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COMMUNITY BANCSHARES INC /DE/
Form 10-K
April 16, 2002

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001

OR

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

COMMISSION FILE NO. 000-16461
COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC.
(EXACT NAME OF REGISTRANT AS SPECIFIED IN ITS CHARTER)

DELAWARE

63-0868361

(STATE OF INCORPORATION)

(I.R.S. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO.)

68149 MAIN STREET
BLOUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA 35031

(ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICES)

(205) 429-1000

(REGISTRANT'S TELEPHONE NUMBER)

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT:

TITLE OF EACH CLASS	NAME OF EACH EXCHANGE ON WHICH REGISTERED
-----	-----
NONE	NONE

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(g) OF THE ACT:

COMMON STOCK, \$.10 PAR VALUE

(TITLE OF CLASS)

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 IF DISCLOSURE OF DELINQUENT FILERS PURSUANT TO ITEM 405 OF REGULATION S-K IS NOT CONTAINED HEREIN, AND WILL NOT BE CONTAINED, TO THE

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BEST OF THE REGISTRANT'S KNOWLEDGE, IN DEFINITIVE PROXY OF INFORMATION STATEMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE TO PART III OF THIS FORM 10-K OR ANY AMENDMENT TO THIS FORM 10-K. []

AS OF MARCH 13, 2002, THE AGGREGATE MARKET VALUE OF THE REGISTRANT'S VOTING STOCK HELD BY NON-AFFILIATES WAS \$41,031,270 BASED UPON A SALE PRICE OF \$15.00 PER SHARE ON MARCH 13, 2002.

AS OF MARCH 13, 2002, THERE WERE 4,635,697 SHARES OF THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON STOCK, \$.10 PAR VALUE SHARES, OUTSTANDING.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE IN PART III OF THIS FORM 10-K: PROXY STATEMENT FOR THE 2002 ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

PART 1

ITEM 1 - BUSINESS

GENERAL

Community Bancshares, Inc. (the "Company") is a Delaware corporation and a bank holding company registered with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Federal Reserve") under the Bank Holding Act of 1956, as amended (the "Bank Holding Company Act"). The Company was organized in 1983 and commenced business in 1985. The Company has one bank subsidiary, Community Bank, an Alabama banking corporation which conducts a general commercial banking business in north and west-central Alabama and south-central Tennessee. At December 31, 2001, the Company and its subsidiaries had total assets of approximately \$729,481,000, deposits of approximately \$617,706,000 and shareholders' equity of approximately \$40,665,000. The Company maintains its principal executive offices at 68149 Main Street, Blountsville, Alabama 35031, and its telephone number is (205) 429-1000.

SUBSIDIARY BANK

At December 31, 2001, Community Bank conducted business through 30 locations in nine counties in north Alabama, two counties in west-central Alabama and one county in south-central Tennessee. It offers a wide range of commercial and retail banking services, including savings and time deposit accounts, personal and commercial loans and personal and commercial checking accounts. The majority of loans by Community Bank are to individuals and small to mid-sized businesses in Alabama and Tennessee. Community Bank seeks to provide superior service to its customers and to become a vital component of each of the communities it serves.

Community Bank operates in small non-urban communities. At December 31, 2001 the Bank had locations in Blountsville, Cleveland, Oneonta, Snead and West Blount in Blount County, Alabama; Fort Payne and Rainsville in DeKalb County, Alabama; Rogersville in Lauderdale County, Alabama; Elkmont in Limestone County, Alabama; Gurley, Meridianville and New Hope in Madison County, Alabama; Demopolis in Marengo County, Alabama; Hamilton in Marion County, Alabama; Arab, Albertville, Boaz and Guntersville in Marshall County, Alabama; Falkville and Hartselle in Morgan County, Alabama; Uniontown in Perry County, Alabama; Double Springs and Haleyville in Winston County, Alabama; and Pulaski in Giles County, Tennessee. At December 31, 2001, Community Bank operated 26 full service offices as well as four paying and receiving offices located within Wal-Mart stores, which primarily open deposit accounts, cash checks and receive deposits and loan payments.

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In late 2001 and early 2002, Community Bank entered into agreements to sell its two Pulaski, Tennessee offices, its Rainsville and Ft. Payne, Alabama offices and its Marshall County, Alabama locations. The Marshall County locations include one banking office in Boaz, Alabama, one in Albertville, Alabama, two in Arab, Alabama, and two in Guntersville, Alabama. Two of the total ten offices under agreements to sell are paying and receiving offices located in Wal-Mart stores, one in Ft. Payne, Alabama and one in Guntersville, Alabama. On March 31, 2002, the Bank closed on the sale of its Pulaski, Tennessee offices and anticipates the sale of the others during the second quarter of 2002.

SUBSIDIARIES OF COMMUNITY BANK

1st Community Credit Corporation currently operates 12 finance company offices in 12 Alabama communities, including Albertville, Arab, Athens, Boaz, Cullman, Decatur, Gadsden, Hartselle, Huntsville, Fort Payne, Jasper and Oneonta, Alabama. 1st Community Credit Corporation provides loans to a market segment traditionally not pursued by Community Bank. These loans have typically generated higher yields and involved greater risk than standard commercial bank loans. At December 31, 2001, 1st Community Credit

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Corporation's loan portfolio totaled approximately \$24,765,000.

Community Insurance Corp. serves as an agent in the sale of title, property, casualty and life insurance products to individuals and businesses through an office in Huntsville, Alabama. Community Insurance Corp. owns 100% of the outstanding shares of capital stock of Southern Select Insurance, Inc., a managing general agency which brokers agricultural, commercial and personal insurance products. Both Community Insurance Corp. and Southern Select Insurance, Inc. are located in Huntsville, Alabama.

Community Appraisals, Inc., a subsidiary of Community Bank, operates a real estate appraisal business through its office located at the Company's headquarters complex in Blountsville, Alabama. This subsidiary provides appraisal services in connection with the lending activities of Community Bank and 1st Community Credit Corporation.

MARKET AREAS

At December 31, 2001, the Company's principal market areas were located in north Alabama (Blount, Cullman, DeKalb, Etowah, Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison, Marshall and Morgan Counties), northwest Alabama (Marion and Winston Counties), west-central Alabama (Marengo and Perry Counties) and in south-central Tennessee (Giles County). All of the Company's banking and finance company offices are located in relatively rural areas and place an emphasis on personal service.

With the exception of Blount, Marengo, Marion, Perry and Winston Counties in Alabama, the markets in which the Company operates share one common characteristic: each is close enough to Huntsville, Alabama, to share in the economic and employment benefits of that city. Huntsville is located in Madison County. Unemployment for Madison County was 3.7% for December 2001 as compared to 6.00% for Alabama during that period, as reported by the Alabama Department of Industrial Relations. The Huntsville Metropolitan Statistical Area ("MSA") possesses a diverse economic base with employers that include the military and aerospace industries, manufacturers of durable goods, machinery, transportation, as well as retailers and service industries. Agriculture, in the form of soybeans, hay, corn, cotton, tobacco, dairy and poultry farming, also makes up a

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significant portion of the Huntsville MSA's economy.

Similarly, Blount County is close enough to Birmingham, Alabama, to share in the economic and employment benefits of that city. Jefferson County, in which Birmingham is located, had a 4.3% unemployment rate for December 2001, according to the Alabama Department of Industrial Relations. The Birmingham area still retains some of the steel and related manufacturers that built the city, but the economy is now more diverse with the University of Alabama in Birmingham and the healthcare industry providing many jobs.

Marion and Winston Counties lie in northwest Alabama, near the Mississippi border. In both counties the manufacturing sector provides more jobs, and higher sales or receipts, than the wholesale, retail and service sectors. Manufactured housing and furniture production are two prominent industries in these counties, and both industries have experienced recent economic slowdowns. Marion County was reported to have an unemployment rate of 9.4% for December 2001, according to the Alabama Department of Industrial Relations. Winston County was reported to have an unemployment rate of 10.1% for December 2001 according to the Alabama Department of Industrial Relations.

Marengo and Perry Counties are located in west-central Alabama. Manufacturing provides more jobs in these counties than the wholesale, retail, and service sectors. In addition, catfish farming and the timber industry are important components in the economy of these counties. Marengo County's unemployment rate reported by the Alabama Department of Industrial Relations for December 2001 was 6.8%. Perry County was reported to have an unemployment rate of 13.4% for December 2001 as reported by the Alabama Department of Industrial Relations.

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As previously discussed, at December 31, 2001, Community Bank was under agreements to sell ten of its bank locations. The locations are located in DeKalb County, Alabama, Marshall County, Alabama and Giles County, Tennessee. The sale of these bank locations will not affect the presence of 1st Community Credit Corporation, a subsidiary of Community Bank, in its DeKalb and Marshall County market areas. The sale of the Tennessee operations was consummated on March 31, 2002, and the Company no longer has a presence in Tennessee.

While certain markets have experienced an economic downturn, overall, the Company remains optimistic about current economic prospects in its market areas, and the Company attempts to assist those local economies by returning the deposits of its customers to the communities from which they come in the form of loans.

LENDING ACTIVITIES

Community Bank's lending activities include commercial, real estate and consumer loans. Community Bank's commercial loan services include term-loans, lines of credit and agricultural loans. A broad range of short to medium term commercial loans, both secured and unsecured, are made available to businesses for working capital, business expansion and the purchase of equipment and machinery. Community Bank's real estate lending activities include fixed and adjustable rate residential mortgage loans, construction loans, second mortgages, home improvement loans and home equity lines of credit. Community Bank's consumer lending services include loans for automobiles, recreation vehicles and boats, as well as personal (secured and unsecured) and deposit account secured loans.

COMPETITION

The banking business in Alabama is highly competitive with respect to loans,

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deposits and other financial services and is dominated by a number of major banks and bank holding companies which have numerous offices and affiliates operating over wide geographic areas. Community Bank competes for deposits, loans and other business with these banks as well as with savings and loan associations, credit unions, mortgage companies, insurance companies and other local financial institutions. Many of the major commercial banks operating in Community Bank's service areas offer services such as international banking and investment and trust services, which are not offered by Community Bank. Additionally, the competitive environment for both the Company and Community Bank may be materially affected by the enactment of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Services Modernization Act (the "GLBA"). This law modified or eliminated many barriers between investment banking, commercial banking and insurance underwriting and sales. See "Supervision and Regulation". These changes in the law have created and may continue to create greater competition for the Company and Community Bank by increasing the number and types of competitors and by encouraging increased consolidation within the financial services industry.

EMPLOYEES

At December 31, 2001, the Company and its subsidiaries had approximately 383 full-time equivalent employees. The Company and its subsidiaries provide a variety of group life, health and accident insurance, retirement and stock ownership plans and other benefit programs for their employees. The Company maintains continuing education and training programs for its employees, designed to prepare the employees for positions of increasing responsibility in management or operations. Membership and participation by employees in professional and industry organizations is encouraged and supported by the Company.

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SUPERVISION AND REGULATION

The following is a brief summary of the regulatory environment in which the Company and its subsidiaries operate and is not designed to be a complete discussion of all statutes and regulations affecting such operations, including those federal and state statutes and regulations specifically mentioned herein. Changes in the laws and regulations applicable to the Company and its subsidiaries can affect the operating environment of the Company and its subsidiaries in substantial and unpredictable ways. The Company cannot accurately predict whether legislation will ultimately be enacted, and, if enacted, the ultimate effect that it or implementing regulations would have on its or its subsidiaries financial condition or results of operations.

The Company is a bank holding company and is registered as such with the Federal Reserve. The Company is subject to regulation and supervision by the Federal Reserve and is required to file with the Federal Reserve annual reports and such other information as the Federal Reserve may require. The Federal Reserve also conducts examinations of the Company.

The Federal Reserve takes the position that a bank holding company is required to serve as a source of financial and managerial strength to its subsidiary bank and may not conduct its operations in an unsafe or unsound manner. In addition, it is the Federal Reserve's position that, in serving as a source of strength to its subsidiary bank, a bank holding company should stand ready to use available resources to provide adequate capital funds to its subsidiary bank during periods of financial stress or adversity and should maintain the financial flexibility and capital raising capacity to obtain additional resources for assisting its subsidiary bank.

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Community Bank is incorporated under the banking laws of the State of Alabama and is subject to the applicable provisions of Alabama banking laws and to regulation and examination by the Alabama State Banking Department. Examinations include a review of Community Bank's condition and resources, its mode of conducting and managing its affairs, the actions of its directors, the investment of its funds, the safety and prudence of its management, compliance with its charter and law in the administration of its affairs and other aspects of Community Bank's operations. State statutes in Alabama relate to such matters as loans, mortgages, consolidations, required reserves, allowable investments, issuance of securities, payment of dividends, establishment of branches, filing of periodic reports and other matters affecting the business of Community Bank.

Deposits in Community Bank are insured, up to applicable limits, by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC") and, therefore, Community Bank is subject to provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act ("FDIA"). Community Bank's primary federal regulator is the FDIC, and as a result, Community Bank is subject to examination and regulation by the FDIC. The FDIC is authorized to terminate the deposit insurance of any depository institution, such as Community Bank, whose deposits are insured by the FDIC if the FDIC determines, after a hearing, that the institution or its directors have engaged or is engaging in unsafe or unsound practices, is in an unsafe or unsound condition to continue operations as an insured institution, or has violated any applicable law, regulation, order, condition imposed in writing by the FDIC in connection with the granting of any application or other request by the depository institution or any written agreement entered into with the FDIC.

Each federal banking regulatory agency is authorized to issue a cease and desist order to any financial institution or institution-affiliated party for which the agency is the primary federal banking regulator (which in the case of Community Bank, is the FDIC and, in the case of the Company, is the Federal Reserve) if the agency determines, after a hearing, that the institution or institution-affiliated party has engaged, is engaging or is reasonably believed to be about to engage, in unsafe or unsound practices, or has violated, is violating or is reasonably believed to be about to violate a law, rule or regulation, or any condition imposed in writing by the agency in connection with the granting of any application or other request by the institution or any

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written agreement entered into with the agency. The cease and desist order may require the institution or institution-affiliated party to cease and desist from the violation or practice, including requiring the institution or institution-affiliated party to make restitution or reimbursement against loss, restrict the institution's growth, dispose of loans or assets, rescind agreements or contracts, employ qualified officers or employees and take other actions determined to be appropriate by the agency. The order may also limit the activities of the institution.

The Company and Community Bank are subject to the provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 ("FDICIA"). FDICIA expanded the regulatory powers of federal banking agencies to permit prompt corrective actions to resolve problems of insured depository institutions through the regulation of banks and their affiliates, including bank holding companies. The provisions are designed to minimize the potential loss to depositors and to FDIC insurance funds if financial institutions default on their obligations to depositors or become in danger of default. Among other things, FDICIA provides a framework for a system of supervisory actions based primarily on the capital levels of financial institutions.

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FDICIA also provides for a risk-based deposit insurance premium structure. The FDIC is an independent federal agency established originally to insure the deposits, up to prescribed statutory limits, of federally insured banks and to preserve the safety and soundness of the banking industry. The FDIC maintains two separate insurance funds: the Bank Insurance Fund ("BIF") and the Savings Association Insurance Fund ("SAIF"). Community Bank's deposit accounts are insured by the FDIC under the BIF to the maximum extent permitted by law. Community Bank pays deposit insurance premiums to the FDIC based on a risk-based assessment system established by the FDIC for all BIF-member institutions.

Under FDIC regulations, institutions are assigned to one of three capital groups for insurance premium purposes (well capitalized, adequately capitalized and undercapitalized). These three groups are then divided into subgroups which are based on supervisory evaluations by the institution's primary federal regulator, resulting in nine assessment classifications. Assessment rates vary depending upon the assessment classification. In addition, regardless of the potential risk to the insurance fund, federal law requires the FDIC to establish assessment rates that will maintain each insurance fund's ratio of reserves to insured deposits at 1.25%. During 2001 and for the first semiannual assessment period of 2002, assessment rates for BIF-insured institutions ranged from 0% of insured deposits for well-capitalized institutions with minor supervisory concerns to .27% of insured deposits for undercapitalized institutions with substantial supervisory concerns. The assessment rate schedule is subject to change by the FDIC and, accordingly, the assessment rate could increase or decrease in the future.

In addition to deposit insurance assessments, the FDIC is authorized to collect assessments against insured deposits to be paid to the Finance Corporation ("FICO") to service FICO debt incurred in the 1980s. The FICO assessment rate is adjusted quarterly. The average annual assessment rate in 2001 was 1.90 cents per \$100 of assessable deposits. For the first quarter of 2002, the FICO assessment rate for such deposits will be 1.82 cents per \$100.

Community Bank's assessment expense for the year ended December 31, 2001 equaled approximately \$207,000.

The federal banking regulatory agencies have adopted a set of guidelines prescribing safety and soundness standards pursuant to FDICIA. The guidelines establish general standards relating to internal controls and information systems, internal audit systems, loan documentation, credit underwriting, interest rate exposure, asset growth and compensation, fees and benefits. In general, the guidelines require, among other things, appropriate systems and practices to identify and manage the risks and exposures specified in the guidelines. The guidelines prohibit excessive compensation as an unsafe and unsound practice and describe compensation as excessive when the amounts paid are unreasonable or disproportionate to the services performed by an

executive officer, employee, director or principal stockholder. In addition, the agencies adopted regulations that authorize an agency to order an institution that has been given notice by an agency that it is not satisfying any of such safety and soundness standards to submit a compliance plan. If the institution fails to submit an acceptable compliance plan or fails to implement an accepted plan, the agency must issue an order directing action to correct the deficiency and may issue an order directing other actions be taken, including restricting asset growth, restricting interest rates paid on deposits, and requiring an increase in the bank's ratio of tangible equity to assets. If an institution

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fails to comply with such an order, the agency may seek to enforce such order in judicial proceedings and to impose civil money penalties.

FDICIA establishes a system of prompt corrective action to resolve the problems of undercapitalized institutions. Under this system, the federal banking regulatory agencies are required to rate supervised institutions on the basis of five capital categories (well capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, and critically undercapitalized) and to take certain mandatory supervisory actions, and are authorized to take other discretionary actions, with respect to institutions in the three under-capitalized categories, the severity of which will depend upon the capital category in which the institution is placed. Under certain circumstances, an institution may be downgraded to a category lower than that warranted by its capital levels, and subjected to the supervisory restrictions applicable to institutions in the lower capital category. Generally, subject to a narrow exception, FDICIA requires a federal banking regulatory agency to appoint a receiver or conservator for an institution that is critically undercapitalized. The federal banking regulatory agencies have specified by regulation the relevant capital level for each category.

FDICIA generally prohibits a depository institution from making any capital distribution (including payment of a dividend) or paying any management fee to its holding company if the depository institution would thereafter be undercapitalized. Undercapitalized depository institutions are subject to restrictions on borrowing from the Federal Reserve System. In addition, undercapitalized depository institutions are subject to growth limitations and are required to submit capital restoration plans. A depository institution's holding company must guarantee the capital plan, up to an amount equal to the lesser of 5% of the depository institution's total assets at the time it becomes undercapitalized or the amount necessary to bring the institution into compliance with all applicable capital standards. If a depository institution fails to submit an acceptable plan, it is treated as if it is significantly undercapitalized. Significantly undercapitalized depository institutions may be subject to a number of requirements and restrictions, including orders to sell sufficient voting stock to become adequately capitalized, requirements to reduce total assets and cessation of receipt of deposits from correspondent banks. Critically undercapitalized depository institutions are subject to appointment of a receiver or conservator. At December 31, 2001, Community Bank was well capitalized for prompt corrective action purposes.

