

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d)
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For Quarter Ended **June 30, 2003**

Commission File Number: **0-13322**

United Bankshares, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

West Virginia

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

55-0641179

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

300 United Center

500 Virginia Street, East

Charleston, West Virginia

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

25301

Zip Code

Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code: **(304) 424-8800**

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act.) **Yes [X]** No []

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

Class - Common Stock, \$2.50 Par Value; **41,356,466** shares outstanding as of **July 31, 2003**.

UNITED BANKSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

FORM 10-Q

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

The June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, consolidated balance sheets of United Bankshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries, the related consolidated statements of income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, the related consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the six months ended June 30, 2003, the related condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, and the notes to consolidated financial statements appear on the following pages.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
UNITED BANKSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

(Dollars in thousands, except par value)

	June 30 2003	December 31 2002
	(Unaudited)	(Note 1)
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 162,502	\$ 162,261
Interest-bearing deposits with other banks	<u>14,313</u>	<u>13,102</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents	176,815	175,363
Securities available for sale at estimated fair value (amortized cost- \$1,032,495 at June 30, 2003 and \$996,198 at December 31, 2002)	1,055,532	1,022,314
Securities held to maturity (estimated fair value-\$274,331 at June 30, 2003 and \$266,993 at December 31, 2002)	258,272	263,176
Loans held for sale	548,767	582,718
Loans	3,518,735	3,576,280
Less: Unearned income	<u>(3,428)</u>	<u>(3,119)</u>
Loans net of unearned income	3,515,307	3,573,161
Less: Allowance for loan losses	<u>(46,844)</u>	<u>(47,387)</u>
Net loans	3,468,463	3,525,774
Bank premises and equipment	47,582	48,923
Goodwill	89,596	90,416
Accrued interest receivable	25,791	27,577
Other assets	82,188	55,758
TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>\$5,753,006</u></u>	<u><u>\$5,792,019</u></u>
Liabilities		
Domestic deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing	\$ 859,589	\$ 739,228
Interest-bearing	<u>2,992,378</u>	<u>3,161,620</u>
Total deposits	3,851,967	3,900,848
Borrowings:		
Federal funds purchased	49,980	57,153
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	475,264	511,300
Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	729,083	679,712
Mandatorily redeemable capital securities of subsidiary trusts	28,855	28,861
Other borrowings	9,226	5,096
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	<u>61,537</u>	<u>67,510</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	5,205,912	5,250,480
Shareholders' Equity		
Common stock, \$2.50 par value; Authorized-100,000,000 shares; issued- 43,381,769 at June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, including 1,920,380 and 1,349,801 shares in treasury at June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively	108,454	108,454
Surplus	88,630	89,360
Retained earnings	393,672	369,122
Accumulated other comprehensive income	11,306	13,060
Treasury stock, at cost	<u>(54,968)</u>	<u>(38,457)</u>
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	<u>547,094</u>	<u>541,539</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	<u><u>\$5,753,006</u></u>	<u><u>\$5,792,019</u></u>

See notes to consolidated unaudited financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (Unaudited)
UNITED BANKSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
Interest income				
Interest and fees on loans	\$59,123	\$63,891	\$119,803	\$127,680
Interest on federal funds sold and other short-term investments	215	83	603	445
Interest and dividends on securities:				
Taxable	12,727	18,339	26,604	36,976
Tax-exempt	2,196	2,425	4,475	4,875
Total interest income	<u>74,261</u>	<u>84,738</u>	<u>151,485</u>	<u>169,976</u>
Interest expense				
Interest on deposits	13,507	20,276	30,078	42,075
Interest on short-term borrowings	2,093	2,405	4,298	4,765
Interest on long-term borrowings	10,967	10,641	21,786	21,072
Total interest expense	<u>26,567</u>	<u>33,322</u>	<u>56,162</u>	<u>67,912</u>
Net interest income	47,694	51,416	95,323	102,064
Provision for loan losses	2,296	1,675	3,751	3,902
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	<u>45,398</u>	<u>49,741</u>	<u>91,572</u>	<u>98,162</u>
Other income				
Income from mortgage banking operations	14,267	7,148	26,239	13,598
Service charges, commissions, and fees	8,943	7,833	17,064	14,988
Income from fiduciary activities	2,462	2,115	4,737	4,389
Security gains (losses)	931	(289)	1,797	(593)
Other income	1,188	463	1,549	825
Total other income	<u>27,791</u>	<u>17,270</u>	<u>51,386</u>	<u>33,207</u>
Other expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	24,189	19,158	45,820	36,772
Net occupancy expense	3,264	3,421	6,580	6,060
Other expense	13,157	12,250	25,775	24,027
Total other expense	<u>40,610</u>	<u>34,829</u>	<u>78,175</u>	<u>66,859</u>
Income before income taxes	32,579	32,182	64,783	64,510
Income taxes	9,774	9,976	19,435	20,483
Net income	<u>\$ 22,805</u>	<u>\$ 22,206</u>	<u>\$ 45,348</u>	<u>\$ 44,027</u>
Earnings per common share:				
Basic	<u>\$0.55</u>	<u>\$0.52</u>	<u>\$1.09</u>	<u>\$1.03</u>
Diluted	<u>\$0.54</u>	<u>\$0.51</u>	<u>\$1.07</u>	<u>\$1.01</u>
Dividends per common share	<u>\$0.25</u>	<u>\$0.23</u>	<u>\$0.50</u>	<u>\$0.46</u>
Average outstanding shares:				
Basic	41,597,646	42,691,886	41,752,969	42,793,408
Diluted	42,067,728	43,391,049	42,220,476	43,466,954

See notes to consolidated unaudited financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Unaudited)
UNITED BANKSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2003						
	Common Stock		Surplus	Retained Earnings	Accumulated	Treasury Stock	Total Shareholders' Equity
	Shares	Par Value			Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		
Balance at January 1, 2003	43,381,769	\$ 108,454	\$89,360	\$369,122	\$13,060	(\$38,457)	\$541,539
Comprehensive income (loss):							
Net income	-	-	-	45,348	-	-	45,348
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:							
Unrealized loss on securities of \$833 net of reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income of \$1,168	-	-	-	-	(2,001)	-	(2,001)
Amortization of the unrealized loss for securities transferred from the available for sale to the held to maturity investment portfolio	-	-	-	-	247	-	247
Total comprehensive income							43,594
Purchase of treasury stock (633,812 shares)	-	-	-	-	-	(18,488)	(18,488)
Cash dividends (\$0.50 per share)	-	-	-	(20,798)	-	-	(20,798)
Common stock options exercised (63,233 shares)	-	-	(730)	-	-	1,977	1,247
Balance at June 30, 2003	43,381,769	\$ 108,454	\$88,630	\$393,672	\$11,306	(\$54,968)	\$547,094

See notes to consolidated unaudited financial statements

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)
UNITED BANKSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

(Dollars in thousands)

	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2003	2002
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ 88,014	\$ 132,902
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from maturities and calls of investment securities	5,356	8,621
Purchases of investment securities		(7)
Proceeds from sales of securities available for sale	58,189	72,795
Proceeds from maturities and calls of securities available for sale	622,339	211,384
Purchases of securities available for sale	(717,642)	(266,290)
Purchase of bank-owned life insurance	(30,000)	
Net purchases of bank premises and equipment	(1,931)	(2,319)
Net change in loans	53,483	(93,047)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	<u>(10,206)</u>	<u>(68,863)</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Cash dividends paid	(20,952)	(19,760)
Acquisition of treasury stock	(18,488)	(17,997)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	1,247	2,738
Repayment of Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	(203)	(55,393)
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	50,000	225
Changes in:		
Deposits	(48,881)	29,439
Federal funds purchased, securities sold under agreements to repurchase and other borrowings	(39,079)	(860)
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<u>(76,356)</u>	<u>(61,608)</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,452	2,431
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	175,363	157,594
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$176,815</u>	<u>\$160,025</u>

See notes to consolidated unaudited financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

UNITED BANKSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

1. GENERAL

The accompanying unaudited consolidated interim financial statements of United Bankshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries ("United") have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles for interim financial information generally accepted in the United States and with the instructions for Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, the financial statements do not contain all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The financial statements presented as of June 30, 2003 and for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002 have not been audited. The consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2002 has been extracted from the audited financial statements included in United's 2002 Annual Report to Shareholders. The accounting and reporting policies followed in the presentation of these financial statements are consistent with those applied in the preparation of the 2002 Annual Report of United on Form 10-K. In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of financial position and results of operations for the interim periods have been made. Such adjustments are of a normal and recurring nature.

The accompanying consolidated interim financial statements include the accounts of United and its wholly owned subsidiaries. United considers all of its principal business activities to be bank related. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements. Dollars are in thousands, except per share and share data.

In November 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Financial Interpretation No. 45, "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others" (FIN 45). FIN 45 will significantly change current practice in the accounting for, and disclosure of, guarantees. Guarantees meeting the characteristics described in FIN 45, which are not included in a long list of exceptions, are required to be initially recorded at fair value, which is different from the general current practice of recording a liability only when a loss is probable and reasonably estimable, as those terms are defined in FASB Statement No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies." FIN 45 also requires a guarantor to make significant new disclosures for virtually all guarantees even if the likelihood of the guarantor's having to make payments under the guarantee is remote.

