168,465,923 in 2011, from \$184,045,177 in 2010, a decrease of \$15,579,254, or 8.5%. The average rate paid on time deposits decreased to 1.58% in 2011 from 2.13% in 2010. The Corporation issued \$10,310,000 of subordinated debentures in September of 2006 at an interest rate of LIBOR plus 1.68%. The interest rate paid on the subordinated debentures was 1.99% in 2011, a reduction from the 2.05% paid in 2010.

PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES

The provision for loan losses is that amount necessary to maintain the allowance for loan losses at a level appropriate for the associated credit risk, as determined by management in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), in the current portfolio. The provision for loan losses decreased 59.4% for the year ended December 31, 2011 to \$1,800,000 as compared to \$4,438,000 for the year ended December 31, 2010. The change in the provision maintains the allowance at a level that is determined to be appropriate by management and the board of directors of the Bank.

The allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2011 represents 1.86% of gross loans, as compared to 1.96% at December 31, 2010.

While it is the Bank's policy to charge off loans when a loss is considered probable, there exists the risk of losses which cannot be quantified precisely or attributed to particular loans or classes of loans. Because this risk is continually changing in response to factors beyond the control of the Bank, management's judgment as to the appropriateness of the allowance for loan losses is necessarily approximate and imprecise. Adjustments to the allowance for loan losses may also be required by the FDIC or the Alabama Superintendent of Banks in the course of their examinations of the Bank. Accordingly, no assurances can be given that continued evaluations of the loan portfolio in light of economic conditions then prevailing, results of upcoming examinations, or other factors will not require significant changes to the allowance.

NONINTEREST INCOME

| | 2011 | 2010 |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Service Charge Income | \$ 1,572,988 | \$ 1,386,816 |
| Overdraft Fees, net | 1,590,939 | 1,924,441 |
| Mortgage Origination Fees | 323,756 | 357,756 |
| Investment Securities Gains, (net) | 1,183,605 | 1,046,575 |
| Other | 1,137,617 | 652,031 |
| | \$ 5,808,905 | \$ 5,367,619 |

Total noninterest income increased \$441,286 or 8.2%, to \$5,808,905 in 2011, as compared to \$5,367,619 in 2010.

Service Charge Income in 2011 was \$3,163,927 which is a decrease of \$147,330 (4.4%) compared to the 2010 level of \$3,311,257. The change in regulation of overdraft fees which required customers to opt-in to allow overdrafts on ATM transactions and one-time debit card transactions reduced revenue from these fees by \$333,502 or 17.3%. Partially offsetting the decline in overdraft fees were increases in ATM network fee income of \$93,664 and service charges on deposit accounts of \$90,141 (primarily business accounts subject to analysis charges).

Mortgage origination fees were also lower in 2011 than in 2010. Income for 2011 was \$34,000 lower than 2010 and totaled \$323,756. Unsettled conditions in the housing market caused reduced volume in purchase transactions.

Other non-interest income in 2011 increased by \$485,586 or 74.5% to \$1,137,617 from the \$652,031 reported in 2010. The BEA grant was responsible for \$209,000 of the increase. Additionally, income recorded from the sale of ORE properties increased by \$107,237. In 2011 net gains of \$83,146 on ORE sales were realized as compared to the loss of \$24,091 experienced in 2010. The remainder of the increase was the result of smaller increases in credit card income, research fees and miscellaneous income.

Net gains on the sale of investment securities increased by \$137,030 as the investment portfolio was restructured in two transactions to be better positioned relative to the level and structure of interest rates.

NONINTEREST EXPENSE

| | 2011 | 2010 |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Salaries and benefits | \$ 8,837,671 | \$ 8,617,345 |
| Net occupancy | 1,982,519 | 2,219,242 |
| Other | 6,502,817 | 6,467,501 |
| Total | \$ 17,323,007 | \$ 17,304,088 |

Total noninterest expense increased \$18,919, or 0.1%, to \$17,323,007 in 2011 from \$17,304,088 in 2010. Salaries and other compensation expense increased \$220,326, or 2.6%. Salaries increased by \$85,092 (1.2%) and health insurance increased by \$92,392 or 15.6%. Increased participation in the 401(k) plan increased cost by \$42,468. Occupancy expenses declined by \$236,723 (10.7%) to \$1,982,519 in 2011 from the 2010 level of \$2,219,242. Depreciation expense accounted for the majority of the decrease as the Corporation continued to manage the level of capital expenditures. Other categories of expense showed little change as compared to the 2010 levels with an increase of \$35,316 (0.6%). Within this small variance there were some larger, offsetting changes. FDIC insurance expense declined by \$378,573 as deposits were lower, as was previously discussed, and the FDIC introduced a new calculation methodology that resulted in lower insurance expenses for community banks. In 2010 there was a charge to earnings for the write off of the intangible asset associated with the Bank's branching into Florida. The amount of the write off was \$935,000. As this was not repeated in 2011, the result is a negative variance of \$935,000. These two large reductions in expense offset an increase of \$1,424,056 in expenses associated with the Corporation's ORE properties. Provision to a reserve for ORE valuations was made in the amount of \$1,558,870. After performing valuations and prior to the end of 2011, the reserve was used to write down the value of ORE properties.

Basic and diluted earnings per share in 2011 were \$0.51, as compared to a loss of (\$0.37) in 2010. Return on average assets was 0.20% in 2011, as compared to a negative (0.28%) in 2010. Return on average equity was 2.50% in 2011, as compared to a negative (2.36%) in 2010.

LOANS AT DECEMBER 31

| | 2011 | 2010 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Real estate: | | |
| Construction, land development, and other land loans | \$37,436,067 | \$36,825,855 |
| Farmland | 30,360,189 | 30,269,876 |
| 1-4 family residential mortgage | 53,905,156 | 58,342,993 |
| Multifamily | 4,083,577 | 3,082,066 |
| Commercial | 76,210,622 | 73,800,481 |
| Agriculture | 16,504,150 | 12,633,816 |
| Commercial | 26,861,247 | 29,413,147 |
| Consumer | 13,533,716 | 13,597,817 |
| States and political subdivisions | 4,108,510 | 3,735,144 |
| Other loans | 90,086 | 69,620 |
| | \$263,093,320 | \$261,770,815 |

Total loans increased to \$263,093,320 at December 31, 2011, from \$261,770,815 at year end 2010, an increase of \$1,322,505, or 0.5%. The ratio of loans to deposits was 66.5% at December 31, 2011 vs. 62.8% at the same date in 2010. The increase in the loan to deposit ratio was caused by the increase in loans and a corresponding decrease in deposits of \$22 million.

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. 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. Beginning early in 2008, Management identified that general systemic risks to liquidity and funding were beginning to be present in the marketplace. In response, the Corporation developed a liquidity plan that measured the ability to deal with expected cash flow needs and the ability to deal with a significantly more difficult environment or a stress case. The result has been that the Corporation has carried significantly higher levels of liquid assets since 2008.