The Company is required to comply with the risk-based capital guidelines established by the Federal Reserve, and other tests relating to capital adequacy which the Federal Reserve adopts from time to time. Under the risk-based capital assessment system, assets are weighted by a risk factor and a ratio is calculated by dividing the qualifying capital by the risk-weighted assets. Tier I capital generally includes common stock and retained earnings. Total capital is comprised of Tier I capital and Tier II capital, which includes certain allowances for loan losses and certain subordinated debt. The Company's Tier I and total capital ratios exceeded the required minimum levels as of December 31, 2001.

The Company is a legal entity which is separate and distinct from its subsidiaries. There are various legal limitations on the extent to which Community Bank may extend credit, pay dividends or otherwise supply funds to the Company or its affiliates. In particular, Community Bank is subject to certain restrictions imposed by federal law on any extensions of credit to the Company or, with certain exceptions, other affiliates.

The primary source of funds for dividends paid to the Company's shareholders is dividends paid to the Company by Community Bank. Various federal and state

laws limit the amount of dividends that Community Bank may pay to the Company without regulatory approval. Under Alabama law, an Alabama state bank, such as Community Bank, may not pay a dividend in excess of 90% of its net earnings until the bank's surplus is equal to at least 20% of its capital. Community Bank is also required by Alabama law to obtain the prior approval of the Superintendent of the Alabama State Banking Department in order to pay a dividend if the total of all the dividends declared by Community Bank in any calendar year will exceed the total of Community Bank's net earnings (as defined by statute) for that year and its retained net earnings for the preceding two years, less any required transfers to surplus. At December 31, 2001, Community Bank could not have declared or paid any dividend without such approval. In addition, no dividends may be paid from Community Bank's surplus without the prior written approval of the Superintendent of the Alabama State Banking Department. Under FDICIA, Community Bank may not pay any dividends, if after paying the dividend it would be undercapitalized under applicable capital requirements. The FDIC also has the authority to prohibit Community Bank from engaging in business practices which the FDIC considers to be unsafe or unsound, which, depending on the financial condition of Community Bank, could include the payment of dividends.

In addition, the Federal Reserve has the authority to prohibit the payment of dividends by a bank holding company, such as the Company, if its actions constitute unsafe or unsound practices. In 1985, the Federal Reserve issued a policy statement on the payment of cash dividends by bank holding companies, which outlined the Federal Reserve's view that a bank holding company that is experiencing earnings weaknesses or other financial pressures should not pay cash dividends that exceed its net income, that are inconsistent with its capital position or that could only be funded in ways that weaken its financial health, such as by borrowing or selling assets. The Federal Reserve indicated that, in some instances, it may be appropriate for a bank holding company to eliminate its dividends.

The federal Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994 ("IBBEA") permits adequately capitalized and managed bank holding companies to acquire control of banks in states other than their home states, subject to federal regulatory approval, without regard to whether such a transaction is prohibited by the laws of any state. IBBEA permits states to continue to require that an acquired bank have been in existence for a certain minimum time period, which may not exceed five years. A bank holding company may not, following an interstate acquisition, control more than 10% of the nation's total amount of bank deposits or 30% of bank deposits in the relevant state (unless the state enacts legislation to raise the 30% limit). States retain the ability to adopt legislation to effectively lower the 30% limit. Federal banking regulators may approve merger transactions involving banks located in different states, without regard to laws of any state prohibiting such transactions; except that, mergers may not be approved with respect to banks located in states that, prior to June 1, 1997, enacted legislation prohibiting mergers by banks located in such state with out-of-state institutions. Also, states may continue to require that an acquired bank have been in existence for a certain minimum period of time, which may not exceed five years. Federal banking regulators may permit an out-of-state bank to open new branches in another state if such state has enacted legislation permitting interstate branching. Affiliated institutions are authorized to accept deposits for existing accounts, renew time deposits and close and service loans for affiliated institutions without being deemed an impermissible branch of the affiliate.

The federal Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 ("CRA") and its implementing regulations are intended to encourage regulated financial institutions to meet the credit needs of their local community or communities, including low and moderate income neighborhoods, consistent with the safe and sound operation of

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such financial institutions. The regulations provide that the appropriate regulatory authority will assess CRA reports in connection with applications for establishment of domestic branches, acquisitions of banks or mergers involving bank holding companies. An unsatisfactory CRA rating may serve as a basis to deny an application to acquire or establish a new bank, to establish a new branch or to expand banking services. At December 31, 2001, the Company had a "satisfactory" CRA rating.

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The federal Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 (the "GLBA") eliminated prohibitions in the Glass-Steagall Act against a bank associating with a company engaged principally in securities activities. The GLBA also permits a bank holding company to elect to become a "financial holding company," which would expand the powers of the bank holding company. The repeal of the Glass-Steagall Act provisions and the availability of financial holding company powers became effective on March 11, 2000. Financial holding company powers relate to financial activities that are determined by the Federal Reserve to be financial in nature, incidental to an activity that is financial in nature, or complementary to a financial activity (provided that the complementary activity does not pose a safety and soundness risk). The GLBA itself defines certain activities as financial in nature, including lending activities, underwriting and selling insurance, providing financial or investment advice, underwriting, dealing and making markets in securities and merchant banking. In order to qualify as a financial holding company, a bank holding company's depository subsidiaries must be both well capitalized and well managed, and must have at least a satisfactory rating under the CRA. The bank holding company must also declare its intention to become a financial holding company to the Federal Reserve and certify that its depository subsidiaries meet the capitalization and management requirements. The GLBA establishes the Federal Reserve as the umbrella regulator of financial holding companies, with subsidiaries of the financial holding company being more specifically regulated by other regulatory authorities, such as the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and state securities and insurance regulators, based upon the subsidiaries' particular activities. The GLBA also provides for minimum federal standards of privacy to protect the confidentiality of personal financial information of customers and to regulate use of such information by financial institutions. A bank holding company that does not elect to become a financial holding company remains subject to the Bank Holding Company Act. The Company has not determined whether it will elect to become a financial holding company.

Community Bank is subject to regulatory oversight under various consumer protection and fair lending laws. These laws govern, among other things, truth-in-lending disclosure, equal credit opportunity and fair credit reporting.

Community Insurance Corp. is a licensed insurance agent and broker for various insurance companies, and is subject to regulation by the Alabama Insurance Commission.

The Federal Reserve regulates money, credit and interest rate conditions in order to influence general economic conditions, primarily through open market operations in U.S. Government securities, changes in the discount rate, reserve requirements on member bank's deposits and funds availability regulations. The earnings and growth of the Company and its subsidiaries are subject to the influence of economic conditions generally and to the monetary and fiscal policies of the United States and its agencies, particularly the Federal Reserve. The nature and timing of any changes in such conditions and policies, and their impact on the Company, cannot be predicted.

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On April 9, 2001, the Company's Board of Directors entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (the "Memorandum") with the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta (the "Reserve Bank"), which outlines actions to be taken by the Company to address concerns identified by the Reserve Bank. In the Memorandum, the Company agreed that, without the prior written approval of the Reserve Bank, it would not declare or pay any dividends, repurchase shares of its common stock, incur any additional indebtedness, alter the terms of existing indebtedness or increase the amount of management fees paid to the Company by Community Bank. In addition, the Company agreed to maintain a quarterly Tier I leverage ratio (the ratio of Tier I capital to average assets, less goodwill) of at least 6.5% during the period in which the Memorandum is in effect, and to periodically update the Company's plan for maintaining capital and earnings at adequate levels. The Company also agreed to establish a policy that provides for target levels of capital and guidelines for payment of dividends and a plan to strengthen the Company's internal audit program. The Company further agreed that a committee of non-employee directors of the Company will review and report on the appropriateness of the compensation provided under the employment agreement of Kennon R. Patterson, Sr., the Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President of the Company. In addition, the Company agreed to provide

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the Reserve Bank with a contingency plan for conserving or raising cash and information about loans extended by Community Bank to facilitate purchases of the Company's common stock, and to periodically provide the Reserve Bank with certain financial and other information and a report of actions taken by the Company to ensure compliance with the Memorandum. On March 8, 2002, the Reserve Bank requested that the Company agree to an amendment of the Memorandum that would disallow the Company from making any distributions of interest, principal or other sums on subordinated debentures or trust preferred securities without the prior written approval of the Reserve Bank. The Company expects to agree to the amendment on or before May 3, 2002. In the interim, the Company elected to defer the March 2002 interest payment on its junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Borrowed Funds - Maturities of Long-term Debt". Management of the Company cannot currently estimate the period during which the Company will remain subject to the terms of the Memorandum, or the effect of the Memorandum on the Company's financial condition, liquidity and results of operations.

On April 18, 2001, the Board of Directors of Community Bank, the Company's subsidiary bank, also entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (the "Bank Memorandum") with the Regional Director of the FDIC's Atlanta Regional Office and the Alabama Superintendent of Banks ("State"). Major provisions of the Bank Memorandum include requirements to reduce classified assets, restrict expansion, adopt revised policies in the areas of lending, liquidity, interest rate risk, loan documentation, asset/liability management and ethics, review duties and responsibilities of key officers, review compliance with investment, liquidity and funds management policies, reconstitute membership of its Board of Directors, develop internal loan review and internal audit functions, maintain capital ratio requirements, restrict dividend payments, provide to the regulators updates on the status of litigation, other financial and managerial information and quarterly progress reports detailing efforts to comply with the requirements of the Bank Memorandum.

Based on an examination as of June 30, 2001, the FDIC and the State requested the Community Bank Board of Directors to adopt a Safety and Soundness Compliance Plan ("Plan"). The Board adopted the Plan on March 5, 2002. If accepted by the FDIC/State, the Plan (initiated by the FDIC) would replace the Bank Memorandum (initiated by the State).

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Pursuant to the terms of the Plan, the Board will review the bank's organizational structure and staffing requirements and hire and train any additional personnel needed to comply with the Plan. Also the Board will review and revise the bank's loan policy and underwriting standards, loan collection plan, allowance for loan losses methodology, interest rate risk policy and asset liability management policy. The Plan also provides that the Board will adopt an internal audit program, an internal controls program, a plan to reduce classified assets and internal and external loan documentation review procedures. Also, pursuant to the Plan, the Board will engage an outside firm to perform the loan review function and will adopt an internal loan review program. The Plan also places restrictions on extending credit to borrowers who have classified loans with the bank. Under the Plan, prior to submission of Reports of Condition and Income, the Board must review the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses and provide for an adequate balance. Under the Plan, the Board committed to maintaining a Tier I capital ratio of at least 7% and to obtain the prior approval of the regulators before paying dividends. In addition, the Plan requires the submission of a budget and profit plan and the engagement of an outside accounting firm to perform the bank's internal audit function and the formation of a bank administration department to strengthen internal controls. Finally, the Plan requires management to make monthly reports to the Board of Directors regarding the status in meeting the requirements of the Plan, and to submit quarterly progress reports to the regulators.

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STATISTICAL DISCLOSURE

Statistical and other information regarding the following items are set forth in "Item 7 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" on the pages indicated below.

Loan Portfolio and Selected Loan Maturity.....	
Investment Portfolio.....	
Investment Portfolio Maturity Schedule.....	
Average Deposit Balances and Rates Paid.....	
Maturities of Large Time Deposits.....	
Short-term Borrowings.....	
Maturities of Long-term Debt	
Rate Shock Analysis.....	
Interest Sensitivity.....	

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Capital Adequacy Ratios and Return on Equity and Assets.....	
Yields, Rates, Interest Rate Spread and Net Interest Margin.....	
Consolidated Average Balances, Interest Income/Expense and Yields/Rates.....	
Rate/Volume Variance Analysis.....	
Summary of Loan Loss Experience.....	
Allocation of the Allowance for Loan Losses.....	
Nonperforming Assets.....	
Noninterest Income.....	
Noninterest Expense.....	

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ITEM 2 - PROPERTIES

The corporate headquarters of the Company is owned by Community Bank and located at 68149 Main Street (U.S. Highway 231) in Blountsville, Alabama. Community Bank's administrative, operational, accounting and legal functions are housed in three buildings constructed in 1997, all of which are located on the same property as the corporate headquarters.

The main banking office of Community Bank is located at 69156 Main Street, Blountsville, Alabama. The premises are owned by Community Bank.

At December 31, 2001, Community Bank owned or leased buildings that were used in the normal course of business in 11 counties in Alabama, including Blount, DeKalb, Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison, Marengo, Marion, Marshall, Morgan, Perry and Winston Counties, and in Giles County, Tennessee. 1st Community Credit Corporation owned or leased buildings that were used in the normal course of business in ten counties in Alabama, including Blount, Cullman, Marshall, Morgan, Limestone, Lawrence, Etowah, Madison, DeKalb and Walker Counties. Community Insurance Corp. and its subsidiary, Southern Select Insurance, Inc., owned a building that is used in the normal course of business in Madison County, Alabama.

For information about the amounts at which bank premises, equipment and other real estate are recorded in the Company's financial statements and information relating to commitments under leases, see the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Report.

ITEM 3 - LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Background

At a meeting of Community Bank's Board of Directors on June 20, 2000, a director brought to the attention of the Board the total amount of money Community Bank had paid subcontractors in connection with the construction of a new Community Bank office. Management of the Company commenced an investigation of the expenditures. At the request of management, the architects and subcontractors

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involved in the construction project made presentations to the Boards of Directors of the Company and Community Bank on July 15 and July 18, 2000, respectively. At the July 18, 2000 meeting of the Board of Directors of Community Bank, another director made a presentation alleging that Community Bank had been overcharged by subcontractors on that construction project and another current construction project. On July 18, 2000, the Boards of Directors of the Company and Community Bank appointed a joint committee comprised of independent directors of the Company and of Community Bank to investigate the alleged overcharges. The joint committee has informed the Boards of Directors of the Company and Community Bank of its findings and recommendations. The joint committee retained legal counsel and an independent accounting firm to assist the committee in its investigation. Management has also been informed that the directors of Community Bank who alleged the construction overcharges have contacted bank regulatory agencies and law enforcement authorities. Management believes that these agencies and authorities either have conducted or are currently conducting investigations regarding this matter.

Benson Litigation

On July 21, 2000, three shareholders of the Company, M. Lewis Benson, Doris E. Benson and John M. Packard, Jr., filed a lawsuit in the state Circuit Court of Marshall County, Alabama against the Company, Community Bank, certain directors and officers of the Company and Community Bank, an employee of Community Bank and two construction subcontractors. The plaintiffs purported to file the lawsuit as a shareholder derivative action, which relates to the alleged construction overcharges being investigated by the joint committee of the Boards of Directors of the Company and Community Bank. The complaint alleges that the directors, officers and employee named as defendants in the complaint breached their fiduciary duties, failed to properly supervise officers and agents of the Company and Community Bank, and permitted waste of

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corporate assets by allegedly permitting the subcontractor defendants to overcharge Community Bank in connection with the construction of two new Community Bank offices, and to perform the construction work without written contracts, budgets, performance guarantees and assurances of indemnification. In addition, the complaint alleges that Kennon R. Patterson, Sr., the Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, breached his fiduciary duties by allegedly permitting the two named subcontractors to overcharge for work performed on the two construction projects in exchange for allegedly discounted charges for work these subcontractors performed in connection with the construction of Mr. Patterson's residence. The complaint further alleges that the director defendants knew or should have known of this alleged arrangement between Mr. Patterson and the subcontractors. The complaint also alleges that Mr. Patterson, the Community Bank employee and the two subcontractor defendants made false representations and suppressed information about the alleged overcharges and arrangement between Mr. Patterson and the subcontractors.

On August 15, 2000, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint adding Andy C. Mann, a shareholder of the Company, as a plaintiff and adding a former director of the Company and Community Bank as a defendant. The amended complaint generally reiterates the allegations of the original complaint. In addition, the amended complaint alleges that Community Bank was overcharged on all construction projects from January 1997 to the present. The amended complaint also alleges that the defendants breached their fiduciary duties and are guilty of gross financial mismanagement, including allegations concerning the making or approval of certain loans and taking allegedly improper actions to conceal the

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fact that certain loans were uncollectible. On September 18, 2000 the plaintiffs filed a second amended complaint. The second amended complaint generally reiterates the allegations of the original and first amended complaints. In addition, the second amended complaint alleges that the plaintiffs were improperly denied their rights to inspect and copy certain records of the Company and Community Bank. The second amended complaint also alleges that the directors of the Company abdicated their roles as directors either by express agreement or as a result of wantonness and gross negligence. The second amended complaint asserts that the counts involving inspection of corporate records and director abdication are individual, nonderivative claims. The second amended complaint seeks, on behalf of the Company, an unspecified amount of compensatory damages in excess of \$1 million, punitive damages, disgorgement of allegedly improperly paid profits and appropriate equitable relief. Upon motion of the defendants, the case was transferred to the state Circuit Court in Blount County, Alabama by order dated September 21, 2000, as amended on October 12, 2000.

On August 24, 2000, the Board of Directors of the Company designated the directors of the Company who serve on the joint investigative committee as a special litigation committee to investigate and evaluate the allegations and issues raised in this lawsuit and to arrive at such decisions and take such action as the special litigation committee deems appropriate. On June 8, 2001, the special litigation committee filed its report under seal with the court. On June 18, 2001, the court entered an order affirming the confidentiality of the special committee's report. On June 28, 2001, the Company, Community Bank and various other defendants filed a motion with the court to adopt the report of the special committee, for partial summary judgment and to realign the Company and Community Bank as plaintiffs in the lawsuit. Following a hearing on August 29, 2001, the court denied these motions on November 8, 2001. The court also ruled that the plaintiffs were entitled to conduct discovery except as it related to one of the subcontractor defendants and granted the plaintiffs' motion to unseal the report of the special litigation committee. On November 14, 2001, the directors of the Company filed a motion for the court to alter, amend or vacate its November 8, 2001 rulings. On February 7, 2002, the Company and Community Bank filed a motion to disqualify Maynard, Cooper & Gale, P.C., the law firm representing the plaintiffs, due to conflicts of interest. The court held a hearing on these motions on February 22, 2002 and the parties are awaiting a ruling. On February 25, 2002, the Company and Community Bank filed a motion for limited discovery relating to its motion to disqualify the plaintiffs' law firm. As a result of the inherent uncertainties of the litigation process, the Company is unable at this time to predict the outcome of this lawsuit and its effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations. Regardless of the outcome, however, this lawsuit could be costly, time-consuming and a diversion of management's attention.

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Towns Derivative Litigation

On November 19, 1998, Mr. William Towns, a shareholder of the Company, filed a shareholder derivative action against the directors of the Company in the state Circuit Court of Blount County, Alabama. Mr. Towns amended his complaint on January 14, 1999 to add the Company and Community Bank as defendants in the action. On February 11, 1999, the complaint was again amended to add Mr. Pat Bellew and Mrs. Mary Bellew, who are also shareholders of the Company, as additional plaintiffs. The complaint alleged that the directors of the Company breached their fiduciary duty to the Company and its shareholders, engaged in fraud, fraudulent concealment, suppression of material fact and suppression of the plaintiff shareholders, failed to supervise management, and conspired to conceal wrongful acts from the Company's shareholders and paid themselves

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excessive director fees. The complaint also alleged that the Board of Directors acquiesced in mismanagement and misconduct by Kennon R. Patterson, Sr., the Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President of the Company, including alleged self dealing, payment of excessive compensation, misappropriation of corporate opportunities and misappropriation of funds. The complaint sought an unspecified amount of compensatory and punitive damages, removal of the current directors, appointment of a new Board of Directors, and attorneys fees and costs.