In general, FIN 45 applies to contracts or indemnification agreements that contingently require the guarantor to make payments to the guaranteed party based on changes in an underlying asset, liability, or an equity security of the guaranteed party such as financial standby letters of credit. FIN 45's disclosure requirements were effective for financial statements of interim or annual periods ending after December 15, 2002. FIN 45's initial recognition and initial measurement provisions were applicable on a prospective basis to guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002, irrespective of the guarantor's fiscal year-end. United adopted FIN 45 on January 1, 2003 and the adoption did not have a material impact on United's

consolidated financial position or its results of operations. Significant commitments and contingent liabilities that have been entered into by United are disclosed in Note 10, Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

United has stock option plans for certain employees that are accounted for under the intrinsic value method in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" and related Interpretations. Because the exercise price at the date of the grant is equal to the market value of the stock, no compensation expense is recognized. On December 31, 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued FASB Statement No. 148 (SFAS No. 148), "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation – Transition and Disclosure." SFAS No. 148 amends FASB Statement No. 123 (SFAS No. 123), "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," to provide alternative methods of transition for an entity that changes to the fair value method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, SFAS No. 148 amends the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 123 to require expanded and more prominent disclosure of the effects of an entity's accounting policy with respect to stock-based employee compensation.

The following pro forma disclosures present United's net income and diluted earnings per share, determined as if United had recognized compensation expense for its employee stock options under the fair value method under the provisions of SFAS No. 123:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
Net Income, as reported	\$22,805	\$22,206	\$45,348	\$44,027
Less pro forma expense related to options granted, net of tax	(211)	(194)	(422)	(383)
Pro forma net income	<u>\$22,594</u>	<u>\$22,012</u>	<u>\$44,926</u>	<u>\$43,644</u>
Pro forma net income per share:				
Basic – as reported	\$0.55	\$0.52	\$1.09	\$1.03
Basic – pro forma	\$0.54	\$0.52	\$1.08	\$1.02
Diluted – as reported	\$0.54	\$0.51	\$1.07	\$1.01
Diluted – pro forma	\$0.54	\$0.51	\$1.06	\$1.00

In January 2003, the FASB issued Financial Interpretation No. 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities" (FIN 46). The objective of FIN 46 is to provide guidance on how to identify a variable interest entity and determine when assets, liabilities, noncontrolling interests, and results of operations of a variable interest entity need to be included in a company's consolidated financial statements. FIN 46 applies in the first fiscal year or interim period beginning after June 15, 2003, to variable interest entities in which an enterprise holds an interest that it acquired before February 1, 2003. It applies immediately to variable interest entities created after January 31, 2003 and to variable interest entities obtained after that date. United is in the process of evaluating the applicability of FIN 46. United owns the common stock of fully-consolidated subsidiary business trusts, which have issued corporation-obligated mandatorily redeemable preferred capital securities to third party investors. The trusts' only assets, which totaled \$30,058 at June 30, 2003, are debentures issued by United, which were acquired by the trusts using proceeds from the issuance

of the preferred securities and common stock. United is in the process of determining if it is the primary beneficiary of the currently consolidated business trusts. Based upon the preliminary determination, it is probable that United will de-consolidate the trusts upon adoption of Interpretation No. 46 in the third quarter of 2003. Upon de-consolidation, United will include the debentures in “Other Borrowings” and United’s equity interest in the business trusts will be included in “other assets” in the balance sheet. For regulatory reporting purposes, the Federal Reserve Board has indicated that such preferred securities will continue to constitute Tier 1 Capital until further notice. Additional information on the trusts is summarized in Note 9, Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

2. ACQUISITION

On April 4, 2003, United entered into an agreement with Sequoia Bancshares, Inc. (Sequoia) headquartered in Bethesda, Maryland to acquire 100% of the outstanding common stock of Sequoia. Under the agreement, each outstanding share of common stock of Sequoia will be converted into 1.4071 shares of United common stock or cash of \$39.40, or a combination thereof, subject to elections and allocation procedures and the right to receive cash in lieu of any fractional share without interest. The pending transaction, valued at approximately \$112 million at the time of the agreement, will be accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. Sequoia, with \$539 million in assets as of June 30, 2003, has 12 full service offices located in northern Virginia, Washington, D.C., and Montgomery County, Maryland. It is anticipated that the proposed acquisition will be consummated during the fourth quarter of 2003. Consummation of the transaction is subject to approval of the shareholders of Sequoia and the receipt of all required regulatory approvals, as well as other customary conditions.

3. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The amortized cost and estimated fair values of securities available for sale are summarized as follows:

	June 30, 2003			Estimated Fair Value
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government corporations and agencies	\$ 33,462	\$ 166	\$ 5	\$ 33,623
State and political subdivisions	69,438	4,380	53	73,765
Mortgage-backed securities	739,680	16,716	867	755,529
Marketable equity securities	12,636	1,224	745	13,115
Other	177,279	3,728	1,507	179,500
Total	\$1,032,495	\$26,214	\$3,177	\$1,055,532

	December 31, 2002			Estimated Fair Value
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government corporations and agencies	\$ 29,099	\$ 94	\$ 25	\$ 29,168
State and political subdivisions	64,259	2,084	52	66,291
Mortgage-backed securities	737,829	24,027	518	761,338
Marketable equity securities	8,261	1,246	920	8,587
Other	156,750	2,131	1,951	156,930
Total	\$996,198	\$29,582	\$3,466	\$1,022,314

The cumulative net unrealized gains on available for sale securities resulted in increases of \$14,974 and \$16,975 in shareholders' equity, net of deferred income taxes at June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively.

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of securities available for sale at June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002 by contractual maturity are shown below. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because the issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

Maturities of mortgage-backed securities with an estimated fair value of \$739,680 and \$737,829 at June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively, and an amortized cost of \$755,529 and \$761,338 at June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively, are included below based upon an estimated average life.

	June 30, 2003		December 31, 2002	
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 32,259	\$ 32,278	\$ 28,838	\$ 28,914
Due after one year through five years	41,822	47,318	11,665	11,920
Due after five years through ten years	114,329	117,190	145,800	149,909
Due after ten years	830,949	845,131	801,634	822,984
Marketable equity securities	13,136	13,615	8,261	8,587
Total	\$1,032,495	\$1,055,532	\$996,198	\$1,022,314

The amortized cost and estimated fair values of securities held to maturity are summarized as follows:

	June 30, 2003			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government corporations and agencies	\$ 17,021	\$ 2,157		\$ 19,178
State and political subdivisions	80,450	5,205		85,655
Mortgage-backed securities	1,828	106		1,934
Other	158,973	12,158	\$3,567	167,564
Total	\$258,272	\$19,626	\$3,567	\$274,331

	December 31, 2002			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government corporations and agencies	\$ 17,062	\$ 1,294		\$ 18,356
State and political subdivisions	85,537	3,477	\$ 30	88,984
Mortgage-backed securities	2,627	156		2,783
Other	157,950	5,727	6,807	156,870
Total	\$263,176	\$10,654	\$6,837	\$266,993

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of debt securities held to maturity at June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002 by contractual maturity are shown below. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because the issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

Maturities of mortgage-backed securities with an amortized cost of \$1,828 and \$2,627 at June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively, and an estimated fair value of \$1,934 and \$2,783 at June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively are included below based upon an estimated average life. There were no sales of held to maturity securities.

	June 30, 2003		December 31, 2002	
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 12,816	\$ 13,087	\$ 7,973	\$ 8,192
Due after one year through five years	26,369	28,717	29,276	31,170
Due after five years through ten years	54,133	60,735	50,490	54,691

Due after ten years	164,954	171,792	175,437	172,940
Total	<u>\$258,272</u>	<u>\$274,331</u>	<u>\$263,176</u>	<u>\$266,993</u>

The carrying value of securities pledged to secure public deposits, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and for other purposes as required or permitted by law, approximated \$932,824 and \$952,070 at June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively.

4. LOANS

Major classifications of loans are as follows:

	June 30, 2003	December 31, 2002
Commercial, financial and agricultural	\$ 637,036	\$ 698,315
Real estate:		
Single-family residential	1,287,925	1,305,706
Commercial	910,998	931,491
Construction	223,484	170,847
Other	88,746	95,680
Installment	370,546	374,241
Total gross loans	<u>\$ 3,518,735</u>	<u>\$ 3,576,280</u>

The table above does not include loans held for sale of \$548,767 and \$582,718 at June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively.

United's subsidiary banks have made loans, in the normal course of business, to the directors and officers of United and its subsidiaries, and to their affiliates. Such related party loans were made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with unrelated persons and did not involve more than normal risk of collectibility. The aggregate dollar amount of these loans was \$149,130 and \$135,043 at June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively.

5. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

The allowance for loan losses is management's estimate of the probable credit losses inherent in the loan portfolio. Management's evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses and the appropriate provision for loan losses is based upon a quarterly evaluation of the loan portfolio. This evaluation is inherently subjective and requires significant estimates, including the amounts and timing of estimated future cash flows, estimated losses on pools of loans based on historical loss experience, and consideration of current economic trends, all of which are susceptible to constant and significant change. The amounts allocated to specific credits and loan pools grouped by similar risk characteristics are reviewed on a quarterly basis and adjusted as necessary based upon subsequent changes in circumstances. In determining the components of the allowance for loan losses, management considers the risk arising in part from, but not limited to, charge-off and delinquency trends, current economic and business conditions, lending policies and procedures, the size and risk characteristics of the loan portfolio, concentrations of credit, and other various factors. Loans deemed to be uncollectible are charged against the allowance for loan losses, while recoveries of previously charged-off amounts are credited to the allowance for loan losses.

