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

FORM 10-Q

```
            QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
                    SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
            For the Quarterly Period Ended March 31, 2000
                    Commission File No. 0-20293
                    UNION BANKSHARES CORPORATION
        (Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)
            Virginia 54-1598552
    (State of Incorporation) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
```

                    212 North Main Street
                    P.O. Box 446
                Bowling Green, Virginia 22427
        (Address of principal executive offices)
                    (804) 633-5031
                (Registrant's telephone number)
    ```
SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT: NONE
SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(g) OF THE ACT: COMMON
    STOCK, $2 PAR VALUE
```

Union Bankshares Corporation (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.


As of April 10, 2000, Union Bankshares Corporation had 7,499,242 shares of Common Stock outstanding.

## UNION BANKSHARES CORPORATION

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March 31, 2000
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PART 1 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION
Item 1. Financial Statements

UNION BANKSHARES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Balance Sheets (dollars in thousands)

## <TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<C>

| <C $\rangle$ |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | LC $\rangle$ |  |  |
| \$ | 19,967 | \$ | 18,804 |
| 565 |  | 867 |  |
|  | 76 | 248 |  |

$\qquad$
35,969 Total cash and cash equivalents

| 20,608 | 19,919 |
| :---: | :---: |
| ------------------------------- |  |

201,721

9,578
----------------

222,421


6,572

570,484

7,044
$\qquad$

563,440
536,750


[^0]<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

\section*{<S>}

Interest income:
Interest and fees on loans
Interest on securities: Non taxable Taxable
Interest on Federal funds sold
Interest on interest-bearing deposits in other banks

Total interest income

Interest expense:
Interest on deposits
Interest on short term borrowings
Interest on long term borrowings

Total interest expense
Net interest income
Provision for loan losses
Net interest income after provision
for loan losses
Noninterest income:
Service charges on deposit accounts
Other service charges and fees
Gains on securities transactions, net
Gains on sales of loans
Gains (losses) on sales of other real estate owned and bank premises, net
Other operating income

Total noninterest income

Noninterest expenses:
Salaries and benefits
Occupancy expenses
Furniture and equipment expenses
Other operating expenses

Total noninterest expenses

Income before income taxes
Income tax expense

Net income

Basic net income per share

Diluted net income per share
</TABLE>
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
UNION BANKSHARES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2000 AND 1999
(dollars in thousands)

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>


(786)

Less reclassification adjustment (net of tax, \$6)
(13)
\(\qquad\)
Other comprehensive income (net of tax, \$291)
(799)
\(\qquad\)
Total comprehensive income
1,016
\(===============\)

Stock repurchased under Stock Repurchase Plan (38,928 shares


Issuance of common stock under Incentive Stock Option Plan (400 shares)
Issuance of common stock in exchange for net assets in acquisition (61, 490 shares)

\(\$ 57,537 \quad \$ 1,544\)
\(=========================\)
\(\$ 58,603\)
\(\$(4,948)\)
1,421

Comprehensive income:
Net income - 2000
\$ 1,421
Other comprehensive income net of tax:
Unrealized holding gains arising during the period (net of tax, \$84 )
157
Less reclassification adjustment (net of tax, \$7)
(15)
\(\qquad\)
Other comprehensive income (net of tax, \$73)
\(\qquad\)
Total comprehensive income
1,563
\(===============\)
Stock repurchased under Stock Repurchase Plan (11,300 shares)
1
Issuance of common stock in exchange for net assets in acquisition (17,673 shares)

Balance - March 31, 2000
</TABLE>
<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

|  | Total |
| :--- | :---: |
| $<$ S $>$ | ----1 |
| Balance - December 31, 1998 | $<C>$ |

Comprehensive income:
Net income - 1999 1,815
Other comprehensive income net of tax:
Unrealized holding losses arising during the period (net of tax, \$297 )
Less reclassification adjustment (net of tax, \$6)
(799)

Total comprehensive income

Stock repurchased under Stock Repurchase Plan (38,928 shares)
(670)

Issuance of common stock under Incentive Stock Option Plan ( 400 shares)
Issuance of common stock in exchange for net assets in acquisition (61,490 shares) 1,031