On December 21, 1998, the Company and its directors filed a motion with the court seeking to have the complaint dismissed. On March 1, 1999, the Company's Board of Directors appointed a special Board committee, comprised of non-employee directors of the Company, to review the plaintiffs' allegations in accordance with Delaware law. On April 6, 1999, each of the parties to the action requested that the court stay the litigation and related discovery, motions and hearings, pending completion of the special committee's review. On April 30, 1999, the court entered an order staying the litigation and related discovery, motions and hearing in accordance with the parties' request. On October 15, 1999, the special committee filed its final report with the court. On October 21, 1999, the parties forwarded to the court an agreed-upon order governing the confidentiality of the special committee's report, which the court entered on January 2, 2000. On August 3, 2000, the Company, Community Bank and the Company's directors filed a motion to stay the proceedings until the Company's and Community Bank's joint investigative committee had completed its investigation of the alleged construction overcharges discussed above. At the request of the Company and the other defendants in the action, the court continued a hearing on the motion to dismiss. On February 23, 2001, the court indicated that there was no reason to continue the stay of this action. The parties are awaiting a hearing on the defendants' motion to dismiss the case.

Management of the Company believes that the plaintiffs' allegations are false and that the action lacks merit. The Company and its directors intend to defend the action vigorously, and management of the Company believes that the action will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations. Regardless of the outcome, however, this lawsuit could be costly, time consuming and a diversion of management's attention.

Corr Family Litigation

On September 14, 2000, another action was filed in the state Circuit Court of Blount County, Alabama, against the Company, Community Bank and certain directors and officers of the Company and Community Bank by Bryan A. Corr and six other related shareholders of the Company alleging that the directors actively participated in or ratified the misappropriation of corporate income. The action was not styled as a shareholder derivative action. On January 3, 2001, the defendants filed a motion for summary judgment on the basis that these claims are derivative in nature and cannot be brought on behalf of individual shareholders. The court has not ruled on the motion. The Company and its directors believe that this lawsuit is without merit and intend to defend the action vigorously. Although management currently believes that this action will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations, regardless of the outcome, the action could be costly, time consuming and a diversion of management's attention.

Auto Loan Litigation

On June 28, 2000, Community Bank filed an action in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama against Carl Gregory Ford L-M, Inc.,

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an automobile dealership located in Ft. Payne, Alabama, Carl Gregory and Doug Broadus, the owners of the dealership, several employees and former employees of the dealership and Gerald Scot Parrish, a former employee of Community Bank, with respect to certain loans originated during 1998 in Community Bank's Wal-Mart office in Ft. Payne, Alabama. In the complaint Community Bank alleged that the defendants willingly and knowingly conducted, participated in, were employed by or associated with, or aided and abetted an enterprise within the meaning of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act ("RICO") for the purpose of defrauding Community Bank. The complaint also asserted that the defendants committed fraud, misrepresentation and deceit by submitting to Community Bank and/or approving applications for automobile loans which contained false and/or fraudulent information for the purpose of deceiving, influencing and persuading Community Bank to provide loans to customers of the automobile dealership who were otherwise not qualified to receive such loans, and suppressed material facts regarding the veracity of information contained in loan applications and the ability of persons seeking the loans to repay them. Community Bank also alleged in the complaint that the automobile dealership is responsible for the acts of its officers, agents and employees, and that the dealership and its management failed to adequately train and/or supervise its employees. The complaint stated that the defendants participated in a conspiracy to violate RICO and Alabama statutes dealing with fraud, misrepresentation and suppression of material facts, and asserted civil liability under Alabama law for violation of federal statutes dealing with financial institution fraud, mail and wire fraud and making false statements for the purpose of influencing the actions of a financial institution upon an application or loan.

On June 29, 2000 and August 31, 2000 the court granted Community Bank's motions to dismiss without prejudice two of the employees of the automobile dealership as defendants in the action. On September 13, 2000, the court granted Mr. Parrish's motion to dismiss the complaint, but granted Community Bank 15 days to amend the complaint. On September 27, 2000, Community Bank filed an amended complaint which generally reiterated the allegations of the original complaint and added specific information concerning the allegedly fraudulent activity and the use of the United States mail, telephone and other wire transmissions in the conduct of such activity. On December 1, 2000, the court dismissed Community Bank's claims based upon mail and wire fraud in the amended complaint but otherwise denied Mr. Parrish's motion to dismiss the complaint. On October 10, 2001, the court granted a joint motion to bifurcate the trial into separate stages of liability and damages. On October 23 and November 19, 2001, the court granted Community Bank's motion to dismiss without prejudice three of the employees of the automobile dealership as defendants in the action.

The defendants have filed answers to the amended complaint which generally deny the material allegations in the complaint and allege that any injury suffered by Community Bank was the result of the contributory negligence of Community Bank, its officers, employees and agents. In the lawsuit, Community Bank seeks damages of an unspecified amount to recover losses incurred in connection with the loans made at Community Bank's Wal-Mart office in Ft. Payne, Alabama, along with all costs associated with the lawsuit. Any amounts received by Community Bank as a result of this litigation will be treated as a recovery on loan losses. See "Item 7 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Provision for Loan Losses, Net Charge-Offs and Allowance for Loan Losses."

Employee Litigation

On November 15, 2000, Michael W. Alred and Michael A. Bean, two former directors and executive officers of Community Bank, filed suit against Community Bank in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama alleging that their employment was wrongfully terminated for allegedly providing information to bank regulatory and law enforcement authorities concerning possible violations of laws and regulations, gross mismanagement, gross waste of

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funds and abuse of authority by Community Bank, its directors, officers and employees. According to the complaint, the information which these two individuals provided to authorities concerned certain bank construction projects, specific loans, charge-offs, expenses and past due accounts. The

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complaint seeks reinstatement of the plaintiffs to their former positions as officers and directors of Community Bank as well as compensatory and punitive damages. Community Bank and its directors believe this lawsuit is without merit and intend to defend the action vigorously. Management of the Company believes that this action will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

Conspiracy Litigation

On November 6, 2001 the Company and Community Bank filed a lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama against Bryan A. Corr, Doris J. Corr, individually and as executrix of the Estate of R.C. Corr, Jr., Tina M. Corr, Corr, Inc., George M. Barnett, Michael A. Bean, Michael W. Alred, R. Wayne Washam, M. Lewis Benson, Doris E. Benson, John M. Packard and Andy Mann seeking damages in excess of \$50 million. The complaint also alleges that, by knowingly making false statements and unsupported allegations to regulatory and law enforcement authorities and in certain lawsuits discussed above, the defendants abused the civil legal process to further their plan to discredit and dislodge the directors and management of the Company and Community Bank and gain control of those companies. The complaint further alleges that certain of the defendants who are former directors and/or executive officers of Community Bank breached their fiduciary duties to Community Bank by participating in, and taking action in the furtherance of, the conspiracy. Finally, the complaint alleges that the defendants failed to make filings which are required by the Federal securities laws to disclose that the group is acting in concert to acquire control of the Company. The complaint seeks compensatory and punitive damages as well as an order barring the defendants from voting their shares of Company stock, purchasing additional Company stock, soliciting proxies and submitting shareholder proposals for at least three years.

On December 5, 2001, the Company, Community Bank and R. Wayne Washam entered into a stipulation pursuant to which Mr. Washam would be dismissed as a defendant. The court granted the stipulation on December 6, 2001. During the time between December 3 and December 7, 2001 the other defendants filed various motions to dismiss, abate or stay the lawsuit. On January 4, 2002, the Company and Community Bank filed a motion to disqualify Maynard, Cooper & Gale, P.C. from representing M. Lewis Benson, Doris E. Benson, John M. Packard and Andy Mann due to a conflict of interest. On January 22, 2002 Maynard, Cooper & Gale, P.C. filed a motion to withdraw from the suit, which motion was granted by the court on January 24, 2002. On January 29, 2002 the Company and Community Bank filed an amended complaint to reflect the dismissal of Wayne Washam as a defendant and to add a claim for defamation against two of the defendants. As a result of the inherent uncertainties of the litigation process, the Company is unable at this time to predict the outcome of this lawsuit and its effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations. Regardless of the outcome, however, this lawsuit could be costly, time-consuming and a diversion of management's attention.

Indemnification and Routine Proceedings

The Company's Certificate of Incorporation provides that, in certain

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circumstances, the Company will indemnify and advance expenses to its directors and officers for judgments, settlements and legal expenses incurred as a result of their service as officers and directors of the Company. Community Bank's Bylaws contain a similar provision for indemnification of directors and officers of Community Bank.

The Company and its subsidiaries are from time to time parties to other legal proceedings arising from the ordinary course of business. Management believes, after consultation with legal counsel, that no such proceedings, if resulting in an outcome unfavorable to the Company, will, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

ITEM 4 - SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

No matter was submitted to a vote of security holders by solicitation of proxies or otherwise during the fourth quarter of 2001.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The executive officers of the Company, their ages, the positions held by them with the Company and certain of its subsidiaries and their principal occupations for the last five years are as follows:

Name, Age and Position Currently Held with the Company and its Subsidiaries

Principal Experience

Kennon R. Patterson, Sr. (59)
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company; Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Community Bank; Chairman of 1st Community Credit Corporation; Vice Chairman of Community Appraisals, Inc.; Director of Community Insurance Corp., and Southern Select Insurance, Inc.

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Community Bank (1985-present); Chairman of Community Bank

Bishop K. Walker, Jr. (70)*
Director, Vice Chairman, Secretary, Senior Executive Vice President and General Counsel of the Company; Director, Senior Executive Vice President and Secretary of Community Bank; Chairman of Community Insurance Corp. and Southern Select Insurance, Inc.

Vice Chairman, Senior Executive Vice President and General Counsel of the Company; Director of Community Bank

Denny G. Kelly (62)*
Director and Executive Vice President of the Company; Vice Chairman and President of Community Bank; Vice Chairman and President of

President of Community Bank

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1st Community Credit Corporation; Director of Community Appraisals, Inc., Community Insurance Corp. and Southern Select Insurance, Inc.

Loy McGruder (61)
Director of the Company; Director and President of Community Bank

President of Community
Executive Vice President
City President of Commu
Senior Vice President o

Kerri Newton (32)
Chief Financial Officer of the Company and Community Bank

Chief Financial Officer
Bank (2001-Present); Se
Bank, Birmingham, Alaba
Officer of Frontier Nat
Alabama (1998-2000); Ch
National Bank, Lanett,
and Controller of The C
Carolina (1993-1997)

*Mr. Walker and Mr. Kelly were executive officers of the Company on December 31, 2001, but retired in January, 2002.

The Company's bylaws provide that the term of office of an executive officer of the Company is as provided in the officer's employment agreement with the Company or, if the officer is not a party to an employment agreement or if the officer's employment agreement does not specify a term of office, as determined by the Company's Board of Directors and until the officer's successor is elected and qualified or until the officer's earlier resignation or removal. In May 2001, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Walker and Mr. Kelly were elected by the Company's Board of Directors to serve a term of one year and until his successor has been elected and qualified.

PART II

ITEM 5 - MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED SHAREHOLDER MATTERS

Shares of the common stock (the "Common Stock") of the Company were held by approximately 2,334 shareholders of record as of March 13, 2002. There is no established trading market for the Common Stock, which has been purchased and sold infrequently in private transactions. Therefore, no reliable information is available as to trades of the Common Stock, or as to the prices at which such Common Stock has traded. Management has reviewed the limited information available to the Company as to the ranges at which shares of the Common Stock has been sold. The following data regarding the Common Stock are provided for information purposes only, and should not be viewed as indicative of the actual or market value of the Common Stock.

Estima

High

2001:

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FIRST QUARTER.....	\$ 22.00
SECOND QUARTER.....	22.00
THIRD QUARTER.....	15.00
FOURTH QUARTER.....	18.00

2000:

First Quarter.....	\$ 25.00
Second Quarter.....	25.00
Third Quarter.....	25.00
Fourth Quarter.....	26.00

1999:

First Quarter.....	\$ 24.00
Second Quarter.....	24.00
Third Quarter.....	24.00
Fourth Quarter.....	24.00

Annual dividends were neither declared nor paid in 2001. Annual dividends of \$.75 per share were declared by the Board of Directors on the Company's Common Stock and paid on January 5, 2000. Generally, the payment of dividends on the Common Stock is subject to the prior payment of principal and interest on the Company's long-term debt, the retention of sufficient earnings and capital in the Company's operating subsidiaries and regulatory restrictions. The Board of Directors determined that it was in the Company's best interests not to declare or pay a dividend in the first quarter of 2002, due to regulatory constraints and the Company's results of operations and financial condition for 2001. Currently, the Company is under a memorandum of understanding with the Federal Reserve that, among other restrictions, disallows the declaration or payment of any dividends without the prior written approval of the Federal Reserve. The Board of Directors does not currently anticipate declaring or paying a dividend in 2002. There can be no assurance that the Company will pay any dividends in the foreseeable future. See "Item 1 - Business - Supervision and Regulation," "Item 7 - Management's Discussion of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity Management" and Note 16 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Report.

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ITEM 6 - SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth selected financial data for the last five years. All averages are daily averages.

	2001	Years ended December 2000	1999	
	-----	-----	-----	
	(Dollars in thousands except p			
Interest income.....	\$ 58,486	\$ 61,075	\$ 52,194	\$

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Interest expense.....	31,588	33,856	25,522
Net interest income.....	26,898	27,219	26,672
Provision for loan losses.....	6,314	9,289	4,459
Non-interest income.....	9,538	9,906	9,155
Non-interest expense.....	31,972	31,755	29,208
Net income (loss).....	(1,100)	(2,215)	1,658

Per Share Data:

Earnings/(loss) per share - basic.....	\$ (0.24)	\$ (0.50)	\$ 0.37
Earnings/(loss) per share - diluted.....	(0.24)	(0.47)	0.36
Cash dividends.....	-	0.75	0.60

Balance Sheet:

Loans, net of unearned income.....	\$501,520	\$528,316	\$498,726
Deposits.....	617,706	600,901	573,261
FHLB borrowings.....	38,000	38,000	40,000
Capitalized lease obligations.....	5,766	5,850	-
Long-term debt.....	4,667	5,675	6,637
Guaranteed preferred beneficial interest in the Company's junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures.....	10,000	10,000	-
Average equity.....	42,938	41,776	44,203
Average assets.....	725,461	710,915	632,713
Period end assets.....	729,482	713,518	674,898

Ratios:

Return on average assets.....	(0.15)%	(0.31)%	0.26%
Return on average equity.....	(2.56)%	(5.30)%	3.75%
Dividend payout ratio.....	-	(150.00)%	162.16%
Average equity to average assets.....	5.92%	5.88%	6.99%
Total risk-based capital.....	11.59%	10.54%	9.37%
Leverage ratio.....	6.70%	6.44%	6.39%

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

ITEM 7A - QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The purpose of this discussion is to focus on the significant changes in the financial condition and results of operations of the Company and its subsidiaries during 1999, 2000 and 2001. This discussion and analysis is intended to supplement and highlight information contained in the Company's consolidated financial statements and related notes and the selected financial data presented elsewhere in this Report.

The discussion of net interest income in this financial review is presented on a taxable equivalent basis to facilitate performance comparisons among various taxable and tax-exempt assets.

Certain statements in this Report are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These forward-looking

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statements are not based on historical facts and may be identified by their reference to a future period or by the use of forward-looking terminology, such as "anticipate," "estimate," "expect," "may" and "should." These forward-looking statements include, without limitation, those relating to the Company's future growth and profitability, economic prospects of market areas, dividends, pending litigation, branch office divestitures, non-compliant or impaired loans, capital requirements, operating strategy, deposits, consumer base, allowance for loan losses, non-performing assets, interest rate sensitivity, market risk and impact of inflation. We caution you not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Actual results could differ materially from those indicated in such forward-looking statements due to a variety of factors. These factors include, but are not limited to, changes in economic conditions and government fiscal and monetary policies, changes in prevailing interest rates and effectiveness of the Company's interest rate strategies, laws, regulations and regulatory authorities affecting financial institutions, changes in and effectiveness of the Company's operating or expansion strategies, geographic concentration of the Company's assets and operations, competition from other financial services companies, unexpected financial results or outcomes of legal proceedings, the Company's ability to obtain reimbursement from its fidelity bond insurance carrier or other persons responsible for originating non-compliant and impaired loans in Community Bank's Ft. Payne, Alabama office and other risks detailed from time to time in the Company's press releases and filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. We undertake no obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this Report.

SUMMARY

The Company's net loss of approximately \$1,100,000 for 2001 represented a \$1,115,000 decrease from its net loss of approximately \$2,215,000 for 2000 which represented a \$3,873,000 decline from 1999's net income of approximately \$1,658,000. When stated as changes in basic earnings per share, the 2001 basic loss per share of \$0.24 represented a \$0.26 decrease from the 2000 basic loss per share of \$0.50 which represented a \$0.87 decrease from the 1999 basic earnings per share of \$0.37. The decrease in loss per share for 2001 primarily resulted from a reduction in the provision for loan losses. The decline in 2000 primarily resulted from additional provisions to the Company's allowance for loan losses in connection with an increase in loans charged-off and certain loans originated in Community Bank's Double Springs, Alabama branch. In 2001, 2000 and 1999, the Company has experienced higher than normal legal and accounting fees associated with legal proceedings.

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In March 2000, the Company formed a wholly-owned Delaware statutory business trust, Community (AL) Capital Trust I (the "Trust"), which issued \$10,000,000 of guaranteed preferred securities representing undivided beneficial interests in the assets of the Trust ("Capital Securities"). All of the common securities of the Trust are owned by the Company. The proceeds from the issuance of the Capital Securities (\$10,000,000) and common securities (\$310,000) were used by the Trust to purchase \$10,310,000 of junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures of the Company which carry an annual interest rate of 10.875%. The debentures represent the sole asset of the Trust. The debentures and related income statement effects are eliminated in the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Company is entitled to treat the aggregate liquidation amount of the debentures as Tier I capital under Federal Reserve guidelines. See "Borrowed Funds--Maturities of Long-term Debt and Note 9 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements" included elsewhere in this Report.

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EARNING ASSETS

The Company's average earning assets in 2001 increased 3.1% over that for 2000, primarily as a result of increases in the investment portfolio and federal funds sold. Earning assets accounted for approximately 89.5% of the Company's average total assets for 2001. This growth of average earning assets in 2001 compared to a 12.2% increase during 2000 over that for 1999, primarily as a result of increases in the loan portfolio. During 1999, average earning assets increased 17.2%. Earning assets represented 88.6% and 88.7% of the Company's average total assets for 2000 and 1999 respectively.

Average loans, net of unearned income, represented 79.6%, 82.9% and 82.5% of average earning assets during 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. Average investment securities represented 17.6% of average earning assets in 2001, compared to 16.4% in 2000 and 16.9% in 1999. The change in the mix of loans and securities during 2001 compared to 2000 was primarily attributable to a decrease in loans during 2001. The other earning asset categories accounted for less than 3.0% of average earning assets for all three periods. The increased volume in earning assets during 2001 helped offset the decrease in interest income due to the fall in interest rates.