A progression of the allowance for loan losses for the periods presented is summarized as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
Balance at beginning of period	\$46,985	\$47,889	\$47,387	\$47,408
Provision charged to expense	2,296	1,675	3,751	3,902
	49,281	49,564	51,138	51,310
Loans charged-off	(2,737)	(2,187)	(4,993)	(4,590)
Less: Recoveries	300	369	699	1,026
Net Charge-offs	(2,437)	(1,818)	(4,294)	(3,564)
Balance at end of period	<u>\$46,844</u>	<u>\$47,746</u>	<u>\$46,844</u>	<u>\$47,746</u>

At June 30, 2003, the recorded investment in loans that are considered to be impaired under SFAS No. 114 was \$15,590 (of which \$7,595 was on a nonaccrual basis). Included in this amount is \$6,235 of impaired loans for which the related allowance for loan losses is \$1,746 and \$9,355 of impaired loans that do not have an allowance for credit losses due to management's estimate that the fair value of the underlying collateral of these loans is sufficient for full repayment of the loan and interest. At December 31, 2002, the recorded investment in loans that were considered to be impaired was \$10,023 (of which \$6,890 was on a nonaccrual basis). Included in this amount was \$3,427 of impaired loans for which the related allowance for loan losses was \$845, and \$6,596 of impaired loans that did not have an allowance for credit losses. The average recorded investment in impaired loans during the quarter ended June 30, 2003 and for the year ended December 31, 2002 was approximately \$14,626 and \$10,935, respectively.

For the quarters ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, United recognized interest income on impaired loans of approximately \$184 and \$55, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, United recognized interest income on the impaired loans of approximately \$251 and \$108, respectively. Substantially all of the interest income was recognized using the accrual method of income recognition. The amount of interest income that would have been recorded under the original terms for the above loans was \$318 and \$121 for the quarters ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively, and \$464 and \$242 for the six months ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

6. RISK ELEMENTS

Nonperforming assets include loans on which no interest is currently being accrued, principal or interest has been in default for a period of 90 days or more and for which the terms have been modified due to deterioration in the financial position of the borrower. Loans are designated as nonaccrual when, in the opinion of management, the collection of principal or interest is doubtful. This generally occurs when a loan becomes 90 days past due as to principal or interest unless the loan is both well secured and in the process of collection. When interest accruals are discontinued, unpaid interest credited to income in the current year is

reversed, and unpaid interest accrued in prior years is charged to the allowance for loan losses. Other real estate owned consists of property acquired through foreclosure and is stated at the lower of cost or fair value less estimated selling costs.

Nonperforming assets are summarized as follows:

	June 30, 2003	December 31, 2002
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 7,595	\$ 6,890
Loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest	5,817	8,461
Total nonperforming loans	13,412	15,351
Other real estate owned	3,834	4,267
Total nonperforming assets	<u>\$17,246</u>	<u>\$19,618</u>

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

In July of 2001, the FASB issued Statement No. 141 (SFAS No. 141), "Business Combinations," and Statement No. 142 (SFAS No. 142), "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." SFAS No. 141 requires that the purchase method of accounting be used for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. SFAS No. 141 also establishes specific criteria for the recognition of intangible assets separately from goodwill. SFAS No. 142 requires that goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives no longer be amortized, but instead be tested for impairment at least annually. SFAS No. 142 also requires that intangible assets with definite useful lives (such as core deposit intangibles) be amortized over their respective estimated useful lives to their estimated residual values, and be reviewed for impairment at least annually. SFAS No. 142 requires that a transitional impairment test of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets be performed within six months of adoption and any resulting impairment loss be reported as a change in accounting principle. Effective January 1, 2002, United adopted SFAS No. 142, and discontinued the amortization of certain intangibles. No transitional impairment loss was recorded. Total goodwill of \$89,596 and \$90,416 as of June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively, is comprised of goodwill recorded in United's community banking segment. During the first half of 2003, the carrying amount of goodwill decreased \$820 thousand due to the exercise of non-qualified stock options related to the Century acquisition.

In October of 2002, FASB issued Statement No. 147 (SFAS No. 147), "Acquisitions of Certain Financial Institutions," to clarify the accounting for branch acquisitions. SFAS No. 147 specifies that a branch acquisition that meets the definition of a business should be accounted for as a business combination and that goodwill that arises as a result of the acquisition be subject to the nonamortization provision of SFAS No. 142. United adopted SFAS No. 147 in the fourth quarter of 2002. Upon adoption, United ceased amortization of goodwill on branch acquisitions that were acquisitions of businesses. The favorable reduction in goodwill amortization expense was not material.

The following is a summary of intangible assets subject to amortization and those not subject to amortization:

	As of June 30, 2003		
	<u>Gross Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Accumulated Amortization</u>	<u>Net Carrying Amount</u>
Amortized intangible assets:			
Core deposit intangible assets	<u>\$ 14,143</u>	<u>(\$ 9,131)</u>	<u>\$ 5,012</u>
Goodwill not subject to amortization	<u>\$112,941</u>	<u>(\$23,345)</u>	<u>\$89,596</u>
	As of December 31, 2002		
	<u>Gross Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Accumulated Amortization</u>	<u>Net Carrying Amount</u>
Amortized intangible assets:			
Core deposit intangible assets	<u>\$ 14,143</u>	<u>(\$ 8,274)</u>	<u>\$ 5,869</u>
Goodwill not subject to amortization	<u>\$113,761</u>	<u>(\$23,345)</u>	<u>\$90,416</u>

United incurred amortization expense of \$424 and \$857 for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2003, respectively, related to intangible assets. The following table sets forth the anticipated amortization expense for intangible assets for each of the next five years:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2003	\$ 1,672
2004	1,273
2005	1,054
2006	876
2007	696
Thereafter	298

8. BORROWINGS

United has various unused lines of credit available from certain of its correspondent banks in the aggregate amount of \$183,500. These lines of credit, which bear interest at prevailing market rates, permit United to borrow funds in the overnight market, and are renewable annually subject to certain conditions.

United, through the parent company, has available funds of \$40,000 to provide for general liquidity needs under a one year renewable collateralized line of credit. The line of credit carries a LIBOR-based indexed

floating rate of interest. At June 30, 2003, United had an outstanding balance under the line of credit of \$6,000 at an interest rate of 1.82%.

United Bank (VA) participates in the Treasury Investment Program, which is essentially the U.S. Treasury's savings account for companies depositing employment and other tax payments. The bank retains the funds in an open-ended interest-bearing note until the Treasury withdraws or "calls" the funds. A maximum note balance is established and that amount must be collateralized at all times. All tax deposits or a portion of the tax deposits up to the maximum balance are generally available as a source of short-term investment funding. At of June 30, 2003, United Bank (VA) had an outstanding balance of \$3,226 and had additional funding available of \$1,774.

United's subsidiary banks are members of the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB). Membership in the FHLB makes available short-term and long-term borrowings from collateralized advances. At June 30, 2003, United had an unused borrowing amount of approximately \$556,608 available. However, without the delivery of additional collateral, United has approximately \$90,521 available for advances from the FHLB at prevailing interest rates

At June 30, 2003, \$729,083 of FHLB advances with a weighted-average interest rate of 5.87% are scheduled to mature from one to twenty years. At June 30, 2003, the scheduled maturities of FHLB advances are as follows:

Year	<u>Amount</u>
2003	\$ 308
2004	63,741
2005	90,000
2006	2,150
2007 and thereafter	<u>572,884</u>
Total	<u>\$729,083</u>

9. TRUST PREFERRED SECURITIES

United has three statutory business trusts that were formed for the purpose of issuing or participating in pools of trust preferred capital securities (Capital Securities) with the proceeds invested in junior subordinated debt securities (Debentures) of United. The Debentures, which are subordinate and junior in right of payment to all present and future senior indebtedness and certain other financial obligations of United, are the sole assets of the trusts and United's payment under the Debentures is the sole source of revenue for the trusts. Dividends to the holders of the Capital Securities are included in the Consolidated Statements of Income as interest expense. The Capital Securities are presented as a separate category of long-term debt on the Consolidated Balance Sheets entitled "Mandatorily redeemable capital securities of subsidiary trusts." The Capital Securities are not included as a component of stockholders' equity in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. United fully and unconditionally guarantees each individual trust's obligations under the Capital Securities.

Under the provisions of the subordinated debt, United has the right to defer payment of interest on the subordinated debt at any time, or from time to time, for periods not exceeding five years. If interest payments on the subordinated debt are deferred, the dividends on the Capital Securities are also deferred. Interest on the subordinated debt is cumulative.

During the fourth quarter of 2002, United formed United Statutory Trust I (United Trust I) and United Statutory Trust II (United Trust II) to participate in two pooled Capital Securities offerings in two separate transactions totaling \$20.0 million. United Trust I participated in a \$10.0 million Capital Securities offering of a third party and received net cash proceeds of \$9.710 million after considering the third party's placement fee. The proceeds were invested in junior subordinated debts of United paying interest quarterly at a floating rate equal to 3-month LIBOR plus 325 basis points subject to an interest rate cap of 11.75%. United Trust II participated in a \$10.0 million Capital Securities offering of a third party and received net cash proceeds of \$9.695 million after considering the third party's placement fee. The proceeds were invested in an equivalent amount of floating rate junior subordinated debts of United paying interest quarterly at a floating rate equal to 3-month LIBOR plus 335 basis points subject to an interest rate cap of 12.50%. Under the terms of the transactions, the Capital Securities will have a maturity of 30 years and are redeemable after five years with certain exceptions. United is using the proceeds from the Capital Securities offerings to repurchase outstanding shares of its common stock and to fund growth. For regulatory purposes, the \$20.0 million total of Capital Securities for the two trusts qualifies as Tier I capital in accordance with regulatory reporting requirements.