Balance - March 31, 1999
\$ 74,741 $==============$

Balance - December 31, 1999
$\$ 68,794$
Comprehensive income:
Net income - 2000
1,421
Other comprehensive income net of tax:
Unrealized holding gains arising during the period (net of tax, \$84 )
Less reclassification adjustment (net of tax, \$7)

| Stock repurchased under Stock Repurchase Plan (11,300 shares) |  |  | $(138)$236 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Issuance of common stock | (17,673 shares) |  |  |
| Balance - March 31, 2000 |  | \$ | 70,455 |

## </TABLE>

UNION BANKSHARES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)
Three Months Ended March 31, 2000 and 1999 (dollars in thousands)

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

\section*{<S>}

Operating activities:
Net income
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash and cash equivalents used in operating activities:

Depreciation of bank premises and equipment
Amortization
Provision for loan losses
(Gains) on sales of securities available for sale
(Gains) losses on sale of other real estate owned and fixed assets, net
(Increase) decrease in loans held for sale
(Increase) decrease in other assets
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities

Net cash and cash equivalents used in operating activities
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & & 1999 \\
\hline <C> & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{<C>} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{10}{*}{\$} & 1,421 & \$ & 1,815 \\
\hline & 462 & & 401 \\
\hline & 172 & & 365 \\
\hline & 564 & & 762 \\
\hline & (22) & & (19) \\
\hline & (5) & & 2 \\
\hline & 108 & & \((18,852)\) \\
\hline & (258) & & \((1,089)\) \\
\hline & \((6,660)\) & & 17,272 \\
\hline & \((4,218)\) & & 657 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Investing activities:
Net increase in securities
Net increase in loans
Acquisition of bank premises and equipment
Proceeds from sales of bank premises and equipment
Proceeds from sales of other real estate owned

Net cash and cash equivalents used in investing activities

Financing activities:
Net increase (decrease) in noninterest-bearing deposits
Net increase in interest-bearing deposits
Net (decrease) in short-term borrowings
Proceeds from long-term borrowings
Repurchase of common stock
Repayment of long-term borrowings

Net cash and cash equivalents provided by financing activities

Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period

Cash and cash equivalents at end of period

Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information
Cash payments for:
\begin{tabular}{lrr} 
Interest & 7,406 & 6,131 \\
Income taxes & \(-\quad 802\)
\end{tabular}

\section*{</TABLE>}

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.
1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Union Bankshares Corporation and its subsidiaries (the "Company"). Significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The information contained in the financial statements is unaudited and does not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. However, in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring accruals) necessary for a fair presentation of the results of the interim periods presented have been made. Operating results for the three month period ended March 31, 2000 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2000.

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's 1999 Annual Report to Shareholders. Certain previously reported amounts have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation.

\section*{2. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES}
---------------------------

The following summarizes activity in the allowance for loan losses for the three months ended March 31, (in thousands):
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{2000} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1999} \\
\hline Balance, January 1 & \$ & 6,617 & \$ & 6,407 \\
\hline Provisions charged to operations & & 564 & & 762 \\
\hline Recoveries credited to allowance & & 74 & & 87 \\
\hline Loans charged off & & (211) & & (548) \\
\hline Balance, March 31 & & 7,044 & \$ & 6,708 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{3. Earnings Per Share}
-------------------
Basic earnings per share (EPS) is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Weighted average shares used for the computation of basic EPS were 7,494,470 and 7,528,729 for the three months ended March 31, 2000 and 1999. Diluted EPS is computed using the weighted number of common shares outstanding during the period, including the effect of dilutive potential common shares outstanding attributable to stock options. Weighted average shares used for the computation of diluted EPS were 7,499,214 and 7,645,214 for the three months ended March 31, 2000 and 1999.