Total loans, net of unearned income, decreased approximately \$26,796,000, or 5.1%, to approximately \$501,520,000 at December 31, 2001, from \$528,316,000 at December 31, 2000, which represented an increase of \$29,590,000, or 5.9%, from \$498,726,000 at December 31, 1999. These decreases were spread across the loan type categories. Commercial, financial and agricultural loans decreased by approximately \$5,437,000, or 3.9%, to approximately \$146,210,000 at December 31, 2001, from approximately \$140,773,000 at December 31, 2000, which represented an increase of approximately \$16,528,000, or 13.3%, from approximately \$124,245,000 at December 31, 1999. Commercial, financial and agricultural loans represented 29.1% of total loans at December 31, 2001, compared to 26.6% at December 31, 2000 and 24.9% at December 31, 1999. Real estate - mortgage loans decreased by approximately \$3,376,000, or 1.4%, to approximately \$233,216,000 at December 31, 2001, from \$236,592,000 at December 31, 2000, which represented an increase of approximately \$12,463,000, or 5.6%, from approximately \$224,129,000 at December 31, 1999. As a percentage of total loans, real estate - mortgage loans increased to 46.5% at December 31, 2001, from 44.8% at December 31, 2000 and 44.9% at December 31, 1999. Consumer loans decreased by approximately \$26,642,000, or 18.3%, to approximately \$119,031,000 at December 31, 2001, from approximately \$145,673,000 at December 31, 2000, which represented an increase of approximately \$1,220,000, or 0.9%, from approximately \$144,453,000 at December 31, 1999. As a percentage of total loans, consumer loans decreased to 23.8% at December 31, 2001, from 27.6% at December 31, 2000 and 28.9% at December 31, 1999. Real estate - construction loans decreased by approximately \$2,303,000, or 42.4%, to approximately \$3,126,000 at December 31, 2001, from approximately \$5,429,000 at December 31, 2000, which represented a decrease of approximately \$1,041,000, or 16.1%, from approximately \$6,470,000 at December 31, 1999. As a percentage of total loans, real estate - construction loans decreased to 0.6% at December 31, 2001, from 1.0% at December 31, 2000 and 1.3% at December 31, 1999. The Company has

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experienced these decreases in loans because of economic downturns, the tightening of the Company's credit standards, and increased charge-offs of loans made in previous years.

The following table shows the classification of loans by major category at December 31, 2001, and at the end of each of the preceding four years.

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LOAN PORTFOLIO

	December 31,							
	2001		2000		1999		1998	
	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total
	(Dollars in Thousands)							
Commercial, financial and agricultural.....	\$146,210	29.1%	\$140,773	26.6%	\$124,245	24.9%	\$ 94,057	21.1%
Real estate - construction.....	3,126	0.6	5,429	1.0	6,470	1.3	6,153	1.3
Real estate - mortgage.....	233,216	46.5	236,592	44.8	224,129	44.9	205,457	47.3
Consumer.....	119,031	23.8	145,673	27.6	144,453	28.9	129,334	29.3
	501,583	100.0%	528,467	100.0%	499,297	100.0%	435,001	100.0%
Less: Unearned income.....	64		151		571		1,148	
Allowance for loan losses.....	7,292		7,107		2,603		2,971	
Net loans.....	\$494,227		\$521,209		\$496,123		\$430,882	

The following table provides maturities of certain loan classifications and an analysis of these loans maturing in over one year as of December 31, 2001.

SELECTED LOAN MATURITY AND INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY

	Maturity				Pre I
	One Year or Less	Over One Year Through Five Years	Over Five Years	Total	
	(In thousands)				
Commercial, financial and agricultural.....	\$58,454	\$ 41,815	\$ 45,941	\$ 146,210	\$
Real estate - construction.....	2,802	269	55	3,126	
Total.....	\$61,256	\$ 42,084	\$ 45,996	\$ 149,336	\$

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

The composition of the Company's investment securities portfolio reflects the Company's investment strategy of maximizing portfolio yields subject to risk and liquidity considerations. The Company's entire portfolio is classified as available for sale. The primary objectives of the Company's investment strategy are to maintain an appropriate level of liquidity and provide a tool to assist in controlling the Company's interest rate position

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while at the same time producing adequate levels of interest income. Management of the maturity of the portfolio is necessary to provide liquidity and to control interest rate risk. During 2001, gross investment securities sales were approximately \$85,134,000 and maturities were approximately \$2,500,000 representing 74.6% and 2.2%, respectively, of the average portfolio for the year, compared to gross investment securities sales of \$16,230,000 in 2000 and approximately \$11,628,000 in 1999 and maturities of approximately \$25,210,000 in 2000 and approximately \$10,778,000 in 1999. Net gains realized on the sales totaled approximately \$1,284,000 during 2001, compared to approximately \$5,000 in 2000 and approximately \$179,000 in 1999. At December 31, 2001, gross unrealized gains in the portfolio were approximately \$486,000, compared to approximately \$1,419,000 at December 31, 2000 and approximately \$72,000 at December 31, 1999, while gross unrealized losses amounted to approximately \$893,000 at December 31, 2001, compared to approximately \$756,000 at December 31, 2000 and approximately \$2,827,000 at December 31, 1999. These fluctuations in the gross unrealized gains and losses in the Company's investment portfolio resulted primarily from changing bond prices.

Mortgage-backed securities have varying degrees of risk of impairment of principal, as opposed to U.S. Treasury and U.S. government agency obligations, which are considered to contain virtually no default or prepayment risk. Impairment risk is primarily associated with accelerated prepayments, particularly with respect to longer maturities purchased at a premium and interest-only strip securities. The Company's mortgage-backed securities portfolio as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 contained no interest-only strips and the amount of unamortized premium on mortgage-backed securities at December 31, 2001, was \$928,710, compared to \$190,096 at December 31, 2000. The recoverability of the Company's investment in mortgage-backed securities is reviewed periodically by management, and if necessary, appropriate adjustments for impaired value are made to income.

The carrying amount of investment securities at the end of each of the last three years is set forth in the following table:

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

	December 31,	
	2001	2000
	(In thousands)	
U. S. Treasury and U.S. Government agencies.....	\$ 16,948	\$ 46,830

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Mortgage-backed securities.....	90,647	31,341
State and municipal securities.....	11,684	19,499
Equity securities.....	2,400	3,900
	-----	-----
Total investment securities.....	\$ 121,679	\$ 101,570
	=====	=====

Total investment securities increased approximately \$20,109,000, or 19.8%, to approximately \$121,679,000 at December 31, 2001, compared to approximately \$101,570,000 at December 31, 2000 and approximately \$96,847,000 at December 31, 1999. During 2001, non-taxable investment securities decreased \$7,815,000, or 40.1%, to approximately \$11,684,000 from \$19,499,000 at December 31, 2000, which represented an increase of \$11,143,000 or 133.4%, from \$8,356,000 at December 31, 1999. Taxable investment securities increased approximately \$27,924,000, or 34.0% during 2001 to \$109,995,000 from approximately \$82,071,000 at December 31, 2000, which represented a decline of \$6,420,000, or 7.3%, from approximately \$88,491,000 at December 31, 1999. The composition of the investment securities portfolio changed during 2001 primarily as excess funds were invested in mortgage-backed securities. At December 31, 2001, U.S. government and

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agency securities represented 13.9% of the total investment securities portfolio compared to 46.1% at year-end 2000, while state and municipal securities represented 9.6% and 19.2% of the investment securities portfolio at year-end 2001 and 2000, respectively. In 2001, as investable funds increased due to diminished loan demand and bonds redeemed prior to maturity, Community Bank invested more heavily in mortgage-backed securities to enhance cash flow and reduce call risk.

The maturities and weighted average yields of the investments in the year-end 2001 portfolio of investment securities are presented below. Taxable equivalent adjustments (using a 34% tax rate) have been made in calculating yields on tax-exempt obligations. The average maturity of the investment portfolio was 5.20 years at year-end 2001 compared to 6.71 years at year-end 2000 with an average yield of 6.22% and 6.71% at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. Mortgage-backed securities have been included in the maturity table based upon the guaranteed payoff date of each security.

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO MATURITY SCHEDULE

December 31, 2001				

Maturing				

Within One Year		After One But Within Five Years		After Within
-----		-----		-----
Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(Dollars in thousand)

SECURITIES - ALL AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE:

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U. S. Government agencies.....	\$ 2,001	6.62%	\$ 57,003	5.93%	\$ 21,093
State and municipal securities.....	180	7.17	3,557	6.06	670
Equity securities.....	-	-	-	-	-
	-----		-----		-----
	\$ 2,181	6.67%	\$ 60,560	5.94%	\$ 21,763
	=====		=====		=====

With the exception of some securities issued by U.S. Government agencies, the Company held one municipal bond issued by Hartselle Utilities, whose amortized cost of \$4,854,027 exceeded 10% of the Company's consolidated shareholders' equity on December 31, 2001.

Federal Funds Sold increased 900.0% during 2001, from \$3,000,000 at December 31, 2000 to \$30,000,000 at December 31, 2001. This increase resulted from a decrease in loan demand coupled with an increase in deposit balances.

The average balance of interest-bearing deposits with other banks reflected a decrease of 62.4% during 2001, compared to a decrease of 31.9% during 2000 and an increase of 33.5% during 1999.

There has been no significant impact on the Company's financial statements as a result of the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 119, Disclosure about Derivative Financial Instruments and Fair Value of Financial Instruments.

DEPOSITS

Community Bank's primary source of funds is its deposits. Dividends from Community Bank are the Company's primary source of funds. Historically, continued enhancement of existing products, emphasis upon better customer service and expansion into new market areas have fueled the growth in Community Bank's deposit base. The Company does not presently anticipate further geographic expansion. Rather emphasis has been placed upon attracting consumer deposits and the Company's intent is to expand its consumer base in its market areas in order to continue to fund future asset growth.

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During 2001, the Company's average total deposits increased approximately \$6,247,000, or 1.0%, to approximately \$608,390,000 from approximately \$602,143,000 in 2000, which represented an increase of approximately \$56,921,000, or 10.4%, from approximately \$545,222,000 in 1999. At December 31, 2001, the Company's total deposits were approximately \$617,706,000, an increase of approximately \$16,805,000, or 2.8%, from approximately \$600,901,000 at December 31, 2000.

The following table presents the average deposit balances and the average rates paid for each of the major classifications of deposits for the 12 month periods ending December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999:

Average Deposit Balances and Rates Paid	
2001	2000
Average	Average

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	Average Balance	Rate Paid	Average Balance	Rate Paid	Average Bal
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
			(Dollars in thousands)		
Noninterest-bearing demand.....	\$ 70,002	0.00%	\$ 68,785	0.00%	\$ 6
Interest-bearing demand.....	92,360	3.50	102,254	4.92	9
Savings.....	58,875	3.31	55,983	4.39	5
Time.....	387,153	5.70	375,121	5.92	32
	-----		-----		-----
Total (1).....	\$ 608,390	5.06%	\$ 602,143	5.57%	\$ 54
	=====		=====		=====

(1) The rate paid on total average deposits represents the rate paid on total average interest-bearing deposits only.

The Company's average interest-bearing deposits increased by 0.9%, 12.1% and 12.3% in 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. Average interest-bearing demand deposits decreased 9.7% compared to an increase of 7.9% during 2000 and 11.4% during 1999. Average savings and average time deposits increased 5.2% and 3.2%, respectively, during 2001 compared to increases of 4.2% and 14.5%, respectively, during 2000 and an increase of 15.9% and 12.0%, respectively, during 1999. Average noninterest-bearing demand deposits increased 1.8% during 2001 compared to a decrease of 0.7% during 2000 and an increase of 15.1% during 1999. Customer confidence and satisfaction are evidenced by the increase in total average deposits of 1.0% in 2001, the increase in total average deposits of 10.4% in 2000 and 12.7% in 1999. The two categories of lowest cost deposits, noninterest-bearing demand deposits and interest-bearing demand deposits, comprised the following percentages of total average deposits during 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively: (i) Average noninterest-bearing demand deposits - 11.5%, 11.4%, and 12.7%; and (ii) average interest-bearing demand deposits - 15.2%, 17.0% and 17.4%. Community Bank experienced a shift in its deposit mix during 2001 as interest-bearing demand deposits increased \$14,619,000, or 17.1%, while savings and certificates of deposits increased \$1,776,000, or .4%. This is as compared to increases in interest-bearing demand deposits by \$7,491,000, or 7.9%, in 2000 and by \$8,589,000, or 9.6%, in 1999, increases in savings accounts by \$2,253,000, or 4.2%, in 2000 and by \$6,123,000, or 10.4%, in 1999, and increases in certificate of deposits by \$47,640,000, or 14.5%, in 2000 and by \$8,503,000, or 3.9%, in 1999. Of total time deposits at December 31, 2001, approximately 31.5 % were large denomination certificates of deposit and other time deposits of \$100,000 or more, up from 20.7% at December 31, 2000.

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The maturities of the time certificates of deposit and other time deposits of \$100,000 or more issued by the Company at December 31, 2001 are summarized in the table below.

MATURITIES OF TIME DEPOSITS OF \$100,000 OR MORE

	December 31, 2001

Time Certificates of Deposit	Other Time Deposits

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	-----	-----
		(In thousands)
Maturing in three months or less.....	\$ 5,864	\$ 19,148
Maturing in over three through six months.....	45,218	-
Maturing in over six through twelve months.....	28,671	-
Maturing in over twelve months.....	20,635	-
	-----	-----
Total.....	\$ 100,388	\$ 19,148
	=====	=====

BORROWED FUNDS

Community Bank also uses borrowed funds as a source of funds for asset growth in excess of deposit growth and for short-term liquidity needs. The mixture of borrowed funds and deposits as sources of funds depends on the relative availability and costs of those funds and Community Bank's need for funding.

Borrowed funds consist primarily of short-term borrowings, borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta, Georgia ("FHLB-Atlanta") and long-term debt. Short-term borrowings at year-end 2000 and 1999 consisted of the U. S. Treasury Tax and Loan Note Option account and securities sold under agreements to repurchase. Community Bank had \$5,000,000 at year end 2001 in available lines to purchase Federal Funds on a secured basis from a commercial bank and \$6,000,000 at year-end 2000 in available lines to purchase Federal Funds, on an unsecured basis, from a commercial bank. At December 31, 2001 and 2000, Community Bank had no funds advanced against these lines. In May 2001, Community Bank borrowed funds of \$8,000,000 under the FHLB "fixed rate credit" plan. The advance was for six months bearing interest at 4.15% and matured in November 2001.

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The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, certain information about the Company's short-term borrowings:

SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

	At December 31,			
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Balance	Weighted Average Rate	Average Balance	Avera Rate
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(Dollars in thousands)			
2001:				
FEDERAL FUNDS PURCHASED.....	\$ -	0.00%	\$ 74	6.1
SHORT-TERM FHLB BORROWINGS.....	-	0.00%	3,967	4.3

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SECURITIES SOLD UNDER AGREEMENT TO				
REPURCHASE.....	2,538	2.13%	2,274	3.5
U.S. TREASURY TAX AND LOAN, NOTE				
OPTION.....	1,822	1.51%	1,021	3.2
	-----		-----	
TOTAL.....	\$ 4,360	1.87%	\$ 7,336	3.9
	=====		=====	
2000:				
Federal funds purchased.....	\$ -	0.00%	\$ 402	6.4
Short-term FHLB borrowings.....	-	0.00%	325	6.8
Securities sold under agreement to				
repurchase.....	862	6.17%	818	6.1
U.S. Treasury Tax and Loan, note				
option.....	1,403	5.72%	1,044	6.1
	-----		-----	
Total.....	\$ 2,265	5.89%	\$ 2,589	6.3
	=====		=====	

In the fourth quarter of 1998, Community Bank became a member of the FHLB-Atlanta and was approved to borrow under various short-term and long-term programs offered by the FHLB-Atlanta. These borrowings are secured under a blanket lien agreement on certain qualifying mortgage instruments in Community Bank's loan and investment portfolios. Community Bank's maximum credit availability with FHLB-Atlanta is fixed at \$72,210,000. At December 31, 2000, Community Bank's maximum credit availability with FHLB-Atlanta was 10% of Community Bank's total assets, based upon the most recent quarterly financial information submitted to the FDIC. Based on Community Bank's Consolidated Report of Condition and Income as of the close of business on September 30, 2000, Community Bank's maximum credit availability at December 31, 2000 was approximately \$74,000,000.

Since June 1999, Community Bank has borrowed funds under the FHLB-Atlanta's "Convertible Advance Program." Community Bank had \$38,000,000 outstanding at both December 31, 2001 and 2000 under the FHLB-Atlanta's "Convertible Advance Program". This obligation has a final maturity of March 1, 2010 (120 months), a call feature every quarterly payment date during the life of the obligation, and a fixed interest rate of 5.93% per annum. The first call date for this advance was March 1, 2001; the advance was not called on that date nor has been since.

Advances obtained by Community Bank under the "Convertible Advance Program" are subject to the terms of an agreement for Advances and Security Agreement with Blanket Floating Lien. Among other things, this agreement provides that upon an event of default, the FHLB may declare all or any part of the indebtedness

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and accrued interest thereon, including any prepayment fees, to be immediately due and payable. Included in the list of "events of default" is where the FHLB reasonably and in good faith determines that a material adverse change has occurred in the financial condition of Community Bank from that disclosed at the time of the making of any advance or from the condition of Community Bank as most recently disclosed to the FHLB.

Long-term debt consisted of various commitments with scheduled maturities from one to 20 years. The following table sets forth expected debt service for the next five years based on interest rates and repayment provisions as of December 31, 2001. A more detailed explanation of long-term debt is included in Note 8 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this

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MATURITIES OF LONG-TERM DEBT

	2002	2003	2004	
	-----	-----	-----	
	(in Thousands)			
Interest on indebtedness.....	\$ 233	\$ 194	\$ 173	\$
Repayment of principal.....	1,089	398	420	
	-----	-----	-----	
	\$ 1,322	\$ 592	\$ 593	\$
	=====	=====	=====	=

In March 2000, the Company formed a wholly-owned Delaware statutory business trust, Community (AL) Capital Trust I (the "Trust"), which issued \$10,000,000 of guaranteed preferred securities representing undivided beneficial interests in the assets of the Trust ("Capital Securities"). All of the common securities of the Trust are owned by the Company. The proceeds from the issuance of the Capital Securities (\$10,000,000) and common securities (\$310,000) were used by the Trust to purchase \$10,310,000 of junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures of the Company which carry an annual interest rate of 10.875%. Under the terms of the indenture, the Company may elect to defer payments of interest for up to ten semiannual payment periods. The Company elected to defer its March 2002 interest payment and may elect to do so again based on the liquidity needs of the Company when future payments become due. For the duration of such deferral period, the Company is restricted from paying dividends to shareholders or paying debt that is junior to the debenture. The debentures represent the sole asset of the Trust. The debentures and related income statement effects are eliminated in the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Company is entitled to treat the aggregate liquidation amount of the debentures as Tier I capital under Federal Reserve guidelines.

The Capital Securities accrue and pay distributions semiannually at a rate of 10.875% per annum of the stated liquidation value of \$1,000 per capital security. The Company has entered into an agreement which fully and unconditionally guarantees payment of: (i) accrued and unpaid distributions required to be paid on the Capital Securities; (ii) the redemption price with respect to any Capital Securities called for redemption by the Trust; and (iii) payments due upon a voluntary or involuntary liquidation, winding up or termination of the Trust.

The Capital Securities are mandatorily redeemable upon the maturity of the debentures on March 8, 2030, or upon earlier redemption as provided in the indenture pursuant to which the debentures were issued. The Company has the right to redeem the debentures purchased by the Trust: (i) in whole or in part, on or after March 8, 2010; and (ii) in whole (but not in part) at any time within 90 days following the occurrence and during the continuation of a tax event, capital treatment event or investment company event (each as defined in the indenture). As specified in the indenture, if the debentures are redeemed prior to maturity, the redemption price will be a percentage of the principal amount, ranging from 105.438% in 2010 to 100.00% in and after 2020, plus accrued but unpaid interest.

LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT

Liquidity is defined as the ability of a company to convert assets into cash or cash equivalents without significant loss. Liquidity management involves maintaining the Company's ability to meet the day-to-day cash flow requirements of Community Bank's customers, whether they are depositors wishing to withdraw funds or borrowers requiring funds to meet their credit needs. Without proper liquidity management, the Company would not be able to perform the primary function of a financial intermediary and would, therefore, not be able to meet the production and growth needs of the communities it serves.

The primary function of asset and liability management is not only to assure adequate liquidity in order for the Company to meet the needs of its customer base, but to maintain an appropriate balance between interest-sensitive assets and interest-sensitive liabilities so that the Company can also meet the investment objectives of its shareholders. Daily monitoring of the sources and uses of funds is necessary to maintain an acceptable cash position that meets both its customers' needs and its shareholders' objectives. In a banking environment, both assets and liabilities are considered sources of liquidity funding and both are, therefore, monitored on a daily basis.

The asset portion of the balance sheet provides liquidity primarily through loan principal repayments or sales, maturities, calls and pay downs of investment securities. Real estate-construction and commercial, financial and agricultural loans that mature in one year or less totaled approximately \$61,256,000, or 12.2% of loans, net of unearned income, at December 31, 2001, and investment securities maturing in one year or less totaled approximately \$2,181,000, or 1.8% of the investment portfolio, at December 31, 2001. Other sources of liquidity include cash on deposit with other banks and short-term investments such as Federal Funds sold and maturing interest-bearing deposits with other banks.

The liability portion of the balance sheet provides liquidity through various customers' interest-bearing and noninterest-bearing deposit accounts. Funds are also available through the purchase of Federal Funds from other commercial banks and borrowings against Community Bank's credit availability through the FHLB-Atlanta. Liquidity management involves the daily monitoring of the sources and uses of funds to maintain an acceptable Company cash position.

As disclosed elsewhere in this report, Community Bank has entered into agreements to sell ten of its banking offices in the first half of 2002. Under each agreement the purchaser will receive the assets of each banking office mostly consisting of loans and fixed assets and will assume the liabilities, most of which are deposits. The cash transaction will be based upon the assets, liabilities and premium due to Community Bank at the time of each closing. Since these offices, as a whole, carry more deposits than loans and other assets, Bank management expects to disburse funds as a result of the transactions. Although the disbursement amount will not be known until the closing of each sale, management expects to disburse as much as \$25 to \$30 million as a result of the transactions. As of December 31, 2001, the federal funds sold balance was \$30,000,000. Management expects the federal funds sold balance to remain at levels high enough to provide the funding of any cash disbursements upon the closing of any branch sales; however, these transactions will decrease the availability of liquid funds.

Dividends paid by Community Bank are the primary source of funds available to the Company for debt repayment, payment of dividends to its shareholders and other needs. Certain restrictions exist regarding the ability of Community Bank to transfer funds to the Company in the form of cash dividends, loans or advances. The approval of the Alabama Banking Department is required to pay

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dividends in excess of Community Bank's net earnings in the current year plus retained net earnings for the preceding two years less any required transfers to surplus. At December 31, 2001, Community Bank could not have declared any dividends without approval of regulatory authorities. See Note 16 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements elsewhere in this Report and "Item 1 - Business - Supervision and Regulation."

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The Company relies on dividends from Community Bank in order to pay expenses, service debt and pay dividends to shareholders. Although dividends from Community Bank are the primary source of funding, the Company also receives cash from Community Bank in the form of management fee income and generally retains cash for its portion of tax benefit on intercompany income tax settlements. Without dividends or management fee income from Community Bank, the Company would not be able to pay expenses or service debt. Management fees for 2001 were \$300,000 and no dividends were paid for 2001. Community Bank is unable to pay a dividend to the Company without prior approval of the regulatory authorities nor is the Company able to increase the management fee charged to Community Bank without the prior written approval of the Federal Reserve. See "Item 1 - Business - Supervision and Regulation." Upon the sale of the branch offices and recognition of projected income for Community Bank in 2002, Community Bank expects to request approval for dividends to be paid to the Company; however, the amount or approval of such is not yet determinable.

INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY

Community Bank's net interest income, and the fair value of its financial instruments, are influenced by changes in the level of interest rates. Community Bank manages its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates through policies established by its Asset/Liability Committee ("ALCO"). The ALCO meets periodically to monitor its interest rate risk exposure and implement strategies that might improve its balance sheet positioning and/or earnings. Management utilizes an Interest Rate Simulation model to estimate the sensitivity of the Bank's net interest income and net income to changes in interest rates. Such estimates are based upon a number of assumptions for each scenario, including balance sheet growth, deposit repricing characteristics and prepayment rates.

The estimated impact on Community Banks net interest income sensitivity over a one year time horizon at December 31, 2001 is shown below. Such analysis assumes an immediate and sustained parallel shift in interest rates and the Bank's estimates of how interest bearing transaction accounts will reprice.

RATE SHOCK ANALYSIS

	-100 Basis Points	Level
	-----	-----
	(Dollars in thousand)	
Prime Rate.....	3.75%	4.75%
Interest Income.....	\$ 47,508	\$ 50,612
Interest Expense.....	18,102	20,094
	-----	-----
Net Interest Income.....	\$ 29,406	\$ 30,519

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Dollar change from Level.....	=====	=====
	\$ (1,113)	\$
Percentage change from Level.....		-3.65%

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INTEREST SENSITIVITY

	Principal Amount of Earning Assets, Interest-bearing Liabilities at December 31, 2001	Percentage Increase in Interest Income Given Immediate and S Interest Rate Sh
	-----	-----
	(Dollars in Thousands)	Down 100 Basis Points
	-----	-----
Assets which reprice in:		
One year or less.....	\$280,681	4.35%
Over one year.....	373,522	-14.12%

	\$654,203	-6.13%
	=====	
Liabilities which reprice in:		
One year or less.....	\$474,514	-9.92%
Over one year.....	123,409	-9.90%

	\$597,923	-9.91%
	=====	
Total net interest income sensitivity.....		-3.65%

As shown above, in a 100 basis point rising rate environment, the net interest margin should increase 3.14% and in a 100 basis point falling rate environment, the net interest margin should decrease 3.65%. These percent changes from a level rate scenario fall comfortably within Community Bank's ALCO policy limit of +/-7.00%.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

A strong capital position is vital to the continued profitability of the Company because it promotes depositor and shareholder confidence and provides a solid

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foundation for future growth of the organization. In 1993, 1995 and 1998, the Company raised capital through the sale of shares of its Common Stock. All three offerings were closed upon being fully subscribed. In the fourth quarter of 1998, the Company sold to the public and the Company's Employee Stock Ownership Plan (the "ESOP"), 500,000 newly issued shares of Common Stock at a price of \$19.00 per share, raising approximately \$9,467,000 after reduction for offering expenses. The net proceeds from all offerings have been available for debt reduction, capital enhancement, growth and expansion of the Company and general corporate purposes.

In March 2000, the Company formed a wholly-owned Delaware statutory business trust, Community (AL) Capital Trust I (the "Trust"), which issued \$10,000,000 of guaranteed preferred securities representing undivided beneficial interests in the assets of the Trust ("Capital Securities"). All of the common securities of the Trust are owned by the Company. The proceeds from the issuance of the Capital Securities (\$10,000,000) and common securities (\$310,000) were used by the Trust to purchase \$10,310,000 of junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures of the Company which carry an annual interest rate of 10.875%.

The debentures represent the sole asset of the Trust. The debentures and related income statement effects are eliminated in the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Company is entitled to treat the aggregate liquidation amount of the debentures as Tier I capital under Federal Reserve guidelines. See "Borrowed Funds -- Maturities of Long-term Debt."

Bank regulatory authorities have issued risk-based capital guidelines that take into consideration risk factors associated with various categories of assets, both on and off the balance sheet. Under the guidelines, capital

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strength is measured in two tiers, which are used in conjunction with risk-adjusted assets to determine the risk-based capital ratios. The Company's Tier I capital, which includes common stock, retained earnings and guaranteed preferred beneficial interest in the Company's junior subordinate deferrable interest debentures, amounted to approximately \$49,118,000 at December 31, 2001, compared to approximately \$45,956,000 at December 31, 2000, and \$39,976,000 at December 31, 1999. Tier II capital components include supplemental capital components, such as qualifying allowance for loan losses and qualifying subordinated debt. Tier I capital plus the Tier II capital components are referred to as Total Risk-based capital, which was approximately \$56,833,000, \$53,746,000 and \$44,067,000 at year-end 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively. The percentage ratios, as calculated under the guidelines, for Tier I and Total Risk-based capital were 10.02% and 11.59%, respectively, at December 31, 2001, compared to 9.01% and 10.54%, respectively, at year-end 2000 and 8.50% and 9.37%, respectively, at December 31, 1999. At December 31, 2001, as both Tier I and Total Risk-based capital of the Company exceeded the regulatory minimum ratios of 4% and 8%, respectively. Applying the current guidelines to 2000 and 1999, the Company exceeded these minimum capital ratios for these periods as well.

Another important indicator of capital adequacy in the banking industry is the leverage ratio. The Tier I Leverage ratio is defined as the ratio that the Company's Tier I capital bears to total average assets minus goodwill. The Company's Tier I Leverage ratios were 6.70%, 6.44% and 6.39% at December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively, exceeding the regulatory minimum requirement of 4%.

The following table illustrates the Company's regulatory capital ratios at December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999:

CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIOS

	December 31,	
	2001	2000
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Tier I Capital.....	\$ 49,118	\$ 45,956
Tier II Capital.....	7,715	7,790
Total Qualifying Capital.....	\$ 56,833	\$ 53,746
Risk-weighted Total Assets (including off-balance-sheet exposures).....	\$ 490,224	\$ 510,161
Tier I Risk-based Capital Ratio.....	10.02%	9.01%
Total Risk-based Capital Ratio.....	11.59%	10.54%
Leverage Ratio.....	6.70%	6.44%

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In addition to regulatory requirements, a certain level of capital growth must be achieved to maintain appropriate ratios of equity to total assets. The following table summarizes the equity-to assets and dividend payout ratios for each of the last three years:

CAPITAL GROWTH (REDUCTION) RATIOS

	Year Ended December	
	2001	2000
Dividend payout ratio.....	-%	(150.00)%
Average equity to average assets ratio.....	5.92%	5.88%

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The Company's return on average assets ratio, which is computed by dividing net income (loss) by average assets, increased in 2001 to (0.15)% and decreased significantly in 2000 to (0.31)% from 0.26% in 1999. The increase in 2001 was due to the net loss of approximately \$1,100,000 in 2001, compared to net loss of approximately \$2,215,000 in 2000 and net income of approximately \$1,658,100 in 1999, coupled with only a 2.05% increase in average assets during 2001 to approximately \$725,461,000, compared to average assets of approximately \$710,915,000 during 2000 and \$632,713,000 during 1999.

The Company's return on average equity ratio, which is computed by dividing net income (loss) by average shareholders' equity, increased in 2001 to (2.56)%, from (5.30)% in 2000. The increase in 2001 was due to net loss of approximately \$1,100,000 made by the Company in 2001, compared to the net loss of approximately \$2,215,000 in 2000 and net income of approximately \$1,658,000 in 1999, which was coupled with only a slight increase in average shareholders' equity to approximately \$42,938,000 during 2001, compared to approximately \$41,776,000 during 2000 and approximately \$44,203,000 during 1999.

The Company's dividend payout ratio is determined by dividing the dividends per share by the basic net earnings or loss per share for the relevant period. The Company did not pay dividends in 2001. During 2000, the Company's dividend payout ratio was (150.00)% due to an increase in the amount of cash dividends paid per share coupled with a basic net loss per share reported for the period. This compares to a dividend payout ratio of 162.16% for 1999. During 2000, the amount of cash dividends paid per share increased \$0.15, or 25%, to \$0.75 from \$0.60 in 1999. In addition, during 2000, the Company reported a basic net loss per share of \$0.50 compared to basic net earnings per share of \$0.37 for 1999.

The Company's average equity to average assets ratio, which is computed by dividing average shareholders' equity by average assets, was 5.92% in 2001, 5.88% in 2000, and 6.99% in 1999. The increase in 2001 was due to a 2.8% increase in average shareholders' equity during 2001 to approximately \$42,938,000, compared to average shareholders' equity of approximately \$41,776,000 during 2000 and \$44,203,000 during 1999, and a 2.1% increase in average assets to approximately \$725,461,000 during 2001, compared to approximately \$710,915,000 during 2000 and approximately \$632,713,000 during 1999.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

NET INTEREST INCOME

Net interest income is usually the principal source of a financial institution's earnings stream and represents the difference or spread between interest income generated from earning assets and the interest expense paid on deposits and borrowed funds. Fluctuations in interest rates as well as volume and mix changes in earning

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assets and interest-bearing liabilities impact net interest income. All discussions in this section assume a taxable equivalent basis unless otherwise noted.

Net interest income for 2001, on a fully taxable equivalent ("FTE") basis, decreased approximately \$373,000, or 1.3%, to approximately \$27,478,000 from approximately \$27,851,000 in 2000, compared to an increase of approximately \$575,000, or 2.1%, in 2000 from approximately \$27,276,000 in 1999. The Company experienced growth in both average earning assets and average interest-bearing liabilities during 2001. However, the falling interest rate environment during

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2001, coupled with interest-bearing liabilities repricing slower than interest-earning assets, resulted in the decrease in net interest income for 2001. The "Rate/Volume Variance Analysis" table in the section below provides information about changes in interest income, interest expense and net interest income due to changes in average balances and rates.

The Company's FTE interest income decreased approximately \$2,641,000, or 4.3%, to \$59,066,000 in 2001 from \$61,707,000 in 2000, compared to an increase of approximately \$8,909,000, or 16.9%, in 2000 from approximately \$52,798,000 in 1999. The decrease in 2001 was due to a 70 basis points decrease in the FTE yield on average earning assets during 2001 despite an increase in the volume of average earning assets. The 2000 increase was due to the 12.2% increase in average earning assets in 2000 coupled with a 40 basis points increase in the FTE yield on average earning assets. The FTE interest income on loans decreased 6.1% during 2001, due to both a decrease of 1.0% in the average loan balances outstanding and a decrease in the FTE yield on loans of 53 basis points. During 2000, the FTE interest income on loans increased 17.1%, primarily due to the 12.7% increase in the average loan balances outstanding in 2000, coupled with an increase in the FTE yield on loans of 38 basis points. The FTE interest income on investment securities increased 5.0% during 2001, compared to 2000, and 13.6% during 2000, compared to 1999, due mostly to changes in the average investment security balances outstanding.

During 2001, the Company's interest expense decreased approximately \$2,268,000, or 6.7%, to approximately \$31,588,000 from approximately \$33,856,000 in 2000, as average interest-bearing liabilities outstanding during 2001 increased 2.1% but the average rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities during 2001 decreased 50 basis points. In 2000, interest expenses increased approximately \$8,334,000, or 32.7%, to approximately \$33,856,000 from approximately \$25,522,000 in 1999, due to the effect of a 16.0% increase in average interest-bearing liabilities in 2000, coupled with the effect of a 72 basis point increase in the average rate paid in 2000. Interest-bearing deposits are the major component of interest bearing liabilities, representing 89.0% in 2001, 90.1% in 2000 and 93.2% in 1999 of average total interest-bearing liabilities outstanding. While average interest-bearing deposits outstanding increased .9% and 12.1% during 2001 and 2000, respectively, the rate paid on these average balances reflected a decrease of 51 basis points during 2001 compared to an increase of 61 basis points during 2000. The decrease in interest expense on short-term borrowings during 2001 primarily resulted from a decline of 277 basis points in the average rate paid. The decrease in interest expense on long-term debt during 2001 occurred despite an increase in average balances outstanding during 2001 because of an 81 basis point decrease in the average rate paid during 2001. The increase in interest expense on FHLB borrowings during 2001 was due to a 10.4% increase in the average balance of borrowings outstanding during 2001 even though the average interest rate paid on these borrowings decreased 4 basis points during 2001. A new component of interest expense resulted in 2000 when Community Bank entered into capitalized lease arrangements on two of its bank locations. The average capitalized lease obligations outstanding during 2001 were approximately \$5,415,000, which represented 9.0% of the Company's average total interest-bearing liabilities.

The trend in net interest income is also evaluated in terms of average rates using the net interest margin and the interest rate spread. The net interest margin, or the net yield on earning assets, is computed by dividing net interest income by average earning assets. This ratio represents the difference between the average yield returned on average earning assets and the average rate paid for funds used to support those earning assets, including both interest-bearing and noninterest-bearing sources. The Company's FTE net interest margin for

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2001 was 4.23%, compared to 4.42% and 4.86% for 2000 and 1999, respectively.

The interest rate spread measures the difference between the average yield on earning assets and the average rate paid on interest-bearing sources of funds. The interest rate spread eliminates the impact of noninterest-bearing funds and gives a more direct perspective to the effect of market interest rate movements. The FTE net interest spread for 2001 decreased 20 basic points to 3.88% from the Company's 2000 spread of 4.08% as the cost of interest-bearing sources of funds decreased 50 basis points, but the FTE yield on earning assets decreased 70 basis points. The FTE net interest spread for 1999 was 4.40%. See the tables in this section below entitled "Consolidated Average Balances, Interest Income/Expenses and Yields/Rates" and "Rate/Volume Variance Analysis" for more information.

The following tabulation presents certain net interest income data without modification for assumed tax equivalency:

	Years Ended December		
	2001	2000	1999
Rate earned on earning assets.....	9.10%	9.80%	9.40%
Rate paid on borrowed funds.....	5.22	5.72	5.00
Interest rate spread.....	3.88	4.08	4.40
Net interest margin.....	4.23	4.42	4.86

During 2001, the banking industry saw the prime interest rate move from 9.50% to 5.00%. This decrease resulted as the prime interest rate fell by 100 basis points in February 2001, 50 basis points in each of April, May, June, October, November and December and 25 basis points in each of July and September. This is in contrast to the 100 basis point increase during 2000. The Company's net interest income (not on a FTE basis), before the provision for loan losses, decreased 1.2% during 2001, and increased 2.0% and 23.1% in 2000 and 1999, respectively. Net interest income, before provision for loan losses, was \$26,898,000, \$27,219,000, and \$26,673,000 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. This represented changes of (\$321,000) from 2000 to 2001 and \$546,000 from 1999 to 2000 as reported in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Income included elsewhere in this Report.

The "Consolidated Average Balances, Interest Income/Expenses and Yields/Rates" and the "Rate/Volume Variance Analysis" tables are presented on the following four pages. The Consolidated Average Balances/Interest Income/Expenses and Yields/Rates table presents, for the periods shown, the average balance of certain balance sheet items, the dollar amount of interest income from average earning assets and resultant yields, the interest expense and rate paid on average interest-bearing liabilities, and the net-interest margin. The Rate/Volume Variance Analysis table presents an analysis of changes in interest income, interest expense and net interest income attributable to changes in volume and interest rate. Income from tax-exempt earning assets has been adjusted to fully taxable equivalent amounts.