Additionally, the Corporation requires cash for various operating needs including dividends to shareholders, the servicing of debt and general corporate expenses. The primary source of liquidity for the Corporation is dividends from the Bank as noted in Part I, Item 1. Business, Supervision, Regulation and Government Policy, the payment of dividends from the Bank is regulated by the Alabama State Banking Department and is dependent on earnings and credit losses. Recent earnings and loan losses create a restriction on the ability of the Bank to pay dividends. Future payments of dividends by the Bank to the Corporation will be dependent on earnings, loan losses and the approval of the Alabama State Banking Department and applicable federal regulators.

Asset and liability management functions not only serve to assure adequate liquidity in order to meet the needs of the Bank's customers, but also to maintain an appropriate balance between interest-sensitive assets and interest-sensitive liabilities so that the Corporation can earn a return that meets the investment requirements of its shareholders. Daily monitoring of the sources and uses of funds is necessary to maintain an acceptable cash position that meets both requirements.

The asset portion of the balance sheet provides liquidity primarily through loan principal repayments, maturities of investment securities available for sale and, to a lesser extent, sales of investment securities available for sale. Other short-term investments such as federal funds sold and interest bearing deposits in other banks are additional sources of liquidity funding.

The liability portion of the balance sheet provides liquidity through various customers' interest bearing and noninterest bearing deposit accounts. Federal funds purchased and other short-term borrowings are additional sources of liquidity. These sources of liquidity are short-term in nature and are used as necessary to fund asset growth and meet short-term liquidity needs.

The Corporation's bank subsidiary has an Asset Liability Committee, which has as its primary objective the maintenance of specific funding and investment strategies to achieve short-term and long-term financial goals.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Corporation has historically relied primarily on internally generated capital growth to maintain capital adequacy. The average equity to average assets ratio during 2011 was 8.08% as compared to 7.5% in 2010. Total stockholders' equity on December 31, 2011 was \$37,269,023, an increase of \$1,749,206, or 4.9%, from \$35,519,206 at year end 2010. The Corporation's risk based capital of \$45,487,256, or 15.47%, of risk adjusted assets at December 31, 2011, was well above the Corporation's minimum risk based capital requirement of \$23,525,134 or 8.0% of risk weighted assets.

In March of 2006, the Federal Reserve issued a final rule providing for the inclusion of Trust Preferred securities in Tier 1 risk weighted capital, up to a limit of 25% of total Tier 1 capital. These securities comprised 24.64% of the Corporation's Tier 1 Capital as of December 31, 2011.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The Corporation's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years thus ended are included in the following pages shown in the index below.

| Index to Financial Statements | Page(s) |
|--|---------|
| Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm | F1 |
| Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 | F2 |
| Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 | F3 |
| Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 | F4 |
| Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 | F5 |
| Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements - December 31, 2011 and 2010 | F6 |

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors
United Bancorporation of Alabama, Inc.
Atmore, Alabama

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of United Bancorporation of Alabama, Inc. and subsidiary as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss) and cash flows for the years then ended. 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 consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of United Bancorporation of Alabama, Inc. and subsidiary as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Birmingham, Alabama
March 29, 2012

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UNITED BANCORPORATION OF ALABAMA, INC.

AND SUBSIDIARY

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2011 and 2010

| Assets | 2011 | 2010 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Cash and due from banks | \$ 14,940,877 | \$ 18,179,566 |
| Interest bearing deposits in banks | 41,333,309 | 62,786,543 |
| Cash and short-term investments | 56,274,186 | 80,966,109 |
| Securities available for sale, at fair value (amortized cost of \$70,951,957 and \$69,518,789 at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively) | 71,493,832 | 68,808,624 |
| Securities held to maturity (market values of \$22,012,073 and \$17,302,864 at December 31, 2011 and 2010 respectively) | 21,048,977 | 17,262,606 |
| Loans held for sale | 169,400 | - |
| Loans held for investment | 263,093,320 | 261,770,815 |
| Less: Allowance for loan losses | 4,901,550 | 5,139,998 |
| Net loans held for investment | 258,191,770 | 256,630,817 |
| Premises and equipment, net | 15,853,633 | 16,472,056 |
| Interest receivable | 2,155,497 | 2,192,768 |
| Other assets | 11,745,770 | 14,723,722 |
| Other real estate owned | 9,946,107 | 10,163,992 |
| Total assets | \$446,879,172 | \$467,220,694 |
| Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity | | |
| Deposits: | | |
| Non-interest bearing | \$ 126,469,004 | \$ 142,681,749 |
| Interest bearing | 268,984,934 | 274,350,971 |
| Total deposits | 395,453,938 | 417,032,720 |
| Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta | 1,115,500 | 1,280,300 |
| Treasury, tax, and loan account | 991,750 | 944,078 |
| Interest payable | 287,686 | 402,953 |
| Accrued expenses and other liabilities | 1,451,275 | 1,731,437 |
| Note payable to Trust | 10,310,000 | 10,310,000 |
| Total liabilities | 409,610,149 | 431,701,488 |
| Stockholders' equity: | | |
| Preferred stock of \$.01 par value. Authorized 250,000 shares; 10,300 shares issued in 2011 and 2010 respectively Class A common stock, \$0.01 par value. | 10,149,323 | 10,080,227 |
| Authorized 5,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding, 2,389,127 and 2,389,127 shares in 2011 and 2010, respectively Class B common stock, \$0.01 par value. | 23,891 | 23,891 |
| Authorized 250,000 shares; no shares issued or outstanding | - | - |

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| | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Additional paid in capital | 7,114,042 | 6,815,176 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax | 325,119 | (426,105) |
| Retained earnings | 19,984,862 | 19,721,667 |
| | 37,597,237 | 36,214,856 |
| Less: 40,943 and 86,757 treasury shares, at cost, respectively | 328,214 | 695,650 |
| Total stockholders' equity | 37,269,023 | 35,519,206 |
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | \$446,879,172 | \$467,220,694 |

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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UNITED BANCORPORATION OF ALABAMA, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARY
Consolidated Statements of Operations
Years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010

| | 2011 | 2010 |
|--|--------------|----------------|
| Interest income: | | |
| Interest and fees on loans | \$16,252,312 | \$16,580,519 |
| Interest on investment securities: | | |
| Taxable | 1,600,690 | 1,692,469 |
| Nontaxable | 313,049 | 741,167 |
| Total investment income | 1,913,739 | 2,433,636 |
| Other interest income | 120,162 | 156,447 |
| Total interest income | 18,286,213 | 19,170,602 |
| Interest expense: | | |
| Interest on deposits | 3,107,551 | 4,447,947 |
| Interest on other borrowed funds | 272,815 | 289,476 |
| Total interest expense | 3,380,366 | 4,737,423 |
| Net interest income | 14,905,847 | 14,433,179 |
| Provision for loan losses | 1,800,000 | 4,438,000 |
| Net interest income after provision for loan losses | 13,105,847 | 9,995,179 |
| Noninterest income: | | |
| Service charge on deposits | 3,163,927 | 3,311,257 |
| Investment securities gains, net | 1,183,605 | 1,046,575 |
| Mortgage loan and related fees | 323,756 | 357,756 |
| Other | 1,137,617 | 652,031 |
| Total noninterest income | 5,808,905 | 5,367,619 |
| Noninterest expense: | | |
| Salaries and benefits | 8,837,671 | 8,617,345 |
| Net occupancy expense | 1,982,519 | 2,219,242 |
| Other | 6,502,817 | 6,467,501 |
| Total noninterest expense | 17,323,007 | 17,304,088 |
| Net earnings (losses) before income tax expense (benefits) | 1,591,745 | (1,941,290) |
| Income tax expense (benefits) | 405,619 | (1,101,432) |
| Net earnings (losses) | 1,186,126 | (839,858) |
| Preferred stock dividends | 206,000 | 453,200 |
| Accretion on preferred stock discount | 69,096 | 65,242 |
| Net earnings (losses) available to common shareholders | \$911,030 | \$(1,358,300) |
| Basic earnings (losses) per share | \$0.51 | \$(0.37) |

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Basic weighted average shares outstanding | 2,332,948 | 2,288,829 |
| Diluted earnings (losses) per share | \$0.51 | \$(0.37) |
| Diluted weighted average shares outstanding | 2,332,948 | 2,288,829 |

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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UNITED BANCORPORATION OF ALABAMA, INC.