4. SEGMENT REPORTING DISCLOSURES
---------------------------------

Union Bankshares Corporation has two reportable segments: its traditional full service community banks and its mortgage loan origination business. The community bank business includes four banks, which provide loan, deposit, investment, and trust services to retail and commercial customers throughout their locations in Virginia. Through its mortgage subsidiary, the Company provides a variety of mortgage loan products in a multi-state market. These loans are originated and sold principally in the secondary market through purchase commitments from investors, which subject the company to only de minimis market risk.

Profit and loss is measured by net income after taxes including realized gains and losses on the Company's investment portfolio. The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. Intersegment transactions are recorded at cost and eliminated as part of the consolidation process.

Both of the Company's reportable segments are service based. While the banks offer a distribution and referral network for the mortgage services, the mortgage company does not offer a similar network for the banks due largely to the lack of overlapping geographic markets. Another major distinction is the source of income. The mortgage business is a fee based business while the banks are driven principally by net interest income.

> Information about reportable segments and reconciliation of such information to the consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2000 and March 31,1999 follows:

\section*{8}

\section*{<TABLE>}
<CAPTION>
Three Months ended March 31, 2000
(dollars in thousands) Banks Mortgage Other Elimination

Consolidated Totals
\begin{tabular}{llll}
\(<S>\) & \(<C>\) & \(<C>\) & \(<C>\) \\
<C \(>\) & & & \\
Net interest income & \(\$ 7,791\) & \(\$ 63\)
\end{tabular}

Net interest income
\$ 7,762
Provision for loan losses
564
564
Net interest income after provision for loan losses
7,198
Noninterest income
1,152
63
(92)

2,461
Noninterest expense
8,107
Income before taxes
5,632
1,045
1,788
\((1,524)\)

1,552
Income taxes (benefits)
131
----------------


The following summary reconciles segment profit (loss) to income after taxes (dollars in thousands):

Net Income
Segment profit \(\$ 1,584\)
Other subsidiary
2,747
2,072
1,927
\((1,524)\)
(964)
(231)
(68)
(328)


Parent
Intersegment profit elimination
Net Income
\$ 1
\(=============\)
<TABLE>
<CAPTION>
Three Months ended March 31, 1999
(dollars in thousands) Banks Mortgage Other Elimination
Consolidated Totals
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline <S> & <C> & <C> & <C> & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{<C>} \\
\hline <C> & & & & \\
\hline Net interest income & \$ 6,761 & \$ - & \$ (29) & \$ - \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{\$ 6,732} \\
\hline Provision for loan losses & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{762} & & & \\
\hline 762 & & & & \\
\hline Net interest income after provision for loan losses & 5,999 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{-} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{(29)} & \\
\hline 5,970 & & & & \\
\hline Noninterest income & 1,007 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,352} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{304} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{-} \\
\hline 3,663 & & & & \\
\hline Noninterest expense & 4,908 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,771} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{681} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{-} \\
\hline 7,360 & & & & \\
\hline Income before taxes & 2,098 & 581 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{(406)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{-} \\
\hline 2,273 & & & & \\
\hline Income taxes (benefits) & 413 & 177 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{(132)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{-} \\
\hline 458 & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Net income (loss) \(\quad\) \$ 1,685 404 (274)
\$ 1,815
\$ 1,685
\$ 404
\$ (274)
\$
\(\qquad\)

</TABLE>
The following summary reconciles segment profit (loss) to income after taxes (dollars in thousands):

Net Income
Segment profit \$ 2,089
Other subsidiary
Parent
Intersegment profit elimination
Net Income
-----------------
\$ 1,815
\(==============\)
5. RECENT ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS
------------------------------

In June 1998 the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities", which establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments and for hedging activities. It requires that a company recognize all derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet and measure those instruments at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative depends on the intended use of the derivative and the resulting designation. In June of 1999 the FASB issued SFAS 137, "Accounting for derivative instruments hedging activities--deferral of the effective date of FASB Statement 133". SFAS 137 delayed the effective date of SFA3133 until fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2000. As such, the effective date for the Company will be January 1, 2001. The impact of adopting SFAS 133 will be dependent on the specific derivative instruments in place at the date of adoption. At this time management believes the adoption of this new standard will not have a material impact on the financial condition or results of operations of the Company.