As part of the acquisition of Century, United assumed all the obligations of Century and its subsidiaries. One such subsidiary, Century Capital Trust I (Century Trust) is a statutory business trust formed during the first quarter of 2000. Century Trust issued \$8.8 million of Capital Securities to a third party and received net cash proceeds of \$8.536 million after considering the underwriter's discount. For regulatory purposes, the \$8.8 million of Capital Securities are included in Tier II capital in accordance with regulatory reporting requirements. The Capital Securities pay cash dividends semiannually at an annual rate of 10.875% of the liquidation preference. Subject to the prior approval of the Federal Reserve Board, the Capital Securities, the assets of the Century Trust, and the common securities issued by Century Trust are redeemable at the option of United in whole or in part on or after March 8, 2010, or at any time, in whole but not in part, from the date of issuance, upon the occurrence of certain events.

10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

United is a party to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers and to alter its own exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. These financial instruments include loan commitments, standby letters of credit, and commercial letters of credit. The instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the financial statements.

United's maximum exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the counterparty to the financial instrument for the loan commitments and standby letters of credit is the contractual or notional amount of those instruments. United uses the same policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance sheet instruments. Collateral may be obtained, if deemed necessary,

based on management's credit evaluation of the counterparty.

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the commitment contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require the payment of a fee. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. United had approximately \$1,545,984 and \$1,285,533 of loan commitments outstanding as of June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively, the majority of which expire within one year.

United is required to recognize its commitments with borrowers (interest rate lock commitments) and investors (best efforts commitments) on loans originated for sale in its mortgage banking operations. These commitments are entered into with the borrower and investor to manage the inherent interest rate and pricing risk associated with selling loans in the secondary market. These derivatives are accounted for by recognizing the fair value of the contracts and commitments on the balance sheet as either a freestanding asset or liability. The fair values of the interest rate lock commitments were \$1,174 and \$1,255 at June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively. The fair values of the best efforts commitments were \$865 and \$3,316 at June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively. The interest rate lock commitments generally terminate once the loan is funded, the lock period expires or the borrower decides not to enter into the loan. The best efforts commitments generally terminate once the loan is sold, the commitment period expires or the borrower decides not to enter into the loan. At June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, United had commitments to originate \$556,468 and \$249,979, respectively, of mortgage loans to sell in the secondary market.

Commercial and standby letters of credit are agreements used by United's customers as a means of improving their credit standing in their dealings with others. Under these agreements, United guarantees certain financial commitments of its customers. A commercial letter of credit is issued specifically to facilitate trade or commerce. Typically, under the terms of a commercial letter of credit, a commitment is drawn upon when the underlying transaction is consummated as intended between the customer and a third party. United has issued commercial letters of credit of \$4,170 and \$3,171 as of June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively. A standby letter of credit is generally contingent upon the failure of a customer to perform according to the terms of an underlying contract with a third party. United has issued standby letters of credit of \$101,316 and \$95,923 as of June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively. In accordance with FIN 45, United has determined that substantially all of its letters of credit are renewed on an annual basis and the fees associated with these letters of credit are immaterial.

11. LINE OF BUSINESS REPORTING

United's principal business activities are community banking and mortgage banking. The following information is based on United's current management structure and presents results of operations as if the community banking and mortgage banking segments were operated on a stand-alone basis. The results are not necessarily comparable with similar information of other companies.

	Mortgage Banking	Community Banking	General Corporate and Other*	Consolidated
	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
<u>Three months ended June 30, 2003</u>				
Net interest income	\$ 4,665	\$ 42,743	\$ 286	\$ 47,694
Provision for loan losses	-	2,296	-	2,296
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	4,665	40,447	286	45,398
Noninterest income	14,267	13,321	203	27,791
Noninterest expense	13,065	27,752	(207)	40,610
Income before income taxes	5,867	26,016	696	32,579
Income tax expense	1,661	7,904	209	9,774
Net income	4,206	18,112	487	22,805
Average total assets (liabilities)	519,386	5,162,287	(78,805)	5,602,868
<u>Three months ended June 30, 2002</u>				
Net interest income	\$ 2,284	\$ 48,592	\$ 540	\$ 51,416
Provision for loan losses	-	1,675	-	1,675
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	2,284	46,917	540	49,741
Noninterest income	7,148	10,270	(148)	17,270
Noninterest expense	6,924	27,334	571	34,829
Income (loss) before income taxes	2,508	29,853	(179)	32,182
Income tax expense (benefit)	683	9,348	(55)	9,976
Net income (loss)	1,825	20,505	(124)	22,206
Average total assets (liabilities)	201,088	5,541,190	(258,749)	5,483,529
<u>Six months ended June 30, 2003</u>				
Net interest income	\$ 9,033	\$ 85,717	\$ 573	\$ 95,323
Provision for loan losses	-	3,751	-	3,751
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	9,033	81,966	573	91,572
Noninterest income	26,239	24,928	219	51,386
Noninterest expense	23,817	54,707	(349)	78,175
Income before income taxes	11,455	52,187	1,141	64,783
Income tax expense	3,164	15,929	342	19,435
Net income	8,291	36,258	799	45,348
Average total assets (liabilities)	517,685	5,203,442	(60,088)	5,661,039

* General corporate and other includes intercompany eliminations

Six months ended June 30, 2002

Net interest income	\$ 4,598	\$ 96,185	\$ 1,281	\$ 102,064
Provision for loan losses	—	3,902	—	3,902
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	4,598	92,283	1,281	98,162
Noninterest income	13,598	19,737	(128)	33,207
Noninterest expense	12,613	54,100	146	66,859
Income before income taxes	5,583	57,920	1,007	64,510
Income tax expense	1,471	18,661	351	20,483
Net income	4,112	39,259	656	44,027
Average total assets (liabilities)	204,441	5,410,744	(133,004)	5,482,181

* General corporate and other includes intercompany eliminations

12. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The components of total comprehensive income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2003 and 2002 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
Net Income	\$ 22,805	\$ 22,206	\$ 45,348	\$ 44,027
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax:				
Unrealized gain (loss) on available for sale securities arising during the period	1,902	12,829	(833)	6,566
Less: Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net income	(605)	188	(1,168)	385
Amortization on the unrealized loss for securities transferred from the available for sale to the held to maturity investment portfolio	124	146	247	322
Total Comprehensive Income	<u>\$ 24,226</u>	<u>\$ 35,369</u>	<u>\$ 43,594</u>	<u>\$ 51,300</u>

13. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The reconciliation of the numerator and denominator of basic earnings per share with that of diluted earnings per share is presented as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
<i>(Dollars in thousands, except per share)</i>				
Basic				
Net Income	\$22,805	\$22,206	\$45,348	\$44,027
Average common shares outstanding	41,597,646	42,691,886	41,752,969	42,793,408
Earnings per basic common share	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.52	\$ 1.09	\$ 1.03
Diluted				
Net Income	\$22,805	\$22,206	\$45,348	\$44,027
Average common shares outstanding	41,597,646	42,691,886	41,752,969	42,793,408
Equivalents from stock options	470,082	699,163	467,507	673,546
Average diluted shares outstanding	42,067,728	43,391,049	42,220,476	43,466,954
Earnings per diluted common share	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.51	\$ 1.07	\$ 1.01

14. EARNING ASSETS AND INTEREST-BEARING LIABILITIES

The following table shows the daily average balance of major categories of assets and liabilities for each of the three-month periods ended June 30, 2003 and June 30, 2002 with the interest rate earned or paid on such amount.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2003			Three Months Ended June 30, 2002		
	Average Balance	Interest	Avg. Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Avg. Rate
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>						
ASSETS						
Earning Assets:						
Federal funds sold and securities repurchased Under agreements to resell and other short-term investments	\$ 48,474	\$ 215	1.78%	\$ 26,069	\$ 83	1.27%
Investment Securities:						
Taxable	1,133,519	12,727	4.50%	1,245,477	18,339	5.91%
Tax-exempt (1) (2)	186,360	3,217	6.92%	191,125	3,464	7.27%
Total Securities	1,319,879	15,944	4.85%	1,436,602	21,803	6.09%
Loans, net of unearned income (1) (2) (3)	3,923,887	60,558	6.18%	3,729,214	65,631	7.05%
Allowance for loan losses	(46,591)			(47,920)		
Net loans	3,877,296		6.26%	3,681,294		7.14%
Total earning assets	5,245,649	\$ 76,717	5.86%	5,143,965	\$ 87,517	6.81%
Other assets	357,219			339,564		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$5,602,868			\$5,483,529		
LIABILITIES						
Interest-Bearing Funds:						
Interest-bearing deposits	\$3,056,808	\$ 13,507	1.77%	\$3,133,439	\$ 20,276	2.60%
Federal funds purchased, repurchase agreements and other short-term borrowings	502,444	2,093	1.67%	477,185	2,405	2.02%
FHLB advances and other long-term borrowings	715,815	10,967	6.15%	689,795	10,641	6.19%
Total Interest-Bearing Funds	4,275,067	26,567	2.49%	4,300,419	33,322	3.11%
Demand deposits	727,948			585,572		
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	51,001			74,348		
TOTAL LIABILITIES	5,054,016			4,960,339		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	548,852			523,190		
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$5,602,868			\$5,483,529		
NET INTEREST INCOME		\$ 50,150			\$ 54,195	
INTEREST SPREAD			3.37%			3.71%
NET INTEREST MARGIN			3.83%			4.22%

(1) The interest income and the yields on federally nontaxable loans and investment securities are presented on a tax-equivalent basis using the statutory federal income tax rate of 35%.