AND SUBSIDIARY

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010

| | Preferred Stock | Common Shares | Common stock | Additional paid in capital | Retained earnings | Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) | Treasury stock | Total stockholders' equity | Com |
|---|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---|-------------------|----------------------------------|------|
| Balance December 31, 2009 | \$ 10,014,985 | 2,388,992 | \$ 23,890 | \$ 6,544,079 | \$ 21,685,478 | \$ 351,289 | \$(1,055,917) | \$ 37,563,804 | |
| Net losses | | | | | (839,858) | | | (839,858) | \$(|
| Other comprehensive loss (Note 18) | | | | | | (777,394) | | (777,394) | \$(|
| Comprehensive loss | | | | | | | | | \$(|
| Treasury shares issued as stock dividend | | | | 242,496 | (602,763) | | 360,267 | - | |
| Cash portion of stock dividend (fractional shares) | | | | | (2,748) | | | (2,748) | |
| Purchased Treasury Stock | | | | | | | | - | |
| Stock-based compensation | | 135 | 1 | 28,601 | | | | 28,602 | |
| Accretion on preferred stock discount | 65,242 | | | | (65,242) | | | - | |
| Preferred stock dividends paid | | | | | (453,200) | | | (453,200) | |
| Balance December 31, 2010 | \$ 10,080,227 | 2,389,127 | \$ 23,891 | \$ 6,815,176 | \$ 19,721,667 | \$(426,105) | \$(695,650) | \$ 35,519,206 | |
| Net earnings | | | | | 1,186,126 | | | 1,186,126 | \$ 1 |
| Other comprehensive income (Note | | | | | | 751,224 | | 751,224 | 7 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------|----------|-------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--|--------------|
| 18) | | | | | | | | | |
| Comprehensive income | | | | | | | | | \$1 |
| Treasury shares issued as stock dividend | | | 273,974 | (641,410) | | 367,436 | - | | |
| Cash portion of stock dividend (fractional shares) | | | | (6,425) | | | (6,425) | | |
| Stock-based compensation | | | 24,892 | | | | 24,892 | | |
| Accretion on preferred stock discount | 69,096 | | | (69,096) | | | - | | |
| Preferred stock dividends paid | | | | (206,000) | | | (206,000) | | |
| Balance December 31, 2011 | \$10,149,323 | 2,389,127 | \$23,891 | \$7,114,042 | \$19,984,862 | \$325,119 | \$(328,214) | | \$37,269,023 |

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

UNITED BANCORPORATION OF ALABAMA, INC.

AND SUBSIDIARY

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010

| | 2011 | 2010 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Cash flows from operating activities | | |
| Net earnings (losses) | \$1,186,126 | \$(839,858) |
| Adjustments to reconcile net earnings (losses) to net cash provided by operating activities | | |
| Provision for loan losses | 1,800,000 | 4,438,000 |
| Depreciation of premises and equipment | 963,577 | 1,172,648 |
| Net amortization of premium on investment securities available for sale | 453,479 | 323,775 |
| Net amortization of premium on investment securities held to maturity | 165,448 | 90,699 |
| Gain on sales of investment securities available for sale, net | (1,183,605) | (1,046,575) |
| (Gain) loss on sale of other real estate | (83,146) | 24,091 |
| Originations of loans held for sale | (5,383,681) | - |
| Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale | 5,214,281 | - |
| Stock-based compensation | 24,892 | 28,602 |
| (Increase) decrease in deferred income taxes | 403,940 | (1,194,038) |
| Provision for other real estate losses | 247,000 | - |
| Writedown of other real estate | 1,352,964 | 175,908 |
| Writeoff of intangible assets | - | 934,763 |
| Decrease in interest receivable | 37,271 | 665,354 |
| (Increase) decrease in other assets | 1,438,755 | (400,349) |
| Decrease in Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation prepaid deposit assessment | 635,942 | 852,099 |
| Decrease in interest payable | (115,267) | (217,914) |
| Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses and other liabilities | (280,162) | 123,194 |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 6,877,814 | 5,130,399 |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | |
| Proceeds from maturities, calls, and principal repayments of investment securities available for sale | 9,899,459 | 22,709,629 |
| Proceeds from maturities, calls, and principal repayments of investment securities held to maturity | 2,647,178 | 6,235,925 |
| Proceeds from sales of investment securities available for sale | 46,974,574 | 36,069,589 |
| Purchases of investment securities available for sale | (57,577,076) | (59,948,033) |
| Purchases of investment securities held to maturity | (6,598,997) | (7,929,900) |
| Net (increase) decrease in loans | (5,821,143) | 10,554,356 |
| Purchases of premises and equipment, net | (345,154) | (55,468) |
| Proceeds from sale of other real estate | 1,159,757 | 1,609,843 |
| Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities | (9,661,402) | 9,245,941 |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | |
| Net increase (decrease) in deposits | (21,578,782) | 12,222,471 |
| Cash dividends - preferred stock | (206,000) | (453,200) |

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| | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Cash dividends - common stock | (6,425) | (2,748) |
| Repayments of advances from FHLB Atlanta | (164,800) | (164,800) |
| Increase in other borrowed funds | 47,672 | 319,935 |
| Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities | (21,908,335) | 11,921,658 |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and short-term investments | (24,691,923) | 26,297,998 |
| Cash and short-term investments, beginning of period | 80,966,109 | 54,668,111 |
| Cash and short-term investments, end of period | \$56,274,186 | \$80,966,109 |
| Supplemental disclosures | | |
| Cash paid during the period for: | | |
| Interest | \$3,495,633 | \$4,955,337 |
| Income taxes | 56,977 | 52,705 |
| Noncash transactions | | |
| Transfer of loans to other real estate through foreclosure | \$2,460,190 | \$4,287,489 |

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UNITED BANCORPORATION OF ALABAMA, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARY

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2011 and 2010

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Business

United Bancorporation of Alabama, Inc. (the Corporation) is a bank holding company whose principal activity is the ownership and management of its wholly-owned subsidiary, United Bank (the Bank). United Bank is a commercial bank with headquarters in Atmore, Alabama. The Bank provides a full range of banking services in its primary market areas of Baldwin, Escambia, and Monroe Counties, Alabama, and Santa Rosa County, Florida.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of United Bancorporation of Alabama, Inc. and United Bank, collectively referred to as the Corporation. Significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Market Concentrations

The Corporation operates primarily in one business segment, commercial banking, in Southwest Alabama and Northwest Florida.