\section*{6. FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS}

Certain statements in this report may constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Although the Company believes that its expectations with respect to certain forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions within the bounds of its knowledge of its business and operations, there can be no assurance that actual results, performance or achievements of the Company will not differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

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

Union Bankshares Corporation (the "Company") is a multi-bank holding company organized under Virginia law which provides financial services through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Union Bank \& Trust Company, Northern Neck State Bank, Rappahannock National Bank, the Bank of Williamsburg, Union Investment Services, Inc., and Mortgage Capital Investors, Inc. The four subsidiary banks, Union Bank \& Trust Company, Northern Neck State Bank, Rappahannock National Bank and the Bank of Williamsburg are full service retail commercial banks offering a wide range of banking and related financial services, including demand and time deposits, as well as commercial, industrial, residential construction, residential mortgage and consumer loans. Union Investment Services Inc., is a full service discount brokerage company, which offers a full range of investment services and sells mutual funds, bonds and stocks. Mortgage Capital Investors, Inc. provides a wide array of mortgage products through its 13 offices in Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, Connecticut, and South Carolina.

The Company's primary trade area stretches from Rappahannock County to Fredericksburg, south to Hanover County, east to Williamsburg and throughout the Northern Neck area of Virginia. The Corporate Headquarters is located in Bowling Green, Virginia. Through its banking subsidiaries, the Company operates 29 branches in its primary trade area. In addition to the primary banking trade area, Mortgage Capital Investors, Inc. expands the Company's mortgage origination business to four additional states.

In February 1999 the Company opened the Bank of Williamsburg in temporary headquarters in the Williamsburg Crossing Shopping Center. In March 2000 the

Bank of Williamsburg moved into its permanent location at 5125 John Tyler Parkway, which should enhance its continued growth in this community. Deposits have increased significantly since the move, and we expect this bank to achieve monthly profitability during the fourth quarter of 2000 . In addition, the company's mortgage subsidiary, Mortgage Capital Investors Inc., has opened a Williamsburg office in the space formerly occupied by the Bank.

Management's discussion and analysis is presented to aid the reader in understanding and evaluating the financial condition and results of operations of the Company. The analysis focuses on the consolidated financial statements, the footnotes thereto, and the other financial data herein. Highlighted in the discussion are material changes from prior reporting periods and any identifiable trends affecting the Company. Amounts are rounded for presentation purposes, while the percentages presented are computed based on unrounded amounts.

Results of Operations

Net income for the first quarter of 2000 was \(\$ 1.4\) million, down from \(\$ 1.8\) million for the same period in 1999. The decrease in net income for the period was caused primarily by a decrease in gains on the sale of loans of \(\$ 1.4\) million, which more than offsets a \(\$ 1.0\) million increase in net interest income. The net interest income increase reflects the growth of the core banking business, while the decline in the gain on sale of loans is reflective of the effect of higher mortgage rates on mortgage loan production volumes. Also included in net income was a decrease in the provision for loan losses of \(\$ 198,000\) from the first quarter of 1999. Diluted earnings per share amounted to \(\$ .19\) in the first quarter of 2000, as compared to \(\$ .24\) in the first quarter of 1999. The

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Company's annualized return on average assets for the first quarter of 2000 was \(.68 \%\) as compared to \(.94 \%\) a year ago. The Company's annualized return on average equity totaled \(8.41 \%\) and \(9.88 \%\) for the three months ended March 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

Net income from the Company's community banking segment increased from approximately \(\$ 1.7\) million in the first quarter of 1999 to over \(\$ 2.2\) million in the first quarter of 2000. Continued growth in existing markets, as well as the performance of acquired and denovo banks and branches and previously implemented initiatives to consolidate backoffice functions are reflected in improved operating efficiencies and contributed to the improvement in the profitability of the community banking segment.