(2) The interest income and the yields on state nontaxable loans and investment securities are presented on a tax-equivalent basis using the statutory state

income tax rate of 9%.

(3) Nonaccruing loans are included in the daily average loan amounts outstanding.

The following table shows the daily average balance of major categories of assets and liabilities for each of the six-month periods ended June 30, 2003 and June 30, 2002 with the interest rate earned or paid on such amount.

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2003			Six Months Ended June 30, 2002		
	Average Balance	Interest	Avg. Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Avg. Rate
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>						
ASSETS						
Earning Assets:						
Federal funds sold and securities repurchased under agreements to resell and other short-term investments	\$ 91,798	\$ 603	1.32%	\$ 54,016	\$ 445	1.66%
Investment Securities:						
Taxable	1,121,077	26,604	4.79%	1,235,433	36,976	6.04%
Tax-exempt (1) (2)	186,470	6,508	7.04%	192,830	6,968	7.29%
Total Securities	1,307,547	33,112	5.11%	1,428,263	43,944	6.20%
Loans, net of unearned income (1) (2) (3)	3,950,239	122,792	6.25%	3,706,475	131,169	7.11%
Allowance for loan losses	(47,047)			(47,760)		
Net loans	3,903,192		6.33%	3,658,715		7.21%
Total earning assets	5,302,537	\$ 156,507	5.93%	5,140,994	\$ 175,558	6.86%
Other assets	358,502			341,187		
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$5,661,039</u>			<u>\$5,482,181</u>		
LIABILITIES						
Interest-Bearing Funds:						
Interest-bearing deposits	\$3,115,646	\$ 30,078	1.95%	\$3,141,563	\$ 42,075	2.70%
Federal funds purchased, repurchase agreements and other short-term borrowings	514,966	4,298	1.68%	474,350	4,765	2.03%
FHLB advances and other long-term borrowings	712,145	21,786	6.17%	690,245	21,072	6.16%
Total Interest-Bearing Funds	4,342,757	56,162	2.61%	4,306,158	67,912	3.18%
Demand deposits	717,687			584,005		
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	51,929			72,955		
TOTAL LIABILITIES	5,112,373			4,963,118		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	548,666			519,063		
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	<u>\$5,661,039</u>			<u>\$5,482,181</u>		
NET INTEREST INCOME		<u>\$ 100,345</u>			<u>\$ 107,646</u>	
INTEREST SPREAD			3.32%			3.68%
NET INTEREST MARGIN			3.79%			4.19%

(1) The interest income and the yields on federally nontaxable loans and investment securities are presented on a tax-equivalent basis using the statutory federal income tax rate of 35%.

(2) The interest income and the yields on state nontaxable loans and investment securities are presented on a tax-equivalent basis using the statutory state income tax rate of 9%.

(3) Nonaccruing loans are included in the daily average loan amounts outstanding.

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

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Congress passed the Private Securities Litigation Act of 1995 to encourage corporations to provide investors with information about the company's anticipated future financial performance, goals, and strategies. The act provides a safe harbor for such disclosure, in other words, protection from unwarranted litigation if actual results are not the same as management expectations.

United desires to provide its shareholders with sound information about past performance and future trends. Consequently, any forward-looking statements contained in this report, in a report incorporated by reference to this report, or made by management of United in this report, in any other reports and filings, in press releases and in oral statements, involves numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties.

Actual results could differ materially from those contained in or implied by United's statements for a variety of factors including, but not limited to: changes in economic conditions; movements in interest rates; competitive pressures on product pricing and services; success and timing of business strategies; the nature and extent of governmental actions and reforms; and rapidly changing technology and evolving banking industry standards.

APPLICATION OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting and reporting policies of United conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates, assumptions and judgements that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. These estimates, assumptions and judgements are based on information available as of the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates. These policies, along with the disclosures presented in the other financial statement notes and in this financial review, provide information on how significant assets and liabilities are valued in the financial statements and how those values are determined. Based on the valuation techniques used and the sensitivity of financial statement amounts to the methods, assumptions, and estimates underlying those amounts, management has identified the determination of the allowance for loan losses and the valuation of retained interests in securitized assets to be the accounting areas that require the most subjective or complex judgements, and as such could be most subject to revision as new information becomes available.

The allowance for loan losses represents management's estimate of the probable credit losses inherent in the loan portfolio. Determining the amount of the allowance for loan losses is considered a critical accounting estimate because management's evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is inherently subjective and requires significant estimates, including the amounts and timing of estimated future cash flows, estimated losses on pools of loans based on historical loss experience, and consideration of current economic trends, all of which are susceptible to constant and significant change. In determining the components of the allowance for loan losses, management considers the risk arising in part from, but not limited to, charge-off and delinquency trends, current economic and business conditions, lending policies

and procedures, the size and risk characteristics of the loan portfolio, concentrations of credit, and other various factors. The methodology used to determine the allowance for loan losses is described in Note 5 to the unaudited consolidated financial statements. A discussion of the factors leading to changes in the amount of the allowance for loan losses is included in the Provision for Loan Losses section of this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Retained interests in securitized financial assets are recorded at their estimated fair values in securities available for sale. Since quoted market prices are generally not available for retained interests, United relies on discounted cash flow modeling techniques to estimate fair values based on the present value of future expected cash flows using management's best estimates of key assumptions—credit losses, prepayment speeds, forward yield curves, and discount rates commensurate with the risks involved. Because the values of the assets are sensitive to changes in these key assumptions, the valuation of retained interests is considered a critical accounting estimate. A discussion of the accounting for these securitized financial assets as well as sensitivity analyses showing how these assets' value change due to adverse changes in key assumptions is presented in the Interest Rate Risk section of the Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

United is required to recognize its commitments with borrowers (interest rate lock commitments) and investors (best efforts commitments) on loans originated for sale in its mortgage banking operations. These commitments are entered into with the borrower and investor to manage the inherent interest rate and pricing risk associated with selling loans in the secondary market. These derivatives are accounted for by recognizing the fair value of the contracts and commitments on the balance sheet as either a freestanding asset or liability. The valuation of these derivative instruments is considered critical because carrying assets and liabilities at fair value inherently results in more financial statement volatility. The fair values and the information used to record valuation adjustments for certain assets and liabilities are provided by third-party sources. A discussion on the accounting for and use of these derivatives is presented in Note 10 to the unaudited Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Any material effect on the financial statements related to these critical accounting areas are further discussed in this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following is a broad overview of the financial condition and results of operations and is not intended to replace the more detailed discussion, which is presented under specific headings on the following pages.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

United's total assets as of June 30, 2003 were \$5.75 billion, down slightly from year-end 2002 primarily the result of a decrease in loans held for sale and portfolio loans. Partially offsetting these decreases were increases in securities and other assets. The decrease in total assets is reflected in a corresponding decrease in total liabilities of \$44.56 million. Shareholders' equity increased \$5.55 million from year-end 2002. The decrease in total liabilities was due mainly to decreases in deposits, brokered deposits, short-term borrowings and accrued expenses while the increase in shareholders' equity was due to earnings. The following discussion explains in more detail the changes in financial condition by major category.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents increased \$1.45 million comparing June 30, 2003 to year-end 2002. Of this total increase, cash and due from banks increased \$241 thousand, and interest-bearing deposits with other banks increased \$1.21 million. During the first half of 2003, net cash of \$10.21 million and \$76.36 million was used in investing and financing activities, respectively, while \$88.01 million of net cash was provided by operating activities.

Securities

Total investment securities increased \$28.31 million since year-end 2002. Securities available for sale increased \$33.22 million or 3.25%. This change reflects \$678.70 million in sales, maturities and calls of securities, \$717.64 million in purchases and a decrease of \$3.08 million in market value. Securities held to maturity decreased \$4.90 million which was a decrease of 1.86%. This decrease was due largely to maturities and calls of securities within the portfolio during the first six months of 2003. The amortized cost and estimated fair value of investment securities, including types and remaining maturities, is presented in Note 3 to the unaudited Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Loans

Loans held for sale decreased \$33.95 million or 5.83% as loan sales in the secondary market exceeded originations during the first six months of 2003. Portfolio loans, net of unearned income, decreased \$57.85 million or 1.62%. The decrease in portfolio loans was primarily attributable to decreases in commercial and commercial real estate loans of \$61.28 million and \$20.49 million, respectively. Also, installment loans and single-family residential loans declined \$3.70 million and \$17.78 million, respectively. Partially offsetting these loan decreases was a \$52.64 million increase in construction loans since year-end 2002. For a summary of major classifications of loans, see Note 4 to the unaudited Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other Assets

Other assets increased \$26.43 million or 47.40% since year-end 2002. In the first quarter of 2003, United purchased \$30 million of bank-owned life insurance (BOLI). The purchase of BOLI represents a tax-advantaged financing strategy that permits the company to meet its increasing benefit liability obligations in a more cost-effective manner. The intent is to create an independent source of funds to recoup some of the benefit expenses. The policies earnings, including death proceeds, will be used to offset and recover a portion of the costs to carry the policies. Interest earned on the cash value is not subject to tax unless the policies are surrendered or borrowed against before the insured's death.