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the balance sheet and revenues and expenses for the period. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates.

Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses, other real estate, deferred taxes, the valuation of other than temporary impairment for investment securities, and the fair value of financial instruments.

Reclassification

Certain amounts in the 2010 consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2011 presentation.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair values of financial instruments are estimates using relevant market information and other assumptions, as more fully disclosed in Note 16. Fair value estimates involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment. Changes in assumptions or in market conditions could significantly affect the estimates.

Cash and Short-Term Investments

The Corporation considers due from banks, interest-bearing deposits in banks, and federal funds sold to be cash and short-term investments. Federal funds are generally sold for one-day periods.

Investment Securities

Investment securities are classified in one of three portfolios: (i) trading account securities, (ii) securities available for sale, or (iii) securities held to maturity. Trading account securities are stated at fair value. Investment securities available for sale are stated at fair value with any unrealized gains and losses reported in a separate component of stockholders' equity, net of tax effect, until realized. Once realized, gains and losses on investment securities available for sale are reflected in current period earnings. Investment securities held to maturity are stated at cost adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts. As of December 31, 2011, the Corporation had \$71,494,000 of investment securities, or approximately 77%, classified as securities available for sale and \$21,049,000, or approximately 23%, classified as securities held to maturity. As of December 31, 2010, the Corporation had \$68,809,000 of investment securities, or approximately 80%, classified as securities available for sale and \$17,263,000, or approximately 20%, classified as securities held to maturity.

Net gains and losses on the sale of investment securities available for sale are recorded at trade date. The net gains and losses are computed using the specific identification method and are shown separately in noninterest income in the consolidated statements of operations. Accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums are calculated on the effective interest method over the anticipated life of the security.

A decline in the fair value of any security below amortized cost that is deemed other than temporary is charged to income resulting in the establishment of a new cost basis for the security.

Restricted Equity Securities

The Corporation is required to maintain an investment in capital stock of various entities. Based on redemption provisions of these entities, the stock has no quoted market value and is carried at cost. At their discretion, these entities may declare dividends on the stock. Management reviews for impairment based on the ultimate recoverability of the cost basis in these stocks.

Loans

The accrual of interest on loans is discontinued when there is a clear indication that the borrower may not be able to meet payments as they become due, which is generally when a loan is 90 days past due. When a loan is placed on non-accrual status, all previously accrued and unpaid interest is reversed. Interest income is subsequently recognized on a cash basis as long as the remaining book balance of the asset is deemed to be collectible. If collectability is questionable, then cash payments are applied to principal. A loan is placed back on accrual status when both principal and interest are current and it is probable that we will be able to collect all amounts due (both principal and interest) according to the terms of the loan agreement.

As of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, approximately 55% and 54%, respectively, of the Corporation's loans were commercial loans. The Corporation's commercial customers are primarily small to middle market enterprises. The Corporation also specializes in agricultural loans, which represented approximately 18% and 16% of the Corporation's total loans at December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance is an amount that management believes will be appropriate to absorb estimated losses relating to specifically identified loans, as well as probable credit losses inherent in the balance of the loan portfolio. The allowance for loan losses is evaluated on a regular basis by management and is based upon management's periodic review of the uncollectibility of loans in light of historical experience, the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, overall portfolio quality, review of specific problem loans, current economic conditions that may affect the borrower's ability to pay, estimated value of any underlying collateral and prevailing economic conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available. This evaluation does not include the effects of expected losses on specific loans or groups of loans that are related to future events or expected changes in economic conditions. While management uses the best information available to make its evaluation, future adjustments to the allowance may be necessary if there are significant changes in economic conditions. In addition, regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Company's allowance for loan losses, and may require the Company to make additions to the allowance based on their judgment about information available to them at the time of their examinations.

The allowance may consist of specific, general and unallocated components. The specific component relates to loans that are classified as impaired. For such loans that are classified as impaired, an allowance is established when the collateral value or observable market price of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. The general component covers non-impaired loans and is based on historical loss experience adjusted for qualitative factors. (1) changes in local and national economic conditions; (2) changes in asset quality; (3) changes in loan portfolio volume; (4) the composition and concentrations of credit; (5) the trends associated with the composition of the loan portfolio; (6) the trends related to classified assets and (7) effectiveness of the Company's loan policies, procedures and internal controls

Management considers a loan to be impaired when it is probable that the Corporation will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. When a loan is considered impaired, the amount of impairment is measured based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate. If the loan is collateral-dependent, the fair value of the collateral is used to determine the amount of impairment. Impairment losses are included in the allowance for loan losses through a charge to the provision for loan losses. Impaired loans are charged off against the allowance when such loans are deemed to be uncollectible. Subsequent recoveries are added to the allowance.

When a loan is considered impaired, cash receipts are applied under the contractual terms of the loan agreement, first to principal and then to interest income. Once the recorded principal balance has been reduced to zero, future cash receipts are recognized as interest income, to the extent that any interest has not been recognized. Any further cash receipts are recorded as recoveries of any amount previously charged off.

The ultimate ability to collect a substantial portion of the Corporation's loan portfolio is susceptible to changes in economic and market conditions in the geographic area served by the Corporation and various other factors.

Troubled Debt Restructurings

The Corporation designates loan modifications as troubled debt restructurings ("TDRs") when for economic and legal reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulties, it grants a concession to the borrower that it would not otherwise consider. TDRs can involve loans remaining on nonaccrual, moving to nonaccrual, or continuing on accrual status, depending on the individual facts and circumstances of the borrower. In circumstances where the TDR involves charging off a portion of the loan balance, the Corporation typically classifies these restructurings as nonaccrual.

In connection with restructurings, the decision to maintain a loan that has been restructured on accrual status is based on a current, well documented credit evaluation of the borrower's financial condition and prospects for repayment under the modified terms. This evaluation includes consideration of the borrower's current capacity to pay, which among other things may include a review of the borrower's current financial statements, an analysis of global cash flow sufficient to pay all debt obligations, a debt to income analysis, and an evaluation of secondary sources of payment from the borrower and any guarantors. This evaluation also includes an evaluation of the borrower's current willingness to pay, which may include a review of past payment history, an evaluation of the borrower's willingness to provide information on a timely basis, and consideration of offers from the borrower to provide additional collateral or guarantor support. The credit evaluation also reflects consideration of the borrower's future capacity and willingness to pay, which may include evaluation of cash flow projections, consideration of the adequacy of collateral to cover all principal and interest, and trends indicating improving profitability and collectability of receivables.

Restructured nonaccrual loans may be returned to accrual status based on a current, well-documented credit evaluation of the borrower's financial condition and prospects for repayment under the modified terms. This evaluation must include consideration of the borrower's sustained historical repayment for a reasonable period, generally a minimum of six months, prior to the date on which the loan is returned to accrual status.