Rising interest rates, coupled with continued strong loan demand and competition for deposits, have continued to compress the net interest margin. Deposit competition has heightened as banks, seeking to fund this loan growth, have offered higher rates on deposits, often repricing their liabilities more rapidly than their assets. In addition to increasing certain deposit rates to attract deposits, the Company has also utilized Federal Home Loan Bank Advances and other borrowings to fund this growth. Such funding is typically more expensive than lower cost customer deposits and compresses the net interest margin, but increases net interest income by enabling the Company to grow earning assets.

The mortgage banking segment continued to suffer from the effects of higher mortgage rates, the inversion in the yield curve and, in some markets, depressed inventories of homes. Due to the decline in volumes, the mortgage company has reduced its noncommission personnel, closed several marginal loan production offices, and opened two loan production offices in higher volume locations in Connecticut and New Jersey. The first quarter is typically the slowest in the mortgage segment and the Company anticipates the mortgage segment will return to monthly profitability during the second quarter.

\section*{Net Interest Income}

Net interest income on a tax-equivalent basis for the first quarter of 2000 increased by \(13.5 \%\) to \(\$ 8.4\) million from \(\$ 7.4\) million for the same period \(a\) year ago. By managing its interest rate spread and increasing the volume of earning assets over interest-bearing liabilities, the Company has been able to maintain a strong net interest margin. The current interest rate environment and competition for deposits continue to put pressure on net interest margins. In addition, the subsidiary banks have periodically engaged in wholesale leverage transactions, borrowing funds to invest in securities at lower margins of 150 200 basis points. Although such transactions increase net income and return on equity, they do reduce the net interest margin. As of March 31, 2000 such transactions accounted for \(\$ 25\) million of the Company's total borrowings. Also, the Bank of Williamsburg, with most of its capital invested in the investment portfolio much of 1999, contributed to the narrowed interest margin. However, with more of its funds going into loans this year, it should begin contributing to the margin. Average earning assets during the first quarter of 2000 increased by \(\$ 103.0\) million to \(\$ 777.0\) million from the first quarter of 1999 , while average interest-bearing deposits grew by \(\$ 40.0\) million to \(\$ 571.0\) million over
this same period. The Company's yield on average earning assets was 8.29\%, up 5 basis point from 8.24\% a year ago, while its cost of average interest-bearing liabilities increased 4 basis points from 4.42\% in first quarter 1999 to 4.46\% in first quarter 2000.

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Liabilities \& Stockholders' Equity:
Interest-bearing deposits:
Checking .........
\(2.08 \%\)
Checking
97,134
502

Regular savings ................................... 58,689
351
\(2.41 \%\)
Money market savings
63,162
506
3. \(22 \%\)

Certificates of deposit:
\(\$ 100,000\) and over
103,638
1,363
5.29\%

Under \(\$ 100,000\)
248,018
3,307
\(5.36 \%\)
Total interest-bearing deposits

570,641
6,029
4.24\%

Other borrowings ..................................................
5.54\%

Total interest-bearing liabilities

685,087
7,604
\(4.46 \%\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 570,641 & 6,029 \\
\hline 114,446 & 1,575 \\
\hline 685,087 & 7,604 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Noninterest bearing liabilities:
Demand deposits . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Other liabilities . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Total liabilities . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
80,440
6,727
\(----------------172,254\)
67,795

Total liabilities and
```
Interest rate spread
3.83%
Interest expense as a percent
    of average earning assets
3.94%
Net interest margin ........................................
4.35%
</TABLE>
<TABLE>
<CAPTION>
Union Bankshares Corporation
Average Balances, Income and Expenses, Yields and Rates
(Taxable Equivalent Basis)

```



(1) Income and yields are reported on a taxable equivalent basis.