Deposits

Total deposits at June 30, 2003 decreased \$48.88 million or 1.25% since year-end 2002, due in some part to

a decrease of \$36.48 million in brokered deposits and the discontinuance of a checking account product that paid higher interest rates than the current market. In terms of composition, noninterest-bearing deposits increased \$120.36 million while interest-bearing deposits decreased \$169.24 million from December 31, 2002.

Borrowings

United's total borrowed funds increased \$10.29 million for the first six months of 2003. Since year-end 2002, short-term borrowings decreased \$39.08 million or 6.81% while long-term borrowings increased \$49.37 million or 7.26%. United has increased its long-term borrowings in an effort to "lock-in" low interest rates. For a further discussion of borrowings, see Note 8 to the unaudited Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Shareholders' Equity

Shareholders' equity increased \$5.55 million or 1.03% from December 31, 2002 as United continued to balance capital adequacy and returns to shareholders. The slight increase in shareholders' equity was due mainly to net retained earnings in excess of dividends for the first half of 2003 of \$24.55 million. Since year-end, United has experienced a decrease of \$2.00 million, net of deferred income taxes, in the fair value of its available for sale investment portfolio. Treasury stock has increased \$16.51 million since year-end 2002. During the first six months of 2003, 633,812 shares were repurchased under a plan announced by United in February of 2002 to repurchase up to 1.72 million shares of its common stock on the open market. Since the plan's implementation, 1,497,044 shares have been repurchased. During the quarter, United's Board of Directors approved a new plan to repurchase up to 1.65 million shares of United's common stock on the open market effective upon completion of the 2002 repurchase plan.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview

Net income for the first half of 2003 was \$45.35 million or \$1.07 per diluted share compared to \$44.03 million or \$1.01 per share for the first half of 2002. This represents a 3.00% increase in net income and a 5.94% increase in earnings per share. Net income for the second quarter of 2003 was \$22.81 million, an increase of 2.70% from the \$22.21 million reported for the prior year quarter. Second quarter 2003 earnings were \$0.54 per diluted share, an increase of 5.88% from the \$0.51 per share reported for the second quarter of 2002. United's annualized return on average assets for the first six months of 2003 was 1.63% and return on average shareholders' equity was 16.67% as compared to 1.62% and 17.10% for the first six months of 2002.

The net interest margin was 3.79% for the first six months of 2003 compared to 4.19% for the first six months of 2002. Tax-equivalent net interest income decreased \$7.30 million or 6.78% for the first six months of 2003 as compared to the same period for 2002. The net interest margin for the second quarter 2003 was 3.83%, a 39 basis points decrease from the 4.22% net interest margin for the second quarter of 2002. Tax-equivalent net interest income decreased \$4.05 million or 7.46% for the second quarter of 2003 as

compared to the same period for 2002. The provision for loan losses was \$3.75 million for the first six months of 2003 as compared to \$3.90 million for the first six months of 2002. For the quarters ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, the provision for loan losses was \$2.30 million and \$1.68 million, respectively. Noninterest income was \$51.38 million for the first six months of 2003, up \$18.18 million or 54.74% when compared to the first six months of 2002. For the second quarter of 2003, noninterest income was \$27.79 million, an increase of \$10.52 million or 60.92% from the second quarter of 2002. Noninterest expenses increased \$11.31 million or 16.93% for the first half of 2003 compared to the same period in 2002. For the second quarter of 2003, noninterest expenses increased \$5.78 million or 16.60% from the second quarter of 2002. United's effective tax rate was 30.00% and 31.75% for the first half of 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Net Interest Income

As is the case with many financial institutions, United continues to experience compression in its net interest margin. Assets are repricing at historically low levels with little flexibility for a corresponding decrease in rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities while a weak economy is hindering loan growth. Tax-equivalent net interest income decreased \$4.05 million or 7.46% and \$7.30 million or 6.78% for the second quarter and first six months of 2003, respectively, when compared to the same periods of 2002. United's tax-equivalent net interest margin was 3.83% and 3.79% for the second quarter and first half of 2003, respectively, compared to 4.22% and 4.19% for the same time periods in 2002, respectively.

For the second quarter of 2003, United's yield on average earning assets declined 95 basis points as the yield on average securities and loans declined 124 and 88 basis points, respectively, from the second quarter of 2002. United's cost of average interest-bearing funds declined 62 basis points from the second quarter of 2002; however, that decrease was not enough to offset the aforementioned decline in the yield on average earning assets. On a linked quarter basis, net interest income remained relatively stable at \$50.15 million while the net interest margin increased 7 basis points from 3.76% in the first quarter of 2003.

For the first six months of 2003, United's yield on average earning assets declined 93 basis points as the yield on average securities and loans declined 109 and 88 basis points, respectively, from the first six months of 2002. United's cost of average interest-bearing funds declined 57 basis points from the first half of 2002; however, that decrease was not enough to offset the aforementioned decline in the yield on average earning assets.

Provision for Loan Losses

Credit quality continues to compare favorably against peer group averages, despite sluggish economic conditions. Nonperforming loans were \$13.41 million or 0.38% of loans, net of unearned income at June 30, 2003 as compared to \$15.35 million or 0.43% of loans, net of unearned income, at December 31, 2002. The components of nonperforming loans include nonaccrual loans and loans, which are contractually past due 90 days or more as to interest or principal, but have not been put on a nonaccrual basis. Nonaccrual loans and loans past due 90 days or more were \$7.60 million and \$5.82 million, respectively at June 30, 2003 as compared to \$6.89 million and \$8.46 million, respectively at year-end 2002. The \$705 thousand increase in nonaccrual loans was primarily due to a single collateralized commercial loan being classified as nonaccrual during the first quarter of 2003. Total nonperforming assets of \$17.25 million, including OREO of \$3.83

million at June 30, 2003, represented 0.30% of total assets at the end of the second quarter. For a summary of nonperforming assets, see Note 6 to the unaudited consolidated financial statements.

At June 30, 2003, impaired loans were \$15.59 million, which was an increase of \$5.57 million from the \$10.02 million in impaired loans at December 31, 2002. In addition to the previously mentioned nonaccrual large commercial credit, the increase in impaired loans since year-end was due mainly to two additional large commercial credits totaling \$3.45 million that were classified as impaired but still accruing interest at June 30, 2003. For further details, see Note 5 to the unaudited consolidated financial statements.

United evaluates the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses on a quarterly basis and its loan administration policies are focused upon the risk characteristics of the loan portfolio. United's process for evaluating the allowance is a formal company-wide process that focuses on early identification of potential problem credits and procedural discipline in managing and accounting for those credits. This process determines the appropriate level of the allowance for loan losses, allocation among loan types, and the resulting provision for loan losses.

At June 30, 2003, the allowance for loan losses was \$46.84 million, compared to \$47.39 million at December 31, 2002. As a percentage of loans, net of unearned income, the allowance for loan losses was 1.33% at June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002. The ratio of the allowance for loan losses to nonperforming loans was 349.3% and 308.7% at June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively.

For the quarters ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, the provision for loan losses was \$2.30 million and \$1.68 million, respectively, while the provision for the first six months was \$3.75 million for 2003 as compared to \$3.90 million for 2002. Net charge-offs were \$2.44 million for the second quarter of 2003 as compared to net charge-offs of \$1.82 million for the previous year quarter, which represented 0.06% and 0.05% of average loans for the respective quarters. Net charge-offs for the first half of 2003 were \$4.29 million as compared to \$3.56 million for the first half of 2002. Note 5 to the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements provide a progression of the allowance for loan losses.

In determining the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, management makes allocations to specific commercial loans classified by management as to risk. Management determines the loan's risk by considering the borrowers' ability to repay, the collateral securing the credit and other borrower-specific factors that may impact collectibility. Specific loss allocations are based on the present value of expected future cash flows using the loan's effective interest rate, or as a practical expedient, at the loan's observable market price or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral-dependent. Other commercial loans not specifically reviewed on an individual basis are evaluated based on loan pools, which are grouped by similar risk characteristics using management's internal risk ratings. Allocations for these commercial loan pools are determined based upon historical loss experience adjusted for current conditions and risk factors. Allocations for loans, other than commercial loans, are developed by applying historical loss experience adjusted for current conditions and risk factor to loan pools grouped by similar risk characteristics. While allocations are made to specific loans and pools of loans, the allowance is available for all loan losses.

United's formal company-wide process at June 30, 2003 produced increased allocations within three of the four loan categories from December 31, 2002. The components of the allowance allocated to commercial

loans increased \$182 thousand, as a result of adjustments primarily made to account for the specific allocations of large loans. The consumer loan pool allocation increased \$286 thousand as a result of changes in historical and qualitative loss factors. The real estate construction loan pool allocation increased \$329 thousand primarily due to changes in loan volume. The components of the allowance allocated to real estate loans decreased \$1.5 million as a result of decreased loan volume and changes in historical loss factors.

Management believes that the allowance for loan losses of \$46.84 million at June 30, 2003 is adequate to provide for probable losses on existing loans based on information currently available.

Management is not aware of any potential problem loans, trends or uncertainties, which it reasonably expects, will materially impact future operating results, liquidity, or capital resources which have not been disclosed. Additionally, management has disclosed all known material credits, which cause management to have serious doubts as to the ability of such borrowers to comply with the loan repayment schedules.

Other Income

Other income consists of all revenues, which are not included in interest and fee income related to earning assets. Noninterest income has been and will continue to be an important factor for improving United's profitability. Recognizing the importance, management continues to evaluate areas where noninterest income can be enhanced. Noninterest income, excluding security transactions, increased \$9.30 million or 52.97% and \$15.79 million or 46.71% for the second quarter and first half of 2003, respectively, when compared to the second quarter and first half of 2002. On a linked-quarter basis, noninterest income, excluding security transactions, for the second quarter of 2003 increased \$4.13 million or 18.18 % from the first quarter of 2003.