Premises and Equipment

Land is carried at cost. Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Other Real Estate

Other real estate represents property acquired through foreclosure or deeded to the Corporation in lieu of foreclosure on real estate mortgage loans on which borrowers have defaulted. Other real estate is carried in other assets at the lower of cost or fair value, adjusted for estimated selling costs. Reductions in the balance of other real estate at the date of foreclosure are charged to the allowance for loan losses. Subsequent valuation decreases in the carrying value of other real estate as well as costs to carry other real estate are recognized as charges to noninterest expense. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Corporation had \$9,946,107 and \$10,163,992, respectively, in other real estate which are included in other assets in the consolidated balance sheets.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets represent purchased assets that lack physical substance but can be identified because of contractual or other legal rights. Under the provisions of FASB ASC 350, intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but instead are tested for impairment at least annually. Intangible assets that have finite lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives and are also subject to impairment testing. See Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further disclosures regarding intangible assets as required by this ASU.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with income tax accounting guidance (FASB ASC 740, Income Taxes). On January 1, 2009, the Company adopted the recent accounting guidance related to accounting for uncertainty in income taxes, which sets out a consistent framework to determine the appropriate level of tax reserves to maintain for uncertain tax positions.

The Corporation accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

Deferred income tax expense results from changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities between periods. Deferred tax assets are recognized if it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits, that the tax position will be realized or sustained upon examination. The term more likely than not means a likelihood of more than 50 percent; the terms examined and upon examination also include resolution of the related appeals or litigation processes, if any. A tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold is initially and subsequently measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized upon settlement with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information. The determination of whether or not a tax position has met the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold considers the facts, circumstances, and information available at the reporting date and is subject to management's judgment. Deferred tax assets may be reduced by deferred tax liabilities and a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of evidence available, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of a deferred tax asset will not be realized.

Stock Based Compensation

At December 31, 2011, the Corporation had options and other equity awards outstanding as defined by two stock-based employee compensation plans, which are described more fully in Note 13. The Corporation accounts for its stock based compensation plans under stock compensation accounting guidance (FASB ASC 718, Compensation – Stock compensation). This guidance requires that the compensation cost relating to share-based payment transactions be recognized in financial statements. That cost will be measured based on the grant date fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued. The stock compensation accounting guidance 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.

The stock compensation accounting guidance requires that compensation cost for all stock awards be calculated and recognized over the employees' service period, generally defined as the vesting period. For awards with graded-vesting, compensation cost is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award. A Black-Scholes model is used to estimate the fair value of stock options, while the market price of the Corporation's common stock at the date of grant is used for restricted stock awards and stock grants.

Earnings (Losses) per Share

FASB ASC 260, Earnings Per Share, provides for the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share. There was no dilutive effect for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, because the exercise price of the stock awards, described in Note 13, was greater than the fair value of the stock on the respective dates. Therefore, the adjustment related to share-based awards would be anti-dilutive and are not computed or disclosed below.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2010-20 to Receivables (ASC 310) Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses. This ASU adds new disclosures designed to enhance the transparency of an entity's allowance for loan and lease losses (ALLL), and the credit quality of its financing receivables, and to increase the understanding of an entity's credit risk exposure and adequacy of the ALLL. The required disclosures will include the nature of the credit risk inherent in the loan portfolio, how the risk is analyzed and assessed to determine the ALLL, and the changes and reasons for those changes in the ALLL. These disclosures are effective for annual reporting periods ending on or after December 15, 2010. The disclosures about activity that occurs during a reporting period are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010. This pronouncement had no effect on the Corporation's financial position or results of operations. The required disclosures are included as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011.

In April 2011, the FASB amended existing guidance for assisting a creditor in determining whether a restructuring is a troubled debt restructuring. The amendments clarify the guidance for a creditor's evaluation of whether it has granted a concession and whether a debtor is experiencing financial difficulties. With regard to determining whether a concession has been granted, the ASU clarifies that creditors are precluded from using the effective interest method to determine whether a concession has been granted. In the absence of using the effective interest method, a creditor must now focus on other considerations such as the value of the underlying collateral, evaluation of other collateral or guarantees, the debtor's ability to access other funds at market rates, interest rate increases and whether the restructuring results in a delay in payment that is insignificant. This guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2011, and should be applied retrospectively to the beginning of the annual period of adoption. For purposes of measuring impairment on newly identified troubled debt restructurings, the amendments should be applied prospectively for the annual period beginning on or after June 15, 2011. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

In May, 2011, the FASB issued an amendment to achieve common fair value measurement and disclosure requirements between U.S. and International accounting principles. Overall, the guidance is consistent with existing U.S. accounting principles; however, there are some amendments that change a particular principle or requirement for measuring fair value or for disclosing information about fair value measurements. The amendments in this guidance are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB amended existing guidance and eliminated the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in shareholder's equity. The amendment requires that comprehensive income be presented in either a single continuous statement or in two separate consecutive statements. The amendments in this guidance are effective as of the beginning of a fiscal reporting year that begins after December 15, 2011. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

In September 2011, Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued an ASU to amend and simplify the rules related to testing goodwill for impairment. The revised guidance allows an entity to make an initial qualitative evaluation, based on the entity's events and circumstances, to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. The results of this qualitative assessment determine whether it is necessary to perform the currently required two-step impairment test. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

(2) Cash and Due From Banks

The Bank is required by the Federal Reserve Bank to maintain daily cash balances. These required balances were \$425,000 at both December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

(3)

Investment Securities

The amortized cost and fair value of investment securities available for sale at December 31, 2011 and 2010 were as follows:

| | Amortized cost | Gross unrealized gains | Gross unrealized losses | Fair value |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 2011: | | | | |
| U.S. Treasury securities | \$4,003,429 | \$10,009 | \$- | \$4,013,438 |
| U.S. government sponsored agencies | 59,403,763 | 413,643 | (76,732) | 59,740,674 |
| State and political subdivisions | 7,534,612 | 245,003 | (45,940) | 7,733,675 |
| Mortgage-backed securities | - | - | - | - |
| Equity securities | 10,153 | - | (4,108) | 6,045 |
| | \$70,951,957 | \$668,655 | \$(126,780) | \$71,493,832 |
| 2010: | | | | |
| U.S. Treasury securities | \$19,207,231 | \$157,497 | \$(135,666) | \$19,229,062 |
| U.S. government sponsored agencies | 35,391,603 | 273,654 | (497,372) | 35,167,885 |
| State and political subdivisions | 9,744,841 | 69,416 | (447,406) | 9,366,851 |
| Mortgage-backed securities | 5,164,961 | - | (126,710) | 5,038,251 |
| Equity securities | 10,153 | - | (3,578) | 6,575 |
| | \$69,518,789 | \$500,567 | \$(1,210,732) | \$68,808,624 |

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The amortized cost and fair value of investment securities held to maturity at December 31, 2011 and 2010 were as follows:

| | Amortized cost | Gross unrealized gains | Gross unrealized losses | Fair value |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 2011 | | | | |
| U.S. government sponsored agencies | \$14,777,587 | \$679,208 | \$- | \$15,456,795 |
| Mortgage-backed securities | 6,271,390 | 283,888 | - | 6,555,278 |
| | \$21,048,977 | \$963,096 | \$- | \$22,012,073 |
| 2010 | | | | |
| U.S. government sponsored agencies | \$17,262,606 | \$290,222 | \$(249,964) | \$17,302,864 |
| | \$17,262,606 | \$290,222 | \$(249,964) | \$17,302,864 |

Those investment securities classified as available for sale which have an unrealized loss position at December 31, 2011 and 2010 are detailed below:

| 2011 | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Description of Securities | Less than 12 months | | 12 months or more | | Total | |
| | Fair Value | Unrealized losses | Fair Value | Unrealized losses | Fair Value | Unrealized losses |
| U.S. Treasury securities | \$- | \$- | \$- | \$- | \$- | \$- |
| U.S. government sponsored agencies | 31,544,265 | (76,732) | - | - | 31,544,265 | (76,732) |
| State and political subdivisions | - | - | 1,150,186 | (45,940) | 1,150,186 | (45,940) |
| Mortgage-backed securities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Equity securities | - | - | 6,045 | (4,108) | 6,045 | (4,108) |
| Total temporarily impaired securities | \$31,544,265 | \$(76,732) | \$1,156,231 | \$(50,048) | \$32,700,496 | \$(126,780) |
| 2010 | | | | | | |
| Description of Securities | Less than 12 months | | 12 months or more | | Total | |
| | Fair Value | Unrealized losses | Fair Value | Unrealized losses | Fair Value | Unrealized losses |
| U.S. Treasury securities | \$3,954,531 | \$(135,666) | \$- | \$- | \$3,954,531 | \$(135,666) |
| U.S. government sponsored agencies | 17,681,269 | (497,372) | - | - | 17,681,269 | (497,372) |
| State and political subdivisions | 4,537,904 | (289,375) | 636,830 | (158,031) | 5,174,734 | (447,406) |
| Mortgage-backed securities | 5,038,251 | (126,710) | - | - | 5,038,251 | (126,710) |
| Equity securities | - | - | 6,575 | (3,578) | 6,575 | (3,578) |
| Total temporarily impaired securities | \$31,211,955 | \$(1,049,123) | \$643,405 | \$(161,609) | \$31,855,360 | \$(1,210,732) |

There were no investment securities classified as held to maturity which had an unrealized loss position at December 31, 2011.

Those investment securities classified as held to maturity, which had an unrealized loss position at December 31, 2010 are detailed below:

| Description of Securities | 2010 | | | | Total | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | Less than 12 months Fair Value | Unrealized losses | 12 months or more Fair Value | Unrealized losses | Fair Value | Unrealized losses |
| U.S. Government sponsored agencies | \$ 7,640,567 | \$ (249,964) | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 7,640,567 | \$ (249,964) |
| Total temporarily impaired securities | \$ 7,640,567 | \$ (249,964) | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 7,640,567 | \$ (249,964) |

The unrealized losses at both December 31, 2011 and 2010 were attributable to changes in market interest rates since the securities were purchased. The Corporation systematically evaluates investment securities for other-than-temporary declines in fair value on a quarterly basis. This analysis requires management to consider various factors, which include (1) duration and magnitude of the decline in value, (2) the financial condition of the issuer or issuers, (3) structure of the security and (4) the Corporation's intent to sell the security or whether it is more likely than not that the Corporation would be required to sell the security before its anticipated recovery in market value.

U.S. Treasury securities. There was no unrealized loss related to investments in U.S. Treasury obligations as of December 31, 2011.

U.S. Government sponsored agencies. The unrealized losses on the eighteen investments in direct obligations of U.S. government agencies were caused by interest rate fluctuations. The contractual terms of those investments do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than the amortized cost bases of the investments. Because the Corporation does not currently intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not that the Corporation will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be maturity, the Corporation does not consider those investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2011.

States and political subdivisions. The unrealized losses associated with four securities issued by state and political subdivisions are primarily driven by wider credit spreads and changes in interest rates. The contractual terms of those investments do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than the amortized cost bases of the investments. Because the Corporation does not currently intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not that the Corporation will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be maturity, the Corporation does not consider those investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2011.

Equity securities. The Corporation's investment in equity securities consist of a single investment in the common stock of a government sponsored enterprise. Because of the Corporation's ability and intent to hold the investment for a reasonable period of time sufficient for a forecasted recovery of fair value, the Corporation does not consider those investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2011.

The amortized cost and fair value of investment securities available for sale at December 31, 2011, categorized by contractual maturity are shown below.

| | Available for sale | | Held to maturity | |
|--|--------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Amortized cost | Fair value | Amortized cost | Fair value |
| Investment securities due in or after: | | | | |
| Due in one year or less | \$ 5,185,336 | \$ 5,199,503 | \$ 999,996 | \$ 1,000,326 |
| Due after one year through five years | 58,726,116 | 59,077,828 | 10,421,637 | 10,960,007 |
| Due after five years through ten years | 3,965,884 | 4,158,129 | 3,355,954 | 3,496,462 |
| Due after ten years | 3,074,621 | 3,058,372 | 6,271,390 | 6,555,278 |
| Total | \$ 70,951,957 | \$ 71,493,832 | \$ 21,048,977 | \$ 22,012,073 |

The gross gains and gross losses realized by the Corporation from sales of investment securities available for sale for the twelve months ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 were as follows:

| | 2011 | 2010 |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Gross gains realized | \$ 1,196,128 | \$ 1,133,279 |
| Gross losses realized | (12,523) | (86,704) |
| Net gain realized | \$ 1,183,605 | \$ 1,046,575 |

Investment securities available for sale with fair values of \$25,335,254 and \$28,143,732 at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, were pledged to secure fed funds lines, Federal Home Loan Bank advances, and public and trust deposits as required by law and for other purposes.

Investment securities held to maturity with amortized costs of \$13,778,456 and \$10,527,333 at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, were pledged to secure fed funds lines and public and trust deposits as required by law and for other purposes.

Restricted equity securities (included in Other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets) consist of the following as of December 31, 2011 and 2010:

| | 2011 | 2010 |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Federal Home Loan Bank stock | \$ 842,500 | \$ 1,046,700 |
| First National Bankers' Bank stock | 825,000 | 825,000 |
| | \$ 1,667,500 | \$ 1,871,700 |

(4) Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

At December 31, 2011 and 2010, the composition of the loan portfolio was as follows:

| | 2011 | 2010 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Real estate: | | |
| Construction and land loans | \$ 37,436,067 | \$ 36,825,855 |
| Farmland | 30,360,189 | 30,269,876 |
| 1-4 family residential mortgage | 53,905,156 | 58,342,993 |
| Multifamily | 4,083,577 | 3,082,066 |
| Commercial | 76,210,622 | 73,800,481 |
| Agriculture | 16,504,150 | 12,633,816 |
| Commercial | 26,861,247 | 29,413,147 |
| Consumer | 13,533,716 | 13,597,817 |
| States and political subdivisions | 4,108,510 | 3,735,144 |
| Other loans | 90,086 | 69,620 |
| Total | \$ 263,093,320 | \$ 261,770,815 |

The Corporation assigns a risk rating to each loan when approved. The rating categories are based on information about the ability of borrowers to service the debt. Such information includes, among other things, current financial information, payment history, credit documentation and current economic conditions. Loan Officers are expected and required to initiate recommendations for changes in assigned risk ratings according to changes in the overall levels of risk in each loan in their portfolio no less than monthly. The current risk rating will be reviewed from time to time by the Chief Credit Officer and the Special Assets Officer for concurrence. The Corporation uses the following guidelines in determining the appropriate risk rating:

Grade 1: Investment Grade – There is an absence of credit risk. Loans in this category are fully secured by United Bank certificates of deposit or savings accounts (demand deposit accounts are not eligible as collateral). The certificate should be sufficient in amount to cover principal and interest.

Grade 2: Minimal Credit Risk – The overall financial condition is very strong. Businesses should have high liquidity, a history of stable and predictable earnings, a strong management team and the primary source of repayment is clear and subject to little risk. Customers should have a substantial net worth in liquid assets with a well defined source of repayment.

Grade 3: Attractive Credit Risk - The overall financial condition is good. Financial statements are current and show satisfactory income, profits, cash flow, and debt service coverage, debt to worth ratio and credit history. Loans in this category are properly structured and documented and require only minimal supervision.

Grade 4: Average Risk – The overall financial condition is average. Credit history has been satisfactory. Refinancing could be obtained with normal effort. Financial statements are current and show some volatility in income, profits, cash flow, debt service coverage or credit history. The volatility is easily identifiable and has been addressed and does not constitute an unwarranted level of risk.

Grade 5: Acceptable Risk – The overall financial condition of the business or individual is acceptable. There is more than average credit risk and the credit should be more closely watched but there is little chance of loss. While acceptable, loans in this category may warrant close monitoring for any number of reasons including inconsistent earnings, leveraged balance sheet, economic conditions, collateral requiring close supervision, financial information that is stale or incomplete or irregular payment record.

Grade 6: Monitor - This asset has potential weakness and deserves management attention. If left uncorrected the potential weakness may result in deterioration of the overall financial condition. There is no room for debt expansion and they are fully leveraged. If liquidation were to take place there could be a minimal loss and thus an analysis should be made to determine if a specific reserve is needed.

Grade 7: Substandard – This asset is inadequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged. Loans in this category involve more than a normal risk. There is limited opportunity to refinance. If liquidation were to take place there could be some recognized loss exposure. If the loan is determined to be impaired, an analysis will be performed to determine the amount of reserve, if any, to be recognized.

Grade 8: Doubtful – A loss is highly likely and there probably will be a default. There is no ability to refinance. At this point collection effort should be in full process. Loans in this category will be reserved at a specific amount in line with the impairment analysis performed if the loan is determined to be impaired.

These risk ratings are summarized into categories as follows: Pass includes loans with Grades 1-5, Special Mention includes loans with a Grade of 6, and Substandard / Doubtful include loans with Grades 7 and 8.

The following table summarizes the credit risk profile of our loan portfolio by internally assigned grades as of December 31, 2011 (in thousands).

| | Pass | Special Mention | Substandard / Doubtful | Total |
|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| Real estate: | | | | |
| Construction and land loans | 23,581 | \$ 3,030 | \$ 10,825 | \$ 37,436 |
| Farmland | 21,763 | 6,631 | 1,966 | 30,360 |
| 1-4 family residential mortgage | 50,459 | 2,822 | 624 | 53,905 |
| Multifamily | 4,084 | - | - | 4,084 |
| Commercial | 57,259 | 9,451 | 9,501 | 76,211 |
| Agriculture | 13,124 | 1,804 | 1,576 | 16,504 |
| Commercial | 25,241 | 782 | 838 | 26,861 |
| Consumer | 13,463 | 58 | 13 | 13,534 |
| States and political subdivisions | 4,108 | - | - | 4,108 |
| Other loans | 90 | - | - | 90 |
| Total | \$ 213,172 | \$ 24,578 | \$ 25,343 | \$ 263,093 |

Approximately \$645,000 of the \$25,343,000 identified as Substandard / Doubtful above were considered Doubtful as of December 31, 2011.

The following table summarizes the credit risk profile of our loan portfolio by internally assigned grades as of December 31, 2010 (in thousands).

| | Pass | Special Mention | Substandard / Doubtful | Total |
|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| Real estate: | | | | |
| Construction and land loans | \$ 19,306 | \$ 4,250 | \$ 13,270 | \$ 36,826 |
| Farmland | 18,438 | 6,352 | 5,480 | 30,270 |
| 1-4 family residential mortgage | 52,544 | 3,538 | 2,261 | 58,343 |
| Multifamily | 3,082 | - | - | 3,082 |
| Commercial | 53,704 | 12,026 | 8,070 | 73,800 |
| Agriculture | 8,807 | 2,110 | 1,717 | 12,634 |
| Commercial | 21,853 | 3,223 | 4,337 | 29,413 |
| Consumer | 13,335 | 65 | 198 | 13,598 |
| States and political subdivisions | 3,735 | - | - | 3,735 |
| Other loans | 65 | - | 5 | 70 |
| Total | \$ 194,869 | \$ 31,564 | \$ 35,338 | \$ 261,771 |

Approximately \$615,000 of the \$35,338,000 identified as Substandard / Doubtful above were considered Doubtful as of December 31, 2010.

Changes in the allowance for loan losses for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 are as follows (in thousands):

| | 2011 | 2010 | 2008 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Average amount of loans outstanding | \$264,983 | \$278,792 | \$287,491 |
| Reserve for loan losses: | | | |
| Beginning balance | \$5,140 | \$7,435 | \$3,981 |
| Loans charged off: | | | |
| Real estate: | | | |
| Construction and land loans | (565) | (3,201) | (1,627) |
| Farmland | - | (11) | (1) |
| 1-4 family residential mortgage | (417) | (778) | (68) |
| Multifamily | - | - | - |
| Commercial | (658) | (529) | (615) |
| Agriculture | (37) | (104) | (85) |
| Commercial | (436) | (2,055) | (179) |
| Consumer | (80) | (199) | (178) |
| States and political subdivisions | - | - | - |
| Other loans | (6) | (1) | (2) |
| Total Charged off | (2,199) | (6,878) | (2,755) |
| Recoveries: | | | |
| Real estate: | | | |
| Construction and land loans | 13 | 11 | 18 |
| Farmland | - | 2 | - |
| 1-4 family residential mortgage | 7 | 41 | - |
| Multifamily | - | - | - |
| Commercial | 9 | - | 1 |
| Agriculture | 9 | 18 | - |
| Commercial | 88 | 45 | 11 |
| Consumer | 32 | 26 | 31 |
| States and political subdivisions | - | - | - |
| Other loans | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Total Recoveries | 161 | 145 | 65 |
| Loans Charged off, net | (2,038) | (6,733) | (2,690) |
| Additions to the allowance charged to operations | 1,800 | 4,438 | 2,300 |
| Ending balance | \$4,902 | \$5,140 | \$3,591 |
| Net charge offs to average loans | 0.77 | % 2.42 | % 0.94 |

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events; it is probable that the Bank will be unable to collect all amounts due (both principal and interest) according to the terms of the loan agreement.