\section*{13}

\section*{Provision for Loan Losses}

The provision for loan losses totaled \(\$ 564,000\) for the first quarter of 2000, down from \(\$ 762,000\) for the first quarter of 1999. The provision for loan losses for the first quarter of 1999 included \(\$ 350,000\) related to a single credit relationship. These provisions reflect the performance of the loan portfolio and management's assessment of the credit risk in the portfolio. (See Asset Quality)

\section*{Noninterest Income}

Noninterest income for the three months ended March 31, 2000 totaled \(\$ 2.5\) million, down from \(\$ 3.7\) million for the same period a year ago. This decrease is due principally to the decrease in income from gains on sales of loans in the mortgage banking segment totaling \(\$ 1.0\) million for the first quarter versus \(\$ 2.5\) million for the first three months of 1999. All other categories of noninterest income for first quarter 2000 increased over the same period in 1999 with deposit service charges up \(\$ 114,000\) and other service charges and fees up \(\$ 91,000\), reflecting deposit growth and initiatives to enhance fee income. Management continues to seek additional sources of noninterest income, including increased emphasis on cross-selling services and better leveraging the financial services available throughout the organization.

Noninterest Expense
Noninterest expense in the first quarter of 2000 totaled \(\$ 8.1\) million, an increase of \(\$ 747,000\) over the same period in 1999. Personnel costs comprised \(\$ 135,000\) of the increase and includes a decline of \(\$ 141,000\) for the mortgage banking segment. Occupancy expense was up \(\$ 211,000\) and furniture \& equipment expense was up \(\$ 267,000\) over last year's first quarter. These increases reflect a full quarter of expenses in 2000 for MCI (acquired February 10, 1999) and depreciation expenses for major technology investments made in the second and third quarters of 1999.

Financial Condition
- ----------------------

Total assets as of March 31, 2000 were \(\$ 860.2\) million, an increase of \(10.3 \%\) from \(\$ 780.0\) million at March 31, 1999. Asset growth was fueled by loan growth, as loans totaled \(\$ 570.5\) million at March 31, 2000, an increase of \(18.9 \%\) from \(\$ 480.0\) million at March 31, 1999. Stockholders' equity totaled \(\$ 70.5\) million at March 31, 2000, which represents a book value of \(\$ 9.40\) per share.

Deposit growth was strong as the banks continued to increase market share but was outpaced by the loan growth. Total deposits at March 31, 2000 were
\(\$ 666.1\) million, up \(7.7 \%\) from \(\$ 618.6\) million at March 31, 1999. Other borrowings totaled \(\$ 117.6\) million at March 31, 2000 , an \(82.3 \%\) increase over \(\$ 64.5\) million at March 31, 1999. As a result, the Company utilizes other borrowings to fund the excess growth; compressing the net interest margin but increasing net interest income. The Company also, periodically engages in wholesale leverage transactions to better leverage its strong capital position The increases in other borrowings reflect about \(\$ 25\) million in leverage transactions over the last five quarters. These wholesale leverage transactions have typically been executed at spreads of approximately 150 to 200 basis points and, although they have negatively impacted the Company's net interest margin (as a percentage), they have had a positive effect on earnings and return on equity.

Continued competition for deposits, particularly as it impacts certificate of deposit rates, is reflected in the deposit mix. Management continues to focus on increasing lower cost deposit products, including noninterest bearing demand deposits and savings accounts and effective management of competitive rates on interest sensitive products. Increased competition for funds by banks seeking to fund strong loan growth and by non-banks, continues to contribute to a narrowing of the net interest margin, which has been largely offset by increases in the volume of earning assets.

Asset Quality
- ---_---------

The allowance for loan losses is an estimate of an amount adequate to provide for potential losses in the loan portfolio. General economic trends as well as conditions affecting individual borrowers affect the level of credit losses. The allowance is also subject to regulatory examinations and determination as to adequacy, which may take into account such factors as the methodology used to calculate the allowance and comparison to peer groups.

The allowance for loan losses totaled \(\$ 7.0\) million at March 31, 2000 or \(1.23 \%\) of total loans, as compared to \(1.22 \%\) at December 31,1999 and \(1.40 \%\) at March 31, 1999.