Income from mortgage banking activities increased \$7.12 million or 99.59% for the second quarter of 2003 as compared to the second quarter of 2002. On a year-to-date basis, mortgage banking income increased \$12.64 million or 92.96% over last year's results. Mortgage loan origination activity increased 112.43% or \$1.24 billion for the first six months of 2003 as compared to the same period in 2002 due to increased mortgage refinancings as a result of declining interest rates. More originations resulted in increased loan sales in the secondary market of 99.84% or \$1.18 billion during the first half of 2003 in comparison to the same time period in 2002. On a linked-quarter basis, mortgage banking income increased \$2.30 million or 19.17%. Mortgage loans sold in the secondary market during the second quarter of 2003 increased \$121 million or 10.77% from the first quarter of 2003 and loans originated for sale increased \$293 million or 28.67% during the same time period.

Income from deposit services increased \$693 thousand or 10.41% for the second quarter of 2003 when compared to the second quarter of 2002 while increasing \$1.33 million or 10.37% for the first half of 2003 when compared to the first half of 2002.

Total noninterest income, including security transactions, increased \$10.52 million or 60.92% and \$18.18 million or 54.74% for the second quarter and first half of 2003, respectively, when compared to the second quarter and first half of 2002. Included in the security transactions' totals for the first half of 2003 is a

recognized impairment charge of \$35 thousand as compared to recognized impairment charges of \$780 thousand for the first half of 2002. No impairment charge related to securities was recorded in the second quarter of 2003 as compared to a recognized impairment charge of \$455 thousand for the second quarter of 2002. On a linked-quarter basis, United recognized an impairment charge of \$35 thousand in the first quarter of 2003. The decline in the value of these available for sale securities was the result of an increase in the level of prepayment and default activity during the time periods, which negatively affected the valuation of those securities to varying degrees during the respective periods.

Other Expenses

Just as management continues to evaluate areas where noninterest income can be enhanced, it strives to improve the efficiency of its operations to reduce costs. Other expenses include all items of expense other than interest expense, the provision for loan losses, and income taxes. Other expenses increased \$5.78 million or 16.60% and \$11.32 million or 16.93% for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2003, as compared to the same periods in 2002.

Total salaries and benefits increased by 26.26% or \$5.03 million and 24.61% or \$9.05 million for the second quarter and first six months of 2003 when compared to the same periods of 2002. The increase was due mainly to higher sales activity in the mortgage banking segment as compensation and incentives for its personnel are significantly tied to activity levels. On a linked quarter basis, salaries and benefits were up 11.83% or \$2.59 million from the first quarter of 2003.

Net occupancy expense for the second quarter of 2003 decreased \$157 thousand or 4.59% when compared to the second quarter of 2002. Net occupancy expense for the first half of 2003 increased \$520 thousand or 8.58%, when compared to the first half of 2002. On a linked-quarter basis, net occupancy declined \$52 thousand or 1.57 % from the first quarter of 2003 due a decline in building maintenance and utilities expense.

Other expenses increased \$907 thousand or 7.40% and \$1.75 million or 7.28% for the second quarter and first six months of 2003, respectively, as compared to the same periods of 2002 due to an increased level of general operating expenses resulting from the opening of three office locations after June 30, 2002. On a linked quarter basis, other expense increased \$539 thousand or 4.27% due to an increase in several general operating expense items.

Income Taxes

For the second quarter of 2003, income taxes were \$9.77 million as compared to \$9.98 million for the second quarter of 2002. For the quarters ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, United's effective tax rates were 30.00% and 31.00%, respectively. For the first half of 2003 and 2002, income taxes were \$19.43 million and \$20.48 million, respectively. United's effective tax rates were 30.00% and 31.75% during those respective time periods.

Item 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The objective of United's Asset/Liability Management function is to maintain consistent growth in net interest income within United's policy guidelines. This objective is accomplished through the management of balance sheet liquidity and interest rate risk exposures due to changes in economic conditions, interest rate levels and customer preferences.

Interest Rate Risk

Management considers interest rate risk to be United's most significant market risk. Interest rate risk is the exposure to adverse changes in United's net interest income as a result of changes in interest rates. Consistency in United's earnings is largely dependent on the effective management of interest rate risk.

Interest rate risk management focuses on maintaining consistent growth in net interest income within Board-approved policy limits. United's Asset/Liability Management Committee (ALCO), which includes senior management representatives and reports to the Board of Directors, monitors and manages interest rate risk to maintain an acceptable level of change to net interest income as a result of changes in interest rates. Policy established for interest rate risk is stated in terms of the change in net interest income over a one-year and two-year horizon given an immediate and sustained increase or decrease in interest rates. The current limits approved by the Board of Directors are structured on a staged basis with each stage requiring specific actions.

United employs a variety of measurement techniques to identify and manage its exposure to changing interest rates. One such technique utilizes an earnings simulation model to analyze the sensitivity of net interest income to movements in interest rates. The model is based on actual cash flows and repricing characteristics for on and off-balance sheet instruments and incorporates market-based assumptions regarding the impact of changing interest rates on the prepayment rate of certain assets and liabilities. The model also includes executive management projections for activity levels in product lines offered by United. Assumptions based on the historical behavior of deposit rates and balances in relation to changes in interest rates are also incorporated into the model. Rate scenarios could involve parallel or nonparallel shifts in the yield curve, depending on historical, current, and expected conditions, as well as the need to capture any material effects of explicit or embedded options. These assumptions are inherently uncertain and, as a result, the model cannot precisely measure net interest income or precisely predict the impact of fluctuations in interest rates on net interest income. Actual results will differ from simulated results due to timing, magnitude and frequency of interest rate changes as well as changes in market conditions and management's strategies. However, the earnings simulation model is currently the best tool available to executive management for managing interest rate risk.

Interest sensitive assets and liabilities are defined as those assets or liabilities that mature or are repriced within a designated time frame. The principal function of interest rate risk management is to maintain an appropriate relationship between those assets and liabilities that are sensitive to changing market interest rates. The difference between rate sensitive assets and rate sensitive liabilities for specified periods of time is known as the "GAP." Earnings-simulation analysis captures not only the potential of these interest sensitive assets and liabilities to mature or reprice but also the probability that they will do so. Moreover, earnings-simulation analysis considers the relative sensitivities of these balance sheet items and projects

their behavior over an extended period of time. United closely monitors the sensitivity of its assets and liabilities on an on-going basis and projects the effect of various interest rate changes on its net interest margin.

The following table shows United's estimated earnings sensitivity profile as of June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002:

Change in Interest Rates (basis points)	Percentage Change in Net Interest Income	
	<u>June 30, 2003</u>	<u>December 31, 2002</u>
+100	8.97%	5.07%
-100	-3.23%	-3.95%

At June 30, 2003, given an immediate, sustained 100 basis point upward shock to the yield curve used in the simulation model, net interest income for United is estimated to increase by 8.97% over one year as compared to an increase of 5.07% at December 31, 2002. A 100 basis point immediate, sustained downward shock in the yield curve would decrease net interest income by an estimated 3.23% over one year at June 30, 2003 as compared to a decrease of 3.95% at December 31, 2002. This analysis does not include the potential increased refinanced activities from the mortgage company, which should lessen the negative impact on net income from falling rates. While it is unlikely market rates would immediately move 100 basis points upward or downward on a sustained basis, this is another tool used by management and the Board of Directors to gauge interest rate risk. All of these estimated changes in net interest income are and were within the policy guidelines established by the Board of Directors.

To further aid in interest rate management, United's subsidiary banks are members of the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB). The use of FHLB advances provides United with a low risk means of matching maturities of earning assets and interest-bearing funds to achieve a desired interest rate spread over the life of the earning assets.

As part of its interest rate risk management strategy, United may use derivative instruments to protect against adverse price or interest rate movements on the value of certain assets or liabilities and on future cash flows. These derivatives commonly consist of interest rate swaps, caps, floors, collars, futures, forward contracts, written and purchased options. In July of 2003, United entered into a \$100 million notional amount interest rate swap agreement. Interest rate swaps obligate two parties to exchange one or more payments generally calculated with reference to a fixed or variable rate of interest applied to the notional amount. Under the swap agreement, United will receive payment streams at a fixed rate of 6.43% while paying a variable rate of one-month LIBOR plus 3.5% on the \$100 million for a term of seven years. United entered into the interest rate swap in an effort to offset a portion of the cost on a long-term fixed rate FHLB advance. However, the FHLB, at its discretion, can convert the fixed interest rate on the advance to a variable rate of three-month LIBOR plus 0.1%. If this conversion occurs, under the swap agreement, United would then receive variable payment streams equivalent to three-month LIBOR plus 0.1% and pay a variable rate of three-month LIBOR plus 3.5% over the remaining term. United accounts for its derivative activities in accordance with the

provisions of SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities."

During 1999, to better manage risk, United sold fixed-rate residential mortgage loans in a securitization transaction. In that securitization, United retained subordinated interests that represent United's right to future cash flows arising after the investors in the securitization trust have received the return for which they contracted. United does not receive annual servicing fees from this securitization because the loans are serviced by an independent third-party. The investors and the securitization trust have no recourse to United's other assets for failure of debtors to pay when due; however, United's retained interests are subordinate to investors' interests. The value of the retained interests is subject to credit, prepayment, and interest rate risks on the underlying financial assets. At the date of securitization, key economic assumptions used in measuring the fair value of the retained interests were as follows: a weighted-average life of 5.3 years, expected cumulative credit losses of 15%, and discount rates of 8% to 18%.