The following tables detail the Bank's impaired loans, by portfolio class, as of December 31, 2011 (in thousands).

| | Recorded Investment | Unpaid Principal Balance | Related Allowance | Average Recorded Investment | Interest Income Recognized |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| With no specific allowance reserved | | | | | |
| Real estate: | | | | | |
| Construction and land loans | \$ 746 | \$ 990 | \$ - | \$ 1,140 | \$ 9 |
| Farmland | 397 | 397 | - | 1,179 | - |
| 1-4 family residential mortgage | 552 | 552 | - | 688 | 21 |
| Multifamily | - | - | - | - | - |
| Commercial | 845 | 845 | - | 429 | 45 |
| Agriculture | 1,420 | 1,420 | - | 1,362 | 163 |
| Commercial | 257 | 2,335 | - | 547 | 2 |
| Consumer | - | - | - | 41 | - |
| States and political subdivisions | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other loans | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 4,217 | 6,539 | - | 5,386 | 240 |

| | Recorded Investment | Unpaid Principal Balance | Related Allowance | Average Recorded Investment | Interest Income Recognized |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| With specific allowance reserved | | | | | |
| Real estate: | | | | | |
| Construction and land loans | \$ 8,079 | \$ 9,957 | \$ 1,142 | \$ 8,023 | \$ 63 |
| Farmland | 259 | 259 | 125 | 170 | - |
| 1-4 family residential mortgage | 550 | 550 | 28 | 554 | 34 |
| Multifamily | - | - | - | - | - |
| Commercial | 4,095 | 4,425 | 868 | 3,346 | 86 |
| Agriculture | - | - | - | 122 | - |
| Commercial | 585 | 585 | 265 | 984 | 2 |
| Consumer | - | - | - | - | - |
| States and political subdivisions | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other loans | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 13,568 | 15,776 | 2,428 | 13,199 | 185 |

| | Recorded Investment | Unpaid Principal Balance | Related Allowance | Average Recorded Investment | Interest Income Recognized |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Total Impaired Loans | | | | | |
| Real estate: | | | | | |
| Construction and land loans | \$ 8,825 | \$ 10,947 | \$ 1,142 | \$ 9,163 | \$ 72 |
| Farmland | 656 | 656 | 125 | 1,349 | - |
| 1-4 family residential mortgage | 1,102 | 1,102 | 28 | 1,242 | 55 |
| Multifamily | - | - | - | - | - |
| Commercial | 4,940 | 5,270 | 868 | 3,775 | 131 |
| Agriculture | 1,420 | 1,420 | - | 1,484 | 163 |
| Commercial | 842 | 2,920 | 265 | 1,531 | 4 |
| Consumer | - | - | - | 41 | - |
| States and political subdivisions | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other loans | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 17,785 | 22,315 | 2,428 | 18,585 | 425 |

The following tables detail the Bank's impaired loans, by portfolio class, as of December 31, 2010 (in thousands).

| | Recorded Investment | Unpaid Principal Balance | Related Allowance | Interest Income Recognized |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| With no specific allowance reserved | | | | |
| Real estate: | | | | |
| Construction and land loans | \$ 2,748 | \$ 3,948 | \$ - | \$ 2 |
| Farmland | 3,485 | 3,485 | - | 55 |
| 1-4 family residential mortgage | 1,320 | 1,320 | - | 42 |
| Multifamily | - | - | - | - |
| Commercial | 256 | 256 | - | 11 |
| Agriculture | 1,338 | 1,338 | - | 45 |
| Commercial | 1,157 | 3,168 | - | 12 |
| Consumer | - | - | - | - |
| States and political subdivisions | - | - | - | - |
| Other loans | - | - | - | - |
| Total | \$ 10,304 | \$ 13,515 | \$ - | \$ 167 |

| | Recorded Investment | Unpaid Principal Balance | Related Allowance | Interest Income Recognized |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| With specific allowance reserved | | | | |
| Real estate: | | | | |
| Construction and land loans | \$ 6,813 | \$ 7,315 | \$ 1,029 | \$ 95 |
| Farmland | 150 | 150 | 33 | 5 |
| 1-4 family residential mortgage | 223 | 223 | 129 | 9 |
| Multifamily | - | - | - | - |
| Commercial | 2,871 | 2,871 | 565 | 61 |
| Agriculture | 252 | 252 | 74 | 14 |
| Commercial | 987 | 987 | 445 | 8 |
| Consumer | - | - | - | - |
| States and political subdivisions | - | - | - | - |
| Other loans | - | - | - | - |
| Total | \$ 11,296 | \$ 11,798 | \$ 2,275 | \$ 192 |

| | Recorded Investment | Unpaid Principal Balance | Related Allowance | Interest Income Recognized |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Total Impaired Loans | | | | |
| Real estate: | | | | |
| Construction and land loans | \$ 9,561 | \$ 11,263 | \$ 1,029 | \$ 97 |
| Farmland | 3,635 | 3,635 | 33 | 60 |
| 1-4 family residential mortgage | 1,543 | 1,543 | 129 | 51 |
| Multifamily | - | - | - | - |
| Commercial | 3,127 | 3,127 | 565 | 72 |
| Agriculture | 1,590 | 1,590 | 74 | 59 |
| Commercial | 2,144 | 4,155 | 445 | 20 |
| Consumer | - | - | - | - |
| States and political subdivisions | - | - | - | - |
| Other loans | - | - | - | - |
| Total | \$ 21,600 | \$ 25,313 | \$ 2,275 | \$ 359 |

The average amount of impaired loans for the year ended December 31, 2010 totaled approximately \$39,011,880. If impaired loans had been current throughout their terms, interest income would have been increased by \$619,143 and \$1,406,725, for 2011 and 2010, respectively. There was \$425,463 and \$359,821 of interest income recognized from impaired loans for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

The following table summarizes the allowance for loan losses related to impaired loans and the impaired loan balances by portfolio segment at December 31, 2011 (in thousands):

| | ALL Ending Balance | Individually Evaluated | Collectively Evaluated |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Real estate: | | | |
| Construction and land loans | \$ 1,142 | \$ 8,825 | \$ - |
| Farmland | 125 | 656 | - |
| 1-4 family residential mortgage | 28 | 1,102 | - |
| Multifamily | - | - | - |
| Commercial | 868 | 4,940 | - |
| Agriculture | - | 1,420 | - |
| Commercial | 265 | 842 | - |
| Consumer | - | - | - |
| States and political subdivisions | - | - | - |
| Other loans | - | - | - |
| Total | \$ 2,428 | \$ 17,785 | \$ - |

The following table summarizes the allowance related to impaired loans and the impaired loan balances by portfolio segment at December 31, 2010 (in thousands):

| | ALL Ending Balance | Individually Evaluated | Collectively Evaluated |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Real estate: | | | |
| Construction and land loans | \$ 1,029 | \$ 9,561 | \$ - |
| Farmland | 33 | 3,635 | - |
| 1-4 family residential mortgage | 129 | 1,543 | - |
| Multifamily | - | - | - |
| Commercial | 565 | 3,127 | - |
| Agriculture | 74 | 1,590 | - |
| Commercial | 445 | 2,144 | - |
| Consumer | - | - | - |
| States and political subdivisions | - | - | - |
| Other loans | - | - | - |
| Total | \$ 2,275 | \$ 21,600 | \$ - |

The table below provides an age analysis of past due loans that are still accruing as of December 31, 2011 (in thousands):

Past Due Loans (Accruing Interest)