At March 31, 1999, the allowance for loan losses included reserves of approximately \(\$ 1.4\) million related to a single credit relationship totaling approximately \(\$ 1.8\) million. Management has previously restructured this credit with the borrowers in an attempt to work out repayment of this debt, but collection is uncertain and accordingly, in late \(1999 \$ 1.1\) million of this credit was charged off against previously established reserves.

Capital Resources
- ------------------

Capital resources represent funds, earned or obtained, over which financial institutions can exercise greater or longer control in comparison with deposits and borrowed funds. The adequacy of the Company's capital is reviewed by management on an ongoing basis with reference to the size, composition, and quality of the Company's resources and consistency with regulatory requirements and industry standards. Management seeks to maintain a capital structure that will assure an adequate level of capital to support anticipated asset growth and absorb potential losses.

The Federal Reserve, along with the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, has adopted capital guidelines to supplement the existing definitions of capital for regulatory purposes and to establish minimum capital standards. Specifically, the guidelines categorize assets and off-balance sheet items into four risk-weighted categories. The minimum ratio of qualifying total assets is \(8.0 \%\) of which \(4.0 \%\) must be Tier 1 capital, consisting of common equity and retained earnings, less certain goodwill items.

At March 31, 2000, the Company's ratio of total capital to risk-weighted assets was \(12.05 \%\) and its ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets was
\(10.93 \%\). Both ratios exceed the fully phased-in capital requirements. The following summarizes the Company's regulatory capital and related ratios at March 31, 2000 (dollars in thousands):
\begin{tabular}{lr} 
Tier 1 capital & \(\$ 68,827\) \\
Tier 2 capital & \(\$ 7,044\) \\
Total risk-based capital & \(\$ 75,871\) \\
Total risk-weighted assets & \(\$ 630,076\) \\
& \\
Capital Ratios: & \(10.93 \%\) \\
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio & \(12.05 \%\) \\
Total risk-based capital ratio & \\
Leverage ratio (Tier I capital to & \(8.26 \%\) \\
average adjusted total assets) & \(8.18 \%\)
\end{tabular}

The Company's book value per share at March 31, 2000 was \(\$ 9.40\). Dividends to stockholders are typically declared and paid semi-annually in June and December.

\section*{Liquidity}
- ---------

Liquidity represents an institution's ability to meet present and future financial obligations through either the sale or maturity of existing assets or the acquisition of additional funds through liability management. Liquid assets include cash, interest bearing deposits with banks, federal funds sold, investments (available for sale) and loans maturing within one year. The Company's ability to obtain deposits and purchase funds at favorable rates determines its liability liquidity. Additional sources of liquidity available to the Company include its capacity to borrow additional funds when necessary through Federal funds lines with several regional banks and a line of credit with the Federal Home Loan Bank. Management considers the Company's overall liquidity to be sufficient to satisfy its depositors' requirements and to meet its customers' credit needs.

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At March 31, 2000 cash, interest-bearing deposits in other banks, federal funds sold, securities available for sale and loans maturing or repricing in one year were \(21.5 \%\) of total earning assets. At March 31, 2000 approximately \(\$ 145.2\) million or \(25.4 \%\) of total loans would mature or reprice within the next year. The Company utilizes federal funds purchased, FHLB advances, securities sold under agreements to repurchase and customer repurchase agreements, in addition to deposits, to fund the growth in its loan portfolio, and to fund securities purchases, periodically in wholesale leverage transactions.

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The following table presents the Company's interest sensitivity position at March 31, 2000. This one-day position, which is continually changing, is not necessarily indicative of the Company's position at any other time.
<TABLE>
<CAPTION>
Analysis
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline & March 31, 2000 \\
\hline Within & \\
\hline 90 Days & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
(In thousands)




\section*{\(</\) TABLE \(>\)}

Ratio of cumulative gap to total earning assets .....
(1) The repricing dates may differ from maturity dates for certain assets due to prepayment assumptions.
(2) The Company has found that interest-bearing checking deposits and regular savings deposits are not sensitive to changes in related market rates and therefore, it has placed them predominantly in the "1-5 Years" column.