Key economic assumptions used in measuring the fair value of the retained interests at June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002 were as follows:

	June 30, 2003	December 31, 2002
Weighted average life (in years)	2.7	3.1
Prepayment speed assumption (annual rate)	15.19% - 42.00%	15.19% - 42.00%
Cumulative default rate	19.21%	19.21%
Residual cash flows discount rate (annual rate)	3.25% - 12.94%	3.97% - 13.31%

At June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, the retained interests approximated \$30 million and \$34 million, respectively, and are carried in the available for sale investment portfolio.

The following table presents quantitative information about delinquencies, net credit losses, and components of the underlying securitized financial assets consisting of the fixed-rate residential mortgage loans:

	June 30, 2003	December 31, 2002
Total principal amount of loans	\$54,559	\$68,845
Principal amount of loans		
60 days or more past due	1,095	1,436
Year to date average balances	61,791	85,809
Year to date net credit losses	1,550	5,112

Liquidity

United maintains, in the opinion of management, liquidity which is sufficient to satisfy its depositors' requirements and the credit needs of its customers. Like all banks, United depends upon its ability to renew maturing deposits and other liabilities on a daily basis and to acquire new funds in a variety of markets. A significant source of funds available to United is "core deposits". Core deposits include certain demand deposits, statement and special savings and NOW accounts. These deposits are relatively stable and they are

the lowest cost source of funds available to United. Short-term borrowings have also been a significant source of funds. These include federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase. Repurchase agreements represent funds, which are obtained as the result of a competitive bidding process.

Liquid assets are cash and those items readily convertible to cash. All banks must maintain sufficient balances of cash and near-cash items to meet the day-to-day demands of customers. Other than cash and due from banks, the available for sale securities portfolio, loans held for sale and maturing loans and investments are the primary sources of liquidity.

The goal of liquidity management is to ensure the ability to access funding which enables United to efficiently satisfy the cash flow requirements of depositors and borrowers and meet United's cash needs. Liquidity is managed by monitoring funds availability from a number of primary sources. Funding is available from cash and cash equivalents, unused short-term borrowing and a geographically dispersed network of subsidiary banks providing access to a diversified and substantial retail deposit market.

Short-term needs can be met through a wide array of sources such as correspondent and downstream correspondent federal funds and utilization of Federal Home Loan Bank advances.

Other sources of liquidity available to United to provide long-term as well as short-term funding alternatives, in addition to FHLB advances, are long-term certificates of deposit, lines of credit, borrowings that are secured by bank premises or stock of United's subsidiaries and issuances of trust preferred securities. In the normal course of business, United through ALCO evaluates these as well as other alternative funding strategies that may be utilized to meet short-term and long-term funding needs.

For the six months ended June 30, 2003, cash of \$88.01 million was provided by operations by United. During the same period, net cash of \$10.21 million was used in investing activities, which was primarily due to \$29.96 million of excess purchases over net proceeds from calls and maturities of investment securities as well as the purchase of \$30 million of bank-owned life insurance. During the first half of 2003, financing activities, primarily due to a decrease in deposits of \$48.89 million, used net cash of \$76.36 million. Uses of cash for financing activities included repayment of approximately \$39.08 million in short-term borrowings and payments of \$20.95 million and \$18.49 million, respectively, for cash dividends and acquisitions of United shares under the stock repurchase program. The net effect of this activity was an increase in cash and cash equivalents of \$1.45 million for the first six months of 2003.

United anticipates it can meet its obligations over the next 12 months and has no material commitments for capital expenditures. There are no known trends, demands, commitments, or events that will result in or that are reasonably likely to result in United's liquidity increasing or decreasing in any material way. United also has lines of credit available.

The Asset and Liability Committee monitors liquidity to ascertain that a liquidity position within certain prescribed parameters is maintained. No changes are anticipated in the policies of United's Asset and Liability Committee.

Capital Resources

United's capital position is financially sound. United seeks to maintain a proper relationship between capital and total assets to support growth and sustain earnings. United has historically generated attractive returns on shareholders' equity. Based on regulatory requirements, United and its banking subsidiaries are categorized as "well capitalized" institutions. United's risk-based capital ratios of 11.82% at June 30, 2003 and 11.76% at December 31, 2002, are both significantly higher than the minimum regulatory requirements. United's Tier I capital and leverage ratios of 10.53% and 8.37%, respectively, at June 30, 2003, are also well above regulatory minimum requirements.

Total shareholders' equity was \$547.09 million, an increase of \$5.56 million or 1.03% from December 31, 2002. United's equity to assets ratio was 9.51% at June 30, 2003, as compared to 9.35% at December 31, 2002. The primary capital ratio, capital and reserves to total assets and reserves, was 10.24% at June 30, 2003, as compared to 10.09% at December 31, 2002. United's average equity to average asset ratio was 9.80% and 9.54% for the quarters ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

During the second quarter of 2003, United's Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of \$0.25 per share. Cash dividends of \$0.50 per common share for the first half of 2003 represent an increase of 9% over the \$0.46 paid for first half of 2002. Total cash dividends declared were approximately \$10.37 million for the second quarter of 2003 and \$20.80 million for the first six months of 2003, an increase of 5.84% and 5.74% over the comparable periods of 2002. The year 2003 is expected to be the 30th consecutive year of dividend increases to United shareholders.

Item 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As of June 30, 2003, an evaluation was performed under the supervision of and with the participation of United's management, including the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of United's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, United's management, including the CEO and CFO, concluded that United's disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2003 were effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed in the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q was recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period required by the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. There have been no significant changes in United's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to June 30, 2003.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In the normal course of business, United and its subsidiaries are currently involved in various legal proceedings. Management is vigorously pursuing all its legal and factual defenses and, after consultation with legal counsel, believes that all such litigation will be resolved with no material effect on United's financial position.

Item 2. CHANGES IN SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

Item 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

Item 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

- (a) The Annual Meeting of Shareholders was held on Monday, May 19, 2003.
- (b) Not applicable as to election of directors because; i) proxies for the meeting were solicited pursuant to Regulation 14 under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934; ii) there was no solicitation in opposition to the nominees as listed in the proxy statement; iii) all of such nominees, as listed in the proxy statement, were elected.

- (c) One proposal was voted upon at the annual meeting, the election of sixteen (16) persons to serve as directors of United for a one-year term expiring at the 2004 Annual Meeting. The results of the voting were as follows:

	<u>Votes For</u>	<u>Votes Withheld</u>
Richard M. Adams	34,651,435	668,103
Robert G. Astorg	29,452,053	5,867,485
Thomas J. Blair, III	34,923,137	396,401
Harry L. Buch	34,683,506	681,032
W. Gaston Caperton, III	29,217,245	6,102,293
H. Smoot Fahlgren	34,569,657	749,881
Theodore J. Georgelas	34,458,773	860,765
F. T. Graff, Jr.	29,790,496	5,529,042
Russell L. Isaacs	34,616,316	703,222
John M. McMahon	34,918,246	401,292
G. Ogden Nutting	33,882,526	1,437,012
William C. Pitt, III	34,636,582	681,956
I. N. Smith, Jr.	34,462,472	857,066
Warren A. Thornhill, III	34,913,416	406,122
P. Clinton Winter, Jr.	29,458,755	5,860,783
James W. Word, Jr.	29,678,874	5,640,664

Item 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

Item 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

- (a) Exhibits required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K

Exhibit 31.1	Certification as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 by Chief Executive Officer
Exhibit 31.2	Certification as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 by Chief Financial Officer
Exhibit 32.1	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 by Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 32.2 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 by Chief Financial Officer

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

On May 22, 2003, United Bankshares, Inc. filed a Current Report under Items 5 and 7 to announce a second quarter dividend of \$0.25 per share and a plan to repurchase up to 1.65 million shares of its common stock on the open market.

On July 18, 2003, United Bankshares, Inc. filed a Current Report under Items 7 and 9 to report the results of operations for the second quarter and first half of 2003. The information was provided pursuant to Item 12 in accordance with the guidance provided in SEC Release Nos. 33-8216 and 34-47583.

SIGNATURES

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

UNITED BANKSHARES, INC.
(Registrant)

Date: August 14, 2003

/s/ Richard M. Adams
Richard M. Adams, Chairman of
the Board and Chief Executive
Officer

Date: August 14, 2003

/s/ Steven E. Wilson
Steven E. Wilson, Executive
Vice President, Treasurer,
Secretary and Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION

I, Richard M. Adams, Chief Executive Officer, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of United Bankshares, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (c) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 14, 2003

/s/Richard M. Adams
Richard M. Adams, Chairman of the
Board and Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION

I, Steven E. Wilson, Chief Financial Officer, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of United Bankshares, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (c) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 14, 2003

/s/ Steven E. Wilson
Steven E. Wilson, Executive
Vice President, Treasurer,
Secretary and Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, the undersigned officer of United Bankshares, Inc. (the “Company”), hereby certifies, to such officer’s knowledge, that the Company’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2003 (the “Report”) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: August 14, 2003

/s/ Richard M. Adams

Name: Richard M. Adams

Title: Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, the undersigned officer of United Bankshares, Inc. (the “Company”), hereby certifies, to such officer’s knowledge, that the Company’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2003 (the “Report”) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: August 14, 2003

/s/ Steven E. Wilson

Name: Steven E. Wilson

Title: Chief Financial Officer