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CONSOLIDATED AVERAGE BALANCES, INTEREST INCOME/EXPENSE AND YIELDS/RATES
Taxable Equivalent Basis (Dollars in Thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2001			2000		
	AVERAGE BALANCE	INCOME/ EXPENSE	YIELD/ RATE	Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Assets						
Earning assets:						
Loans, net of unearned income (1) (3).....	\$516,954	\$ 51,158	9.90%	\$522,301	\$54,492	10.43%
Investment securities:						
Taxable.....	100,599	6,209	6.17	87,745	5,644	6.43
Tax exempt.....	13,468	1,052	7.81	15,366	1,271	8.27
	-----	-----		-----	-----	
Total investment securities.....	114,067	7,261	6.37	103,111	6,915	6.71
Interest bearing deposits in other banks.....	344	44	12.79	915	66	7.21
Federal funds sold.....	17,816	603	3.38	3,635	234	6.44
	-----	-----		-----	-----	
Total earning assets(2) ..	649,181	59,066	9.10	629,962	61,707	9.80
Noninterest-earning assets:						
Cash and due from banks...	23,306			26,260		
Premises and equipment....	42,971			38,232		
Accrued interest and other assets.....	16,657			19,781		
Allowance for loan losses.	(6,654)			(3,320)		
	-----			-----		
Total assets.....	\$725,461			\$710,915		
	=====			=====		
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity						
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Demand deposits.....	\$ 92,360	3,237	3.50	\$102,254	5,036	4.92
Savings deposits.....	58,875	1,950	3.31	55,983	2,457	4.39
Time deposits.....	387,153	22,057	5.70	375,121	22,218	5.92
	-----	-----		-----	-----	
Other short-term	538,388	27,244	5.06	533,358	29,711	5.57
borrowings.....	3,367	119	3.53	2,589	163	6.30
FHLB borrowings.....	41,967	2,468	5.88	38,000	2,248	5.92
Capitalized lease						

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Obligations	5,415	403	7.44	3,579	327	9.14
Long-term debt.....	15,478	1,354	8.75	14,716	1,407	9.56
	-----	-----		-----	-----	
Total interest-bearing liabilities.....	604,615	31,588	5.22	592,242	33,856	5.72
		-----			-----	
Noninterest-bearing liabilities:						
Demand deposits.....	70,002			68,785		
Accrued interest and other liabilities.....	7,906			8,112		
Shareholders' equity.....	42,938			41,776		
	-----			-----		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity...	\$725,461			\$710,915		
	=====			=====		
Net interest income/net interest spread.....		27,478	3.88%		27,851	4.08%
		-----	====		-----	====
Net interest margin.....			4.23%			4.42%
			====			====
Taxable equivalent adjustment:						
Loans.....		222			201	
Investment securities.....		358			431	
		-----			-----	
Total taxable equivalent adjustment.....		580			632	
		-----			-----	
Net interest income.....		\$ 26,898			\$27,219	
		=====			=====	

-
- (1) Average loans include nonaccrual loans. All loans and deposits are domestic.
 - (2) Tax equivalent adjustments have been based on an assumed tax rate of 34%, and do not give effect to the disallowance for federal income tax purpose of interest expense related to certain tax-exempt earning assets.
 - (3) Income on Loans, net of unearned income, includes loan fees of \$2,980,000.

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RATE/VOLUME VARIANCE ANALYSIS
TAXABLE EQUIVALENT BASIS

	Average Volume			Change in Volume	
	2001	2000	1999	2001-2000	2000-1999
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(Dollars in thousands)

EARNING ASSETS:

Loans, net of unearned income.....	\$516,954	\$522,301	\$463,298	\$ (5,347)	\$ 59,003
------------------------------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	------------	-----------

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Investment securities:					
Taxable.....	100,599	87,745	79,733	12,854	8,012
Tax exempt.....	13,468	15,366	15,412	(1,898)	(46)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total investment securities....	114,067	103,111	95,145	10,956	7,966
Interest-bearing deposits with other banks.....	344	915	1,343	(571)	(428)
Federal funds sold.....	17,816	3,635	1,740	14,181	1,895
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total earning assets.....	\$649,181	\$629,962	\$561,526	\$ 19,219	\$ 68,436
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
INTEREST-BEARING LIABILITIES:					
Deposits:					
Demand.....	\$ 92,360	\$102,254	\$ 94,763	\$ (9,894)	\$ 7,491
Savings.....	58,875	55,983	53,730	2,892	2,253
Time.....	387,153	375,121	327,481	12,032	47,640
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total interest-bearing deposits	538,388	533,358	475,974	5,030	57,384
Other short-term borrowings.....	3,367	2,589	6,714	778	(4,125)
FHLB borrowings.....	41,967	38,000	20,932	3,967	17,068
Capitalized lease obligations.....	5,415	3,579	-	1,836	3,579
Long-term borrowings.....	15,478	14,716	7,100	762	7,616
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total interest-bearing liabilities.....	\$604,615	\$592,242	\$510,720	\$ 12,373	\$ 81,522
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Net interest income/net interest spread.....					
Net yield on earning assets.....					

	Interest Income/Expense			Variance		
	2001	2000	1999	2001-2000	2000-1999	Volu
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
(Dollars in thousands)						
EARNING ASSETS:						
Loans, net of unearned income.....	\$51,158	\$54,492	\$46,549	\$ (3,334)	\$ 7,943	\$ (5
Investment securities:						
Tax able.....	6,209	5,644	4,782	565	862	8
Tax exempt.....	1,052	1,271	1,305	(219)	(34)	(1
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total investment securities.....	7,261	6,915	6,087	346	828	6
Interest-bearing deposits with other banks.....	44	66	74	(22)	(8)	(
Federal funds sold.....	603	234	88	369	146	5
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total earning assets.....	\$59,066	\$61,707	\$52,798	\$ (2,641)	\$ 8,909	\$ 5
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

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INTEREST-BEARING LIABILITIES:

Deposits:

Demand.....	\$ 3,237	\$ 5,036	\$ 4,131	\$ (1,799)	\$ 905	\$ (4)
Savings.....	1,950	2,457	1,886	(507)	571	1
Time.....	22,057	22,218	17,577	(161)	4,641	6
Total interest-bearing deposits.....	27,244	29,711	23,594	(2,467)	6,117	3
Other short-term borrowings.....	119	163	333	(44)	(170)	
FHLB borrowings.....	2,468	2,248	1,037	220	1,211	2
Capitalized lease obligations.....	403	327	-	76	327	
Long-term borrowings.....	1,354	1,407	558	(53)	849	
Total interest-bearing liabilities.	31,588	33,856	25,522	(2,268)	8,334	7
Net interest income.....	\$27,478	\$27,851	\$27,276	\$ (373)	\$ 575	\$ (1)

- (1) The change in interest due to both rate and volume has been allocated to volume and rate changes in proportion to the relationship of the absolute dollar amounts of the change in each.

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PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES, NET CHARGE-OFFS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

The Company maintains an allowance for loan losses to absorb losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance is based upon management's estimated range of those losses. Actual losses for these loans may vary significantly from this estimate.

At December 31, 2001, the allowance for loan losses was \$7,292,000 which represented an increase of \$185,000, or 2.6%, over the December 31, 2000 amount of \$7,107,000. There was a \$4,504,000, or 173.0%, increase in the allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2000 as compared to December 31, 1999. This increase in the overall level of the allowance for loan losses was primarily due to additional provisions for loan losses of \$3,478,000 and \$501,000 made by the Company in September 2000 and December 2000, respectively. As a percentage of total loans, net of unearned income, the allowance for loan losses increased to 1.45% at December 31, 2001, compared to 1.35% at December 31, 2000. Management believes that the allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2001 is adequate to absorb known risks in the Company's loan portfolio based upon the Company's historical experience. No assurance can be given, however, that increased loan volume, adverse economic conditions or other circumstances will not result in increased losses in the Company's loan portfolio or additional provisions to the allowance for loan losses.

A provision for loan losses is charged against current earnings. Actual loan losses, net of recoveries, are charged directly to the allowance for loan losses. The amount of the provision for loan losses is based on the growth of the loan portfolio, the amount of net loan losses incurred and management's estimation of potential future losses based on an evaluation of the risk in the loan portfolio. The provision for loan losses was \$6,314,000, \$9,289,000 and

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\$4,459,000 in 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. This represented a decrease of \$2,975,000, or 32.0%, in 2001 and an increase of \$4,830,000 or 108.3% in 2000. The provision for loan loss in 2001 remained high compared to historical levels due to increased loan charge-offs during the year. The increase in 2000 resulted from management's decision to make provisions for current losses and actual growth in the loan portfolio and to increase the overall level of the allowance for loan losses due to aggressive lending in new expansion markets. The additional provision in December 2000 was made with respect to the estimated loss on certain loans made through Community Bank's Double Springs, Alabama location, which are discussed in the following paragraph.

In March 2001, management of Community Bank became aware that an employee in Community Bank's Double Springs, Alabama location had improperly originated approximately \$1,200,000 in loans primarily during 2000 and the first quarter of 2001 in violation of Community Bank's lending policies, and had manipulated loan payments to make it falsely appear that payments under the loans were current. The bank employee has admitted wrongdoing in connection with the loans and his employment with Community Bank has been terminated. Management notified federal and state banking regulatory authorities, law enforcement authorities and the Company's fidelity bond carrier, and is cooperating with law enforcement authorities in their investigation of the matter. As a result of its investigation of these loans, the Company has charged off loans deemed to be a loss and has reserved for its future estimated losses with a provision increasing its allowance for loan losses as of December 31, 2001.

In September 1998, Community Bank determined that \$9,360,000 in motor vehicle loans that were originated in Community Bank's Ft. Payne, Alabama Wal-Mart location primarily during a four-month period beginning in May 1998 were not in compliance with Community Bank's lending policy. By December 31, 1999, borrowers had defaulted on approximately \$5,594,000 of these loans. Community Bank took into possession and resold 362 vehicles that served as collateral for these loans, which resulted in proceeds of approximately \$2,963,000, which was applied to the outstanding balances of the defaulted loans. In the fourth quarter of 1999, management determined that these unpaid balances were impaired and, therefore, made a charge of approximately \$2,631,000 to the Company's allowance for loan losses in December 1999. Concurrently, a provision for loan losses, in the same amount, was made in order to return the allowance for loan losses to its

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balance prior to the charge for the impaired loans. During 2000, Community Bank, including its subsidiary 1st Community Credit Corporation, charged an additional \$567,000 to its allowance for loan losses with respect to these defaulted Ft. Payne loans. On June 20, 2000, Community Bank filed an action in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama against an automobile dealership, several employees and former employees of the dealership and a former employee of Community Bank. The lawsuit seeks damages of an unspecified amount to recover losses incurred by Community Bank in connection with the Ft. Payne loans, along with all costs associated with the legal action. Any amounts received by Community Bank as a result of this litigation will be treated as a recovery on loan losses. See "Item 3 - Legal Proceedings - Auto Loan Litigation."

Loan charge-offs exceeded recoveries by \$6,129,000 during 2001, which represented an increase of \$1,344,000, or 28.1%, from \$4,785,000 during 2000, which represented a decrease of \$41,000, or 0.9%, from \$4,826,000 during 1999. Net loan charge-offs increased in 2001 from 2000 in large part due to Double Springs charge-offs mentioned above as well as other loans classified as loss during 2001. Net loan charge-offs remained at the same level in 2000 as compared

to 1999.

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The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the Company's loans, net of unearned income, and the allowance for loan losses for the five years ended December 31, 2001.

SUMMARY OF LOAN LOSS EXPERIENCE

	2001	2000	1999	

	(Dollars in Thousands)			
Allowance for loan losses at beginning of period.....	\$ 7,107	\$ 2,603	\$ 2,971	\$
Loans charged off:				
Commercial, financial and agricultural.....	1,056	620	282	
Real estate - mortgage.....	726	319	92	
Consumer.....	4,785	4,114	4,814	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total loans charged off.....	6,567	5,053	5,188	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Recoveries on loans previously charged off:				
Commercial, financial and agricultural.....	7	10	220	
Real estate - mortgage.....	40	2	4	
Consumer.....	391	256	138	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total recoveries.....	438	268	362	
Net loans charged off.....	6,129	4,785	4,826	
Reserves acquired through acquisitions.....	-	-	-	
Provision for loan losses.....	6,314	9,289	4,458	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Allowance for loan losses at end of period.....	\$ 7,292	\$ 7,107	\$ 2,603	\$
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Loans, net of unearned income, at end of period.....	\$ 501,520	\$ 528,316	\$ 498,726	\$ 4
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Average loans, net of unearned income, outstanding for the period.....	\$ 516,954	\$ 522,301	\$ 463,298	\$ 3
	=====	=====	=====	=====

2001 2000 1999 1

Ratios:

Allowance for loan losses to loans, net of unearned income, at end of period.....	1.45%	1.35%	0.52%	0.
Allowance for loan losses at end of period to average loans, net of unearned income.....	1.41%	1.36%	0.56%	0.
Net charge-offs to average loans, net of unearned income.....	1.19%	0.92%	1.04%	0.
Net charge-offs to allowance for loan losses, at end of period	84.05%	67.33%	185.40%	44.
Recoveries to prior year charge-offs.....	8.67%	5.17%	24.74%	11.

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In assessing the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, management relies predominantly on its ongoing review of the loan portfolio, which is undertaken both to ascertain whether there are probable losses which must be charged off and to assess the risk characteristics of the portfolio in the aggregate. This review takes into consideration the judgments of the responsible lending officers and senior management, external loan review professionals and also those of bank regulatory agencies that review the loan portfolio as part of the regular bank examination process. Loans identified as having increased credit risk are classified in accordance with the Company's loan policy and appropriate reserves are established for each loan classification category based on pre-determined reserve percentages. Reserves are established for the remaining unclassified portion of the loan portfolio based on actual historical loss factors associated with certain loan types.

In evaluating the allowance, management also considers the historical loan loss experience of Community Bank, the amount of past due and nonperforming loans, current and anticipated economic conditions, lender requirements and other appropriate information. Community Bank allocates its allowance for loan losses to specific loan categories based on an average of net losses for each loan type during the previous five years.

Management allocated the allowance for loan losses to specific loan classes, as of the dates indicated, as follows:

ALLOCATION OF THE ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

			December 31,		
2001		2000		1999	
Percent of		Percent of		Percent of	

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	Amount	Total	Amount	Total	Amount	Total	Am
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Domestic loans							
Commercial, financial and agricultural.....	\$ 802	11%	\$ 711	10%	\$ 234	9%	\$
Real estate - mortgage.....	583	8	497	7	182	7	
Consumer.....	5,907	81	5,899	83	2,187	84	2
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	\$7,292	100.0%	\$ 7,107	100%	\$2,603	100%	\$2
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

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NONPERFORMING ASSETS

Nonperforming assets as of December 31, 2001 increased approximately \$6,163,000, or 97.4%, to approximately \$12,492,000 from approximately \$6,329,000 at year-end 2000, which represented an increase of approximately \$1,522,000 or 31.7%, from approximately \$4,807,000 at December 31, 1999. Nonperforming loans include loans classified as nonaccrual or renegotiated and those past due 90 days or more for which interest was still being accrued. During 2001, nonaccruing loans increased 212.2% to \$5,859,000 at December 31, 2001, while loans past due 90 days or more decreased 8.8% to \$2,346,000 at December 31, 2001. The Company has recognized its asset quality problems and has in turn, increased its credit standards. The Company has also implemented steps needed to recognize problem credits more timely. Loan review processes were implemented during 2001 which have led to better identification and recognition of problem credits. During 2000, nonaccruing loans decreased 30.7% to \$1,877,000 at December 31, 2000, while loans past due 90 days or more increased 93.0% to \$2,571,000 at December 31, 2000. Other real estate was \$4,287,000 and \$1,881,000 at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively, which represented increases of 127.9% and 145.6%, respectively, from the prior year-end. There were no commitments to lend any additional funds on nonaccrual or renegotiated loans at December 31, 2001. The following table summarizes the Company's nonperforming assets at December 31 during each of the last five years.

NONPERFORMING ASSETS

	December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
	-----	-----	-----

(Dollars in Thousand)

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Nonaccruing loans.....	\$	5,859	\$	1,877	\$	2,709	\$
Loans past due 90 days or more.....		2,346		2,571		1,332	
Restructured loans.....		-		-		-	
		-----		-----		-----	
Total nonperforming loans.....		8,205		4,448		4,041	
Other real estate.....		4,287		1,881		766	
		-----		-----		-----	
Total nonperforming assets.....	\$	12,492	\$	6,329	\$	4,807	\$
		=====		=====		=====	
Ratios:							
Allowance for loan losses to							
total nonperforming assets.....		58.37%		112.29%		54.15%	
Total nonperforming loans to total							
loans (net of unearned income).....		1.64%		0.84%		0.81%	
Total nonperforming assets							
to total assets.....		1.71%		0.89%		0.71%	

The ratio of allowance for loan losses to total nonperforming assets declined 48.0% during 2001, to 58.37% at December 31, 2001, compared to an increase of 107.4% during 2000, to 112.29% at December 31, 2000 and a decline of 14.6% during 1999 to 54.15% at December 31, 1999. The significant decline in this ratio for 2001 resulted from the substantial increase in the Company's nonperforming assets during 2001. The ratio of total nonperforming loans to total loans, net of unearned income, increased 95.2% during 2001, to 1.64% at December 31, 2001, compared to 0.84% and 0.81% at year-end 2000 and 1999, respectively. The ratio of total nonperforming assets to total assets increased 92.1% during 2001 to 1.71% at year-end 2001, compared to 0.89% at year-end 2000 and 0.71% at year-end 1999. The ratios have worsened in 2001 as nonperforming loans have increased.

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There were no concentrations of loans exceeding 10% of total loans, which are not otherwise disclosed as a category of loans at December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999.

It is the general policy of Community Bank to stop accruing interest income and place the recognition of interest on a cash basis when any commercial, industrial or real estate loan is past due as to principal or interest and the ultimate collection of either is in doubt. Normally, accrual of interest income on consumer installment loans is suspended when any payment of principal or interest, or both, is more than 90 days delinquent. When a loan is placed on nonaccrual status, any uncollected interest accrued in a prior year is charged against the allowance for loan losses and any uncollected interest accrued in the current year is reversed against current income unless the collateral for the loan is sufficient to cover the accrued interest or a guarantor assures payment of interest.

NONINTEREST INCOME

Noninterest income for 2001 decreased approximately \$368,000, or 3.7%, to approximately \$9,538,000 from approximately \$9,906,000 in 2000, which represented an increase of approximately \$751,000, or 8.2%, from approximately \$9,155,000 in 1999. Noninterest income is derived primarily from service charges

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on deposit accounts, insurance commissions, bank club dues (a deposit account packaged with other financial services) and debt cancellation fees. The 2001 decrease in service charges on deposit accounts for 2001 is primarily due to a reduction in insufficient funds charges and deposit account attrition. Insurance commissions decreased 20.3% to approximately \$1,918,000 in 2001 after increasing during 2000. The level of insurance commissions during the past three years is primarily a result of the activities of Community Insurance Corp., a subsidiary of Community Bank, in the areas of property, casualty and life insurance. Bank club dues decreased 6.0% during 2001, to approximately \$661,000, compared to a decline of 0.4% during 2000. Debt cancellation fees decreased 33.7% to approximately \$503,000, during 2001 compared to a 22.0% increase in 2000. The decline in 2001 was primarily due to decreased volume in debt cancellation coverage associated with a decline in Community Bank's loan portfolio. Other operating income decreased 41.3%, to approximately \$1,109,000 during 2001 compared to increases of 6.3% and 79.1% in 2000 and 1999, respectively. Components of other operating income reflecting decreases during 2001 were fee income associated with wire transfers, safe deposit box rentals, and other miscellaneous service fees. The Company also recognized gains on the sale of investment securities during 2001, 2000 and 1999 as shown below.

NONINTEREST INCOME

	Years Ended December 31,			
	2001	2000	1999	2001
	(Dollars in Thousands)			
Service charges on deposits.....	\$ 4,063	\$ 4,144	\$ 3,627	
Insurance commissions.....	1,918	2,406	2,243	
Investment securities gains (losses).....	1,284	4	179	32,
Bank club dues.....	661	703	706	
Debt cancellation fees.....	503	759	622	
Other.....	1,109	1,890	1,778	
	-----	-----	-----	
	\$ 9,538	\$ 9,906	\$ 9,155	
	=====	=====	=====	

NONINTEREST EXPENSES

Noninterest expenses totaled approximately \$31,972,000 in 2001, \$31,755,000 in 2000 and \$29,208,000 in 1999. These levels represent changes of 0.7% and 8.7% for 2001 and 2000, respectively. The primary component of noninterest expenses is salaries and employee benefits, which decreased \$3,148,000, or 16.3%, during 2001 to \$16,146,000, compared to \$19,294,000 and \$17,010,000 for 2000 and 1999, respectively. The decrease in salaries and employee benefits during 2001 resulted primarily from officer's salary reductions and overall corporate downsizing. Director and committee fees were \$479,000 in 2001, \$675,000 in 2000 and \$601,000 in 1999. The decrease in 2001 resulted primarily from not paying a retainer fee to non-employee directors as was done in 2000. This represents a 29.0% decrease in 2001 compared to an increase of 12.3% in 2000. Since 1999,

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employee directors have not received board or committee fees. Occupancy expense increased 5.3% in 2001 to \$2,866,000, compared to \$2,722,000 in 2000 and \$2,655,000 in 1999, while furniture and equipment expenses decreased 0.8% in 2001 to approximately \$1,893,000, as compared to \$1,908,000 in 2000 and \$1,767,000 in 1999. Other operating expenses increased 47.9% in 2001 to approximately \$10,588,000, compared to \$7,156,000 in 2000 which represented a 0.3% decrease from \$7,175,000 in 1999. Professional and legal fees incurred as a result of continued litigation against the Company continues to keep other operating expense high.

The substantial decrease in certain types of noninterest expenses were offset by a write-down of approximately \$2,653,000 of unamortized goodwill related to 1st Community Credit Corporation and Community Insurance Corp., both subsidiaries of Community Bank. Management deemed the write-down necessary based on its assessment of each Company's historical operating income. Management believes that the decision to recognize this expense was prudent under current conditions. Moreover, the large size of the write-down is based on conservative estimates of each subsidiaries future cash flows and may obviate the need for further adjustments, thus leaving the subsidiaries better positioned for future performance.

In the first quarter of 2000, management took steps to reduce the rate of growth of the Company's non-interest expenses. These steps included close scrutiny of monies spent for travel and entertainment, social dues, advertising and promotions, education and training and donations. As a result of these actions, the Company reduced expenses in these areas by approximately \$437,000, or 50.0%, during 2000, as compared to 1999, including a \$211,000, or 65.9%, decrease in advertising expense, and a \$202,000, or 79.2%, decrease in training and education expense. These reductions, however, were offset by increased costs in postage, telephone, audit and exam fees, and professional fees. Additional cost reduction measures were identified in October 2000 and initiated in the fourth quarter of 2000 and the first quarter of 2001. These actions included salary reductions at the executive officer level of Community Bank and the Company, staff reduction through attrition and down-sizing and a reduction in the number of automobiles owned or leased by the Company and its subsidiaries.

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NONINTEREST EXPENSES

	Years Ended December 31,			
	2001	2000	1999	2001
	(Dollars in Thousands)			
Salaries and employee benefits.....	\$16,146	\$19,294	\$17,010	(
Occupancy expense.....	2,866	2,722	2,655	

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Furniture and equipment expense.....	1,893	1,908	1,767
Director and committee fees.....	479	675	601
Amortization of intangibles.....	562	554	493
Loss on write-down of goodwill.....	2,653	-	-
Advertising.....	52	109	320
Insurance.....	319	298	171
Legal Fees.....	1,873	785	894
Professional fees.....	1,202	220	166
Supplies.....	652	515	623
Postage.....	390	443	380
Telephone.....	769	920	769
Training and Education.....	44	53	255
Other.....	2,072	3,259	3,104
	-----	-----	-----
	\$31,972	\$31,755	\$29,208
	=====	=====	=====

INCOME TAXES

The Company experienced a tax benefit of \$749,000, or a 40.5% effective tax rate, on a pre-tax loss of \$1,849,000 for 2001, compared to an income tax benefit of \$1,704,000, or 43.5% effective tax benefit rate, on pre-tax loss of \$3,919,000 for 2000 and an income tax expense of \$502,000, or 23.3% effective tax rate on pre-tax income of \$2,161,000 for 1999. The tax amounts and rates are different than the statutory Federal tax rate of 34% primarily due to investments in loans and securities earning interest income that is exempt from Federal taxation. As proportionately fewer available funds are invested in tax-exempt assets, the effective tax rate will more closely approximate the statutory Federal tax rate. The Company attempts to maximize any tax benefits and minimize any tax liabilities through active tax planning. A more detailed explanation of income tax expense is included in Note 10 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Report.

IMPACT OF INFLATION AND CHANGING PRICES

A bank's asset and liability structure is substantially different from that of an industrial company in that virtually all assets and liabilities of a bank are monetary in nature. Management believes the impact of inflation on financial results depends upon the Company's ability to react to changes in interest rates and by such reaction to reduce the inflationary impact on performance. Interest rates do not necessarily move in the same direction, or at the same magnitude, as the prices of other goods and services. As discussed previously, management seeks to manage the relationship between interest-sensitive assets and liabilities in order to protect against wide interest rate fluctuations, including those resulting from inflation.

Various information shown elsewhere in this Report should assist in an understanding of how well the Company is positioned to react to changing interest rates and inflationary trends. In particular, the summary of net interest income, the maturity distributions, the composition of the loan and security portfolios and the data on the interest sensitivity of loans and deposits should be considered.

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COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC.

The management of Community Bancshares, Inc. is responsible for the preparation, integrity, and objectivity of the consolidated financial statements, related financial data, and other information in this annual report. The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and include amounts based on management's best estimates and judgment where appropriate. Financial information appearing throughout this annual report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements.

In meeting its responsibility both for the integrity and fairness of these statements and information, management depends on the accounting systems and related internal accounting controls that are designed to provide reasonable assurances that (i) transactions are authorized and recorded in accordance with established procedures, (ii) assets are safeguarded, and (iii) proper and reliable records are maintained.

The concept of reasonable assurance is based on the recognition that the cost of internal control systems should not exceed the related benefits. As an integral part of internal control systems, the Company maintains a professional staff of internal auditors who monitor compliance and assess the effectiveness of internal control systems and coordinate audit coverage with independent certified public accountants.

The responsibility of the Company's independent certified public accountants is limited to an expression of their opinion as to the fairness of the consolidated financial statements presented. Their opinion is based on an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards as described in their report.

The Board of Directors is responsible for insuring that both management and the independent certified public accountants fulfill their respective responsibilities with regard to the consolidated financial statements. The Audit Committee meets periodically with both management and the independent certified public accountants to assure that each is carrying out its responsibilities. The independent certified public accountants have full and free access to the Audit Committee and Board of Directors and may meet with them, with and without management being present, to discuss auditing and financial reporting matters.

ITEM 8 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The financial statements and supplementary data required by Regulation S-X and by Item 302 of Regulation S-K are set forth in the pages listed below.

COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Financial Statements

Independent Auditors' Report.....

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Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition as of December 31, 2001 and 2000.....
Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999.....
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999.....
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999.....
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements - December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999.....

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
of Community Bancshares, Inc.

We have audited the consolidated statements of financial condition of Community Bancshares, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Community Bancshares, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Birmingham, Alabama

April 5, 2002

/S/ DUDLEY, HOPTON-JONES, SIMS & FREEMAN PLLP

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000

		2001

ASSETS		
Cash.....	\$	8,312,263
Due from banks.....		14,724,745
Interest-bearing deposits with banks.....		200,000
Federal funds sold.....		30,000,000
Securities available for sale.....		121,679,303
Loans.....		501,583,650
Less: Unearned income.....		63,991
Allowance for loan losses.....		7,292,370

NET LOANS.....		494,227,289
Premises and equipment, net.....		39,626,868
Accrued interest.....		7,061,043
Intangibles, net.....		2,629,682
Other real estate.....		4,287,273
Other assets.....		6,733,102

TOTAL ASSETS.....	\$	729,481,568
		=====
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing.....	\$	67,695,615
Interest-bearing.....		550,010,415

Total Deposits.....		617,706,030
Other short-term borrowings.....		4,359,927
Accrued interest.....		4,400,000
FHLB borrowing.....		38,000,000
Capitalized lease obligations.....		5,766,076
Long-term debt.....		4,666,599
Guaranteed preferred beneficial interest in the Company's junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures.....		10,000,000
Other liabilities.....		3,917,567

TOTAL LIABILITIES.....		688,816,199
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred stock, par value \$.01 per share, 200,000 shares authorized, no shares issued.....		-
Common stock, par value \$.10 per share, 20,000,000 shares authorized, 4,808,331 and 4,674,995 shares issued, as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively.....		480,833
Capital surplus.....		30,753,008
Retained earnings.....		12,390,300
Treasury Stock, 20,803 shares.....		(396,768)
Unearned ESOP shares - 174,267 and 199,877 shares as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively.....		(2,317,902)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income.....		(244,102)

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TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY.....	40,665,369
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY.....	\$ 729,481,568

See notes to consolidated financial statements

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

	2001	2000
	-----	-----
INTEREST INCOME		
Interest and fees on loans.....	\$ 50,937,197	\$ 54,291,413
Interest on investment securities:		
Taxable securities.....	6,209,240	5,644,293
Securities exempt from federal income taxes.....	693,065	839,587
Interest on federal funds sold.....	603,072	234,432
Interest on deposits in other banks.....	43,851	65,576
	-----	-----
Total Interest Income.....	58,486,425	61,075,301
	-----	-----
INTEREST EXPENSE		
Interest on deposits.....	27,244,411	29,711,253
Interest on other short-term borrowings.....	118,857	162,801
Interest on capitalized lease obligations.....	402,452	326,812
FHLB borrowings.....	2,467,829	2,248,055
Interest on long-term debt.....	233,315	567,579
Interest on guaranteed preferred beneficial interest in the Company's junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures	1,121,213	839,791
	-----	-----
TOTAL INTEREST EXPENSE.....	31,588,077	33,856,291
	-----	-----
NET INTEREST INCOME.....	26,898,348	27,219,010
Provision for loan losses.....	6,313,940	9,289,362
	-----	-----
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES.....	20,584,408	17,929,648
NONINTEREST INCOME		
Service charges on deposits.....	4,062,631	4,143,775
Insurance commissions.....	1,918,733	2,406,183
Bank club dues.....	660,734	702,534
Debt cancellation fees.....	503,329	758,825
Other operating income.....	1,108,582	1,890,220

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Investment securities gains.....	1,283,945	4,587
	-----	-----
TOTAL NONINTEREST INCOME.....	9,537,954	9,906,124
	-----	-----
NONINTEREST EXPENSES		
Salaries and employee benefits.....	16,146,189	19,293,662
Occupancy expense.....	2,865,964	2,722,441
Furniture and equipment expense.....	1,892,667	1,908,086
Director and committee fees.....	479,366	674,739
Other operating expenses.....	10,587,527	7,156,251
	-----	-----
TOTAL NONINTEREST EXPENSES.....	31,971,713	31,755,179
	-----	-----
Income (loss) before income taxes.....	(1,849,351)	(3,919,407)
Income tax expense (benefit)	(748,852)	(1,704,476)
	-----	-----
NET INCOME (LOSS).....	\$ (1,100,499)	\$ (2,214,931)
	=====	=====
Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share - basic.....	\$ (0.24)	\$ (0.50)
Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share - diluted.....	\$ (0.24)	\$ (0.47)

See notes to consolidated financial statements

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Unearned ESOP Shares	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at					
December 31, 1998.....	\$ 464,792	\$29,100,383	\$20,169,519	\$ (2,944,232)	\$ 442,939
Net Income - 1999.....	-	-	1,658,110	-	-
Other comprehensive					
income, net of tax and					
reclassification adjustments:					
Net Change in Unrealized					
Gains (Losses)					
on Securities.....	-	-	-	-	(2,096,060)
Comprehensive Income.....	-	-	-	-	-

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Cash dividends: Common.....	-	-	(2,788,754)	-	-
Stock Options Exercised.....	867	124,138	-	-	-
Tax Benefit on Stock options..	-	18,348	-	-	-
Stock Issued in lieu of cash paid for directors' fees at \$19.....	892	168,644	-	-	-
Release of ESOP shares.....	-	-	-	155,790	-

Balance at December 31, 1999.....	466,551	29,411,513	19,038,875	(2,788,442)	(1,653,121)
Net Loss - 2000.....	-	-	(2,214,931)	-	-
Other comprehensive income, net of tax and reclassification adjustments: Net Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Securities.....	-	-	-	-	2,050,442
Comprehensive Loss.....	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends: Common.....	-	-	(3,333,145)	-	-
Stock Issued in lieu of cash paid for directors' fees at \$23.50.....	948	221,856	-	-	-
Release of ESOP shares.....	-	171,552	-	214,440	-
Purchase of Treasury Stock....	-	-	-	-	-

Balance at December 31, 2000.....	467,499	29,804,921	13,490,799	(2,574,002)	397,321
NET INCOME - 2001.....	-	-	(1,100,499)	-	-
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAX AND RECLASSIFICATION ADJUSTMENTS: NET CHANGE IN UNREALIZED GAINS (LOSSES) ON SECURITIES.....	-	-	-	-	(641,423)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME.....	-	-	-	-	-
STOCK OPTIONS EXERCISED.....	32,956	3,708,944	-	-	-
STOCK USED BY OPTIONEES TO PURCHASE OPTIONS WHEN FAIR VALUE WAS \$18 PER SHARE.....	(20,788)	(3,721,112)	-	-	-
TAX BENEFIT ON STOCK OPTIONS..	-	751,556	-	-	-
STOCK ISSUED IN LIEU OF CASH PAID FOR DIRECTORS' FEES AT \$18.....	1,166	208,699	-	-	-
RELEASE OF ESOP SHARES.....	-	-	-	256,100	-

BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2001.....	\$ 480,833	\$30,753,008	\$12,390,300	\$ (2,317,902)	\$ (244,102)
=====					

See notes to consolidated financial statements

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

	2001	2000
	-----	-----
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income (loss).....	\$ (1,100,499)	\$ (2,214,931)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses.....	6,313,940	9,289,362
Provision for depreciation and amortization.....	2,611,405	3,467,187
Amortization of investment security premiums and accretion of discounts.....	159,957	149,261
Deferred tax (benefit) expense.....	(914,941)	(2,198,860)
Loss on write-down of goodwill.....	2,652,620	-
Realized investment security gains.....	(1,283,945)	(4,587)
Loss on sale of premises and equipment.....	66,482	144,398
Increase in accrued interest receivable.....	1,371,278	(1,895,207)
Increase in accrued interest payable.....	(975,725)	1,632,119
Other.....	864,637	(2,157,701)
	-----	-----
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....	9,765,209	6,211,041
	-----	-----
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from sales of securities available for sale.....	86,418,413	16,229,953
Proceeds from maturity of securities available for sale.....	2,500,000	25,210,217
Purchase of securities available for sale.....	(108,972,949)	(42,889,985)
Net decrease in interest-bearing deposits with other banks..	500,000	-
Cash used in acquisition of insurance operations.....	-	-
Loans purchased.....	-	-
Net decrease (increase) in loans to customers.....	16,968,554	(34,374,869)
Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment.....	108,075	162,914
Capital expenditures.....	(2,612,433)	(5,986,652)
Net proceeds from sale of other real estate.....	1,292,223	853,961
	-----	-----
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES.....	(3,798,117)	(40,794,461)
	-----	-----
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Net increase (decrease) in demand deposits, NOW accounts, savings and time open deposit accounts.....	21,905,506	(9,214,288)
Net (decrease) increase in certificates of deposit.....	(5,100,244)	36,854,261
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings.....	2,094,696	(228,611)
(Decrease) increase in borrowings from FHLB.....	-	(2,000,000)
Net (decrease) increase in capitalized lease obligations....	(84,149)	5,850,225
Repayment of long-term debt.....	(752,504)	(961,958)
Issuance of guaranteed preferred beneficial interest in Company's junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures.....	-	10,000,000
Issuance of common stock.....	-	222,804
Purchase of treasury stock.....	-	(396,768)
Cash dividends.....	-	(3,333,145)
	-----	-----

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NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES.....	18,063,305	36,792,520
	-----	-----
Net Increase In Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	24,030,397	2,209,100
Cash and Cash Equivalents At Beginning of Year.....	29,006,611	26,797,511
	-----	-----
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 53,037,008	\$ 29,006,611
	=====	=====

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	2001	2000
	-----	-----
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Interest.....	\$ 32,563,802	\$ 35,488,410
Income taxes.....	(1,082,900)	859,978

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF NON-CASH INVESTING
AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Other real estate of \$4,411,029, \$1,824,857 and \$840,902 was acquired in 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively, through foreclosure. Other assets acquired by foreclosure amounted to \$3,777,599 in 2001, \$2,975,936 in 2000 and \$3,969,795 in 1999.

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See notes to consolidated financial statements

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Description of Business: Community Bancshares, Inc. (the "Company") is a Delaware corporation and a bank holding company registered with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Federal Reserve") under the Bank

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Holding Act of 1956, as amended (the "Bank Holding Company Act"). The Company was organized in 1983 and commenced business in 1985. The Company has one bank subsidiary, Community Bank, an Alabama banking corporation which conducts a general commercial banking business in north and west-central Alabama and south-central Tennessee.

Principles of Consolidation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Community Bancshares, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries (the "Company"), Community Bank, Community Appraisals, Inc., Community Insurance Corp. and 1st Community Credit Corporation (collectively, the "Bank."). All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses. While management uses available information to recognize losses on loans, future additions to the allowance may be necessary based on changes in local economic conditions. In addition, regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Company's allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require the Company to recognize additions to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination.

Investments in Securities: The Company's investments in securities must be classified as either "Investment Securities Held to Maturity" or "Investment Securities Available for Sale" and accounted for as follows:

- Securities Held to Maturity. Bonds, notes and debentures for which the Bank has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are reported at cost, adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts which are recognized in interest income using methods which approximate level yields over the period to maturity.
- Securities Available for Sale. Securities available for sale consist of bonds, notes, debentures, and certain equity securities not classified as securities held to maturity.

The Company and its subsidiaries have no trading securities. At December 31, 2001 and 2000, all of the Company's investments in securities were classified as securities available for sale.

Unrealized holding gains and losses, net of tax, on securities available for sale are reported as a net amount in a separate component of shareholders' equity (Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income) until realized.

Gains and losses on the sale of securities available for sale are determined using the specific-identification method.

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NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

Loans and Interest Income: Loans are reported at principal amounts outstanding less unearned income, net deferred fees, and the allowance for loan losses.

Interest income on consumer loans, made on a discount basis, is recognized in a manner which approximates the level yield method. Interest income on substantially all other loans is recognized on a level yield basis.

Loan fees, net of certain direct origination costs, are deferred and amortized over the terms of the loans using a method which approximates a level yield. Annual fees charged on equity lines are recognized as income when charged to the account holder.

Loans on which the accrual of interest has been discontinued are designated as nonaccrual loans. Accrual of interest on loans is discontinued when reasonable doubt exist as to the full collection of interest or principal, or when they become contractually in default for 90 days or more as to either interest or principal, unless they are both well secured and in the process of collection. When a loan is placed on nonaccrual status, current year accrued and uncollected interest is charged to interest income on loans and previous year accrued interest is charged to the allowance for loan loss reserve, unless management believes accrued interest is recoverable through the liquidation of collateral. Interest payments received on nonaccrual loans are applied as a reduction of principal. Loans are returned to accruing status when they are brought fully current with respect to interest and principal and when, in the judgement of management, the loans are estimated to be fully collectible as to both principal and interest. Interest on accruing impaired loans is recognized as long as such loans do not meet the criteria for nonaccrual classification.

Allowance for Loan Losses: The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level believed adequate by management to absorb potential loan losses in the loan portfolio. Management's determination of the adequacy of the allowance is based on an evaluation of the portfolio, past loan loss experience, current domestic economic conditions, collateral values of properties securing loans, volume, growth and composition of the loan portfolio, and other relevant factors. Unfavorable changes in any of these, or other factors, or the availability of new information, could require that the allowance for loan losses be increased in future periods. The method used to determine the amount of loss inherent in the loan portfolio and thereby assess the adequacy of the recorded balance of the allowance for loan losses involves identifying portfolio loans with similar characteristics for which estimates of inherent future probable losses can be made. The estimates are based on historical loss factors as adjusted for current business and economic conditions. The loss factors are applied to the representative portfolios in order to determine the overall adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. Loans deemed uncollectible are charged to the allowance. Provisions for loan losses and recoveries on loans previously charged off are added to the allowance.

Loan Fees: The Company accounts for loan fees and origination costs in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 91, Accounting for Nonrefundable Fees and Costs Associated with Originating or Acquiring Loans and Direct Costs of Leases. The basic requirement of this statement calls for the Company to treat loan fees, net of direct costs, as an adjustment to the yield of the related loan over the term of the loan.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

Premises and Equipment: Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Expenditures for additions and major improvements that significantly extend the useful lives of the assets are capitalized. Expenditures for repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred. The carrying value of assets traded in are used to adjust the carrying values of the new assets acquired by trade. Assets which are disposed of are removed from the accounts and the resulting gains or losses are recorded in operations.

Depreciation is provided generally by accelerated and straight-line methods based on the estimated useful lives of the respective assets.

Other Real Estate: Other real estate comprises properties acquired through a foreclosure proceeding or acceptance of a deed in lieu of foreclosure. These properties are carried at the lower of cost or fair market value based on appraised value at the date acquired. Loan losses arising from the acquisition of such properties are charged against the allowance for loan losses.

Earnings Per Common Share: Basic earnings per common share are computed by dividing earnings available to stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share reflect per share amounts that would have resulted if dilutive potential common stock had been converted to common stock, as prescribed by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 128, Earnings per Share. The following reconciles the weighted average number of shares outstanding:

	2001	2000
	-----	-----
Weighted average of common shares outstanding.....	4,572,301	4,460,295
Effect of dilutive options.....	-	211,135
	-----	-----
Weighted average of common shares outstanding effected for dilution.....	4,572,301	4,671,430
	=====	=====

Income Taxes: Provisions for income taxes are based on amounts reported in the statement of income (after exclusion of non-taxable income such as interest on state and municipal securities) and include deferred taxes on temporary differences in the recognition of income and expense for tax and financial statement purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are included in the financial statements at currently enacted income tax rates applicable to the period in which the deferred tax assets and liabilities are expected to be realized or settled as prescribed in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. As changes in tax laws or rates are enacted, deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted through the provision for income taxes.

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The Company and its subsidiaries file a consolidated federal income tax return. Each subsidiary provides for income taxes on a separate-return basis, and remits to the Company amounts determined to be currently payable.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

Pension and Employee Stock Ownership Plans: The Company and its subsidiaries have various employee benefit plans which cover substantially all employees. Pension expense is determined based on an actuarial valuation. The Company contributes amounts to the pension fund sufficient to satisfy funding requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act. Contributions to the Employee Stock Ownership Plan ("ESOP") are determined by the Board of Directors but may not be less than the amount required to cover the debt service on the ESOP loan.

Intangibles: Excess of purchase price over net assets of businesses acquired is recognized as goodwill and other intangibles and amortized on a straight-line basis over periods of 15 to 25 years. The Company assesses the value of its intangible assets to determine that recorded amounts are reasonable and not impaired. An impairment loss is recognized against operating income when events or circumstances indicate carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

At December 31, 2001 and 2000, intangibles, net of amortization, totaled \$2,629,682 and \$5,757,055, respectively. Amortization expense for the years ending December 31, 2001, 2000, and 1999, totaled \$471,390, \$1,429,879 and \$495,513, respectively. See Recently Issued Accounting Standards included in this Note 1 regarding SFAS 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets for future accounting and reporting requirements.

Off Balance Sheet Financial Instruments: In the ordinary course of business the Company has entered into off balance sheet financial instruments consisting of commitments to extend credit, commitments under credit card arrangements, commercial letters of credit and standby letters of credit. Such financial instruments are recorded in the financial statements when they are funded.

Debt Cancellation Contracts: The Company began issuing debt cancellation contracts on certain loans to customers as of October 1, 1995. The contract represents an agreement by the Company to cancel the debt of the borrower upon said borrower's death. Contracts may not be written on loans in excess of \$25,000 per borrower. The Company charges fees equivalent to that authorized by the state banking authorities and establishes a reserve account, from fees collected, to cover potential claims. The reserve for debt cancellation contracts totaled \$142,825 and \$168,001 at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

Cash Flow Information: For purposes of the statements of cash flows, the Company considers cash, due from banks and federal funds sold as cash and cash equivalents.

Stock Based Compensation: The Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based

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Compensation. SFAS No. 123 became effective for years beginning after December 15, 1995, and allows for the option of continuing to follow Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and the related Interpretations or selecting the fair value method of expense recognition as described in SFAS No. 123. The Company has elected to follow APB No. 25 in accounting for its employee stock options and no compensation cost has been recognized by the Company.

Reclassification: Certain amounts in 2000 and 1999 have been reclassified to conform with the 2001 presentation.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

Comprehensive Income: Comprehensive income is defined as the change in equity of a business enterprise during the period from transactions and other events and circumstances arising from nonowner sources. Items that are to be recognized under accounting standards as components of comprehensive income are displayed in the Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity. (See Note 18).

Segment Information: All of the Company's subsidiaries offer similar products and services, are located in the same geographic region, and serve the same customer segments of the market. As a result, management considers all units as one operating segment and therefore feels that the basic financial statements and related footnotes provide details related to segment reporting.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

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. This statement establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments and for hedging activities. It requires that an entity recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the statement of financial condition and measure those instruments at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative is to be determined based upon the intended use of the derivative. For certain hedge designations (cash flow and foreign currency exposure) the derivative's gain or loss is reported as a component of other comprehensive income. Other designations require the gain or loss to be recognized in earnings in the period of change. This statement, amended as to effective date by SFAS No. 137, is effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2000. In June 2000, the Financial Accounting Standards Board also issued SFAS No. 138, Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities - an Amendment of SFAS No. 133. The adoption of SFAS No. 133, as amended by SFAS No. 138 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In September 2000, the FASB issued SFAS No. 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities - a replacement of FASB Statement No. 125. While SFAS No. 140 carries over most of the provisions of SFAS No. 125, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities, it provides new standards for reporting financial assets transferred as collateral and new standards for the derecognition of financial assets, in particular transactions involving the use

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of special purpose entities. SFAS No. 140 also prescribes additional disclosures for collateral transactions and for securitization transactions accounted for as sales. The new collateral standards and disclosure requirements are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2000, while the new standards for the derecognition of financial assets are effective for transfers made after March 31, 2001. The adoption of this statement did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141, Business Combinations. This statement address financial accounting and reporting for business combinations and supersedes ABP Opinion No. 16, Business Combinations, and SFAS No. 38, Accounting for Preacquisition Contingencies of Purchased Enterprises. All business combinations in the scope of SFAS No. 141 are to be accounted for using one method, the purchase method. Prior to the issuance of this statement, subject to certain criteria, business combinations were accounted for using one of two methods, the pooling-of-interests method or the purchase method. The two methods produce different financial statement results. The single-method approach used in SFAS No.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

141 reflects the conclusion that virtually all business combinations are acquisitions and therefore should be accounted for in the same manner as other asset acquisitions based on the values exchanged. This statement provides expanded and revised guidance related to the allocation of the purchase price to goodwill and other intangibles arising from the business combination. The provisions of SFAS No. 141 apply to all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. The adoption of SFAS No. 141 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, which addresses financial accounting and reporting for acquired goodwill and other intangible assets and supersedes APB Opinion No. 17, Intangible Assets. SFAS No. 142 provides new standards for accounting relating to intangible assets after initial recognition in the financial statements. This statement proscribes the accounting practice of amortizing or expensing intangibles ratably over a prescribed period of time and imposes new guidance requiring that goodwill and certain other intangibles be tested for impairment at least annually by comparing fair values of those assets with their recorded amounts. Additional disclosure requirements also are provided. The provisions of SFAS No. 142 are required to be applied in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. Management has not yet determined the amount of goodwill impairment to be recognized upon adoption of SFAS 142.

In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations. This statement requires that the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation be recognized in the period in which it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The associated asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002. The adoption of this statement is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-lived Assets. This statement addresses financial accounting and reporting for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets. This statement supersedes FASB Statement No. 121, Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of, and the accounting and reporting provisions of APB Opinion No. 30, Reporting the Results of Operations - Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions, for the disposal of a segment of a business (as previously defined in that opinion). This statement also amends Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, Consolidated Financial Statements, to eliminate the exception to consolidation for a subsidiary for which control is likely to be temporary. The major changes resulting from this statement relate to the establishment of a single method for the recognition of impairment losses on long-lived assets to be held and used whether from discontinuance of a business segment or otherwise. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. Management has not yet determined whether or not the application of this statement will have a material effect on the financial statements.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 2 - RESTRICTIONS ON CASH AND DUE FROM BANK ACCOUNTS

The Bank is required to maintain average reserve balances either in vault cash or on deposit with the Federal Reserve. The amount of those reserves required at December 31, 2001 was approximately \$421,000.

During 1998 the Bank implemented a system, which under Regulation D and recent Federal Reserve Rulings, allows the Bank to segregate its transaction accounts into a transaction sub-account component and a non-transaction sub-account component. The transaction sub-account component remains subject to the higher 10% reserve requirement while the non-transaction sub-account component is subject to a 3% reserve requirement. This process allows the Bank to maintain lower reserves required by the Federal Reserve System.

NOTE 3 - INVESTMENT SECURITIES

At December 31, 2001 and 2000, the Company's investment securities are categorized as available for sale and, as a result, are stated at fair value based generally on quoted market prices. Unrealized holding gains and losses, net of applicable deferred taxes, are included as a component of shareholders' equity, (Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income) until realized.

The carrying amounts of investment securities as shown in the consolidated statements of financial condition of the Company and their approximate fair values at December 31, 2001 and 2000 are presented below.

AMORTIZED COST	GROSS UNREALIZED GAINS	GROSS UNREALIZED LOSSES
-------------------	------------------------------	-------------------------------

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AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2001:

SECURITIES AVAILABLE FOR SALE:

U. S. GOVERNMENT AND AGENCY SECURITIES.....	\$ 16,854,383	\$ 99,368	\$ 5,234
STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES.....	11,512,284	220,731	49,372
MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES.....	91,319,473	166,360	838,690
EQUITY SECURITIES.....	2,400,000	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 122,086,140	\$ 486,459	\$ 893,296
	=====	=====	=====

As of December 31, 2000:

Securities available for sale:

U. S. government and agency securities.....	\$ 46,826,740	\$ 350,714	\$ 347,680
State and municipal securities.....	18,591,183	914,593	6,445
Mortgage-backed securities.....	31,580,186	153,284	392,757
Equity securities.....	3,909,507	-	9,507
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 100,907,616	\$ 1,418,591	\$ 756,389
	=====	=====	=====

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 3 - INVESTMENT SECURITIES - CONTINUED

The contractual maturities of securities available for sale at December 31, 2001 are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	Estimated Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Weighted Tax Equivalen Yield
	-----	-----	-----
As of December 31, 2001:			
Due in one year or less	\$ 2,180,704	\$ 2,181,498	6.6
Due after one year through five years.....	60,955,273	60,560,338	5.9
Due after five years through ten years.....	21,811,733	21,763,025	6.0
Due after ten years.....	34,738,430	34,774,442	6.7
Equity securities.....	2,400,000	2,400,000	6.7
	-----	-----	
	\$122,086,140	\$121,679,303	
	=====	=====	

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Mortgage-backed securities have been included in the maturity tables based upon the guaranteed payoff date of each security.

Proceeds from the sale of available-for-sale securities were \$85,134,468, \$16,229,953 and \$11,627,522 in 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

Gross realized gains and losses on investments in debt securities available for sale for each of the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 were as follows:

	2001	2000
	-----	-----
Gross realized gains.....	\$ 1,283,945	\$ 45,36
Gross realized losses.....	-	40,77

The carrying value of investment securities pledged to secure public funds on deposit, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and for other purposes as required by law amounted to approximately \$87,514,000 and \$80,503,000 at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

An investment security issued by Hartselle Utilities is carried at a value of \$4,854,027, which exceeds 10% of total stockholder's equity.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 4 - LOANS

The Bank grants loans to customers primarily in north and west-central Alabama and south-central Tennessee.

The major classifications of loans as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 were as follows:

	Decem

	2001

Commercial, financial and agricultural.....	\$ 146,209,839
Real estate - construction.....	3,126,592
Real estate - mortgage.....	233,216,469
Consumer.....	119,030,750

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	501,583,650
Less: Unearned income.....	63,991
Less: Allowance for loan losses.....	7,292,370

Net loans.....	\$ 494,227,289
	=====

At December 31, 2001, the recorded investment in loans that were considered to be impaired was \$6,186,216 (of which \$3,828,056 were on a nonaccrual basis). Included in this amount is \$5,070,769 of impaired loans for which the related loan loss allowance is \$726,895. The balance of \$1,115,447 of impaired loans for which the related loan loss allowance is included in the Company's overall allowance for loan losses.

At December 31, 2000, the recorded investment in loans that were considered to be impaired was \$924,000 for which the related loan loss allowance was \$520,000, in accordance with SFAS No. 114. There were no impaired loans for which no related allowance was determined. Of the above mentioned of impaired loans, \$128,000 were on a nonaccrual basis.

For the year ended December 31, 2001, the amount of interest that would have been recorded under the original terms on nonaccrual loans was \$301,584 and the amount that was actually recorded was \$116,094. The difference between gross interest income that would have been recorded under original terms and the interest actually recorded was \$113,038 and \$115,098 for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999 respectively.

A substantial portion of the loans is secured by real estate in markets in which branch offices are located in northern Alabama. Accordingly, the ultimate collectibility of a substantial portion of the loan portfolio, and the recovery of a substantial portion of the carrying amount of real estate owned, are susceptible to changes in market conditions in these areas.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 5 - ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

Changes in the allowance for loan losses for each of the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, were as follows:

	2001	2000
	-----	-----
Balance at beginning of year.....	\$ 7,107,430	\$ 2,603,12
Charge-offs.....	(6,567,136)	(5,053,05
Recoveries.....	438,136	267,99
	-----	-----

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Net charge-offs.....	(6,129,000)	(4,785,06
Provision for loan losses.....	6,313,940	9,289,36
	-----	-----
Balance at end of year.....	\$ 7,292,370	\$ 7,107,43
	=====	=====

NOTE 6 - PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Premises and equipment at December 31, 2001 and 2000 was as follows:

		Decem

		2001

Land.....	\$	4,331,352
Buildings and land improvements.....		23,287,467
Capitalized leases.....		5,880,626
Property Held for Sale.....		2,689,023
Furniture and equipment.....		11,846,267
Automobiles.....		1,674,691
Leasehold improvements.....		853,690

		50,563,116
Less allowance for depreciation.....		10,936,248

	\$	39,626,868
		=====

The provisions for depreciation charged to occupancy expense and furniture and equipment expense for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 were \$2,136,653, \$2,037,309 and \$1,798,679, respectively. The Bank capitalized \$242,020 and \$244,971 in interest costs related to building construction in 2001 and 2000, respectively.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 7 - INTANGIBLES

Goodwill and core deposit intangibles at December 31, 2001 and 2000 are summarized as follows:

Decem

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	2001
Goodwill, gross.....	\$ 7,567,312
Goodwill write-off.....	(2,652,620)
Loss on disposals.....	-
Accumulated amortization.....	(2,285,010)

Balance at the end of the period.....	\$ 2,629,682
	=====

In December 2001, the Company recorded a goodwill write-down of \$2,652,620 (\$1,908,157 after taxes) which represented the unamortized goodwill related to the Company's wholly owned subsidiaries, 1st Community Credit Corporation and Community Insurance Corp. The goodwill of each subsidiary was determined to have been impaired because of current condition of the companies and their inability to generate future operating income without substantial revenue increases that are uncertain. Moreover, recoverability of the goodwill through future cash flows was not reasonably assured.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 8 - DEPOSITS

The major classifications of deposits as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, were as follows:

	Decem
	2001
Noninterest-bearing demand.....	\$ 67,695,615
Interest-bearing demand.....	100,094,906
Savings.....	70,479,875
Time.....	259,899,596
Certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more.....	100,387,582
Other time deposits.....	19,148,456

	\$ 617,706,030
	=====

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The maturities of time deposits following December 31, 2001, were as follows:

Years Ending December 31,

2002.....
2003.....
2004.....
2005.....
2006.....
Thereafter.....

NOTE 9 - FHLB BORROWINGS AND LONG TERM DEBT

At December 31, 2001 and 2000, the Company had notes payable totaling \$52,666,599 and \$53,675,204, respectively.

On December 17, 1992, the Company entered into a loan agreement with a regional bank for amounts up to \$6,500,000. At December 31, 2001 and 2000, the amounts outstanding were \$711,304 and \$1,423,003, respectively, due December 17, 2002, bearing interest at a floating prime rate, collateralized by 100% of the common stock of Community Bank. The note agreement contains provisions, which limit the Company's right to transfer or issue shares of Community Bank's stock. Principal payments of \$59,292 are due monthly; however, the Company has the option of postponing up to twenty-four monthly principal payments, provided that no more than six consecutively scheduled installments are deferred.

On November 3, 1993, the Trustees of the Company's ESOP executed a promissory note of \$1,200,000 in order to purchase common stock in the Company's public offering of new common stock. The note was

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 9 - FHLB BORROWINGS AND LONG TERM DEBT - CONTINUED

originally secured by 80,000 shares of purchased stock. The promissory note had been refinanced in years subsequent to 1993 as additional shares were purchased by the ESOP. On December 1, 1998, this note was refinanced and an additional 56,682 shares of the Company's common stock were obtained by the ESOP. This debt, in the original amount of \$2,963,842, was secured by 261,433 shares of the Company's common stock. The note bears interest at a floating rate, with principal and interest payments due monthly through November 16, 2010, with all remaining principal, if any, due upon that date. The initial principal and interest payment on this debt was \$31,677. As changes occur in the interest rate on the loan, appropriate adjustments are made to the monthly principal and

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interest payments. At December 31, 2001, the monthly payment was \$33,852. The Company has guaranteed this debt and in accordance with the applicable accounting and reporting guidelines the debt has been recognized on the Company's statement of condition, with an offsetting charge against equity. As principal payments are made by the ESOP, the debt and offsetting charge against equity are reduced. The shares securing the note are released on a prorata basis by the lender as monthly payments of principal and interest are made. The outstanding balance of this note was \$2,382,490 at December 31, 2001, secured by 174,267 of unreleased shares of Company stock. (See Note 15)

On October 4, 1994, the Company entered into a twenty-year, subordinated installment capital note