(3) Excludes non-accrual loans

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ITEM 3 - QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK
Earnings Simulation Analysis
Management uses simulation analysis to measure the sensitivity of net interest income to changes in interest rates. The model calculates an earnings estimate based on current and projected balances and rates. This method is subject to the accuracy of the assumptions that underlie the process, but it provides a better analysis of the sensitivity of earnings to changes in interest rates than other analysis such as the static gap analysis.

Assumptions used in the model, including loan and deposit growth rates, are derived from seasonal trends and management's outlook, as are the assumptions used to project yields and rates for new loans and deposits. All maturities, calls and prepayments in the securities portfolio are assumed to be reinvested in like instruments. Mortgage loans and mortgage backed securities prepayment assumptions are based on industry estimates of prepayment speeds for portfolios with similar coupon ranges and seasoning. Different interest rate scenarios and yield curves are used to measure the sensitivity of earnings to changing interest rates. Interest rates on different asset and liability accounts move differently when the prime rate changes and are accounted for in the different rate scenarios.

The following table represents the interest rate sensitivity on net interest income for the Company using different rate scenarios as of March 31, 2000:
\% Change in
Change in Prime Rate
Net Interest Income
+200 basis points
\begin{tabular}{lc} 
Flat & 0 \\
-200 basis points & \(+0.31 \%\)
\end{tabular}

Market Value Simulation
Market value simulation is used to calculate the estimated fair value of assets and liabilities over different interest rate environments. Market values are calculated based on discounted cash flow analysis. The net market value is the market value of all assets minus the market value of all liabilities. The change in net market value over different rate environments is an indication of the longer term repricing risk in the balance sheet. The same assumptions are used in the market value simulation as in the earnings simulation.

The following chart reflects the change in net market value over different rate environments as of March 31, 2000:

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PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 6 - Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K
(a) See attached list of exhibits

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Signatures
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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.
Union Bankshares Corporation
(Registrant)

May 12, 2000
(Date)
/s/ G. William Beale
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G. William Beale,

President, Chief Executive Officer
and Director
/s/ D. Anthony Peay
-------------------------------------
D. Anthony Peay,

Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

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UNION BANKSHARES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Index to Exhibits
Form 10-Q /March 31, 2000
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Exhib & & \\
\hline No. & Description & \\
\hline 2 & Plan of acquisition, reorganization, arrangement, liquidation or succession - & Not Applicable \\
\hline 4 & Instruments defining the rights of security holders, including indentures & Not Applicable \\
\hline 10 & Material contracts & Not Applicable \\
\hline 11 & Statement re: computation of per share earnings & Not Applicable \\
\hline 15 & Letter re: unaudited interim financial information & Not Applicable \\
\hline 18 & Letter re: change in accounting principles & Not Applicable \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Previously unfiled documents

Report furnished to security holders
Published report re: matters submitted to vote of security holders

Consents of experts and counsel

Power of Attorney

Additional Exhibits

Not Applicable

Not Applicable

None

Not Applicable

Not Applicable

None
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
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\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{<ARTICLE> 9} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{<MULTIPLIER> 1,000} \\
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\hline <PERIOD-END> & & MAR-31-2000 \\
\hline <CASH> & & 19,967 \\
\hline <INT-BEARING-DEPOSITS> & & 565 \\
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\hline <INVESTMENTS-CARRYING> & & 8,761 \\
\hline <INVESTMENTS-MARKET> & & 8,701 \\
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\hline <LONG-TERM> & & 80,778 \\
\hline <PREFERRED-MANDATORY> & & 0 \\
\hline <PREFERRED> & & 0 \\
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\hline <EPS-DILUTED> & & 0.19 \\
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\hline <LOANS-PROBLEM> & & 9,988 \\
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\hline <RECOVERIES> & & 74 \\
\hline <ALLOWANCE-CLOSE> & & 7,044 \\
\hline <ALLOWANCE-DOMESTIC> & & 7,044 \\
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\hline <ALLOWANCE-UNALLOCATED> & & 0 \\
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\end{tabular}```


[^0]:    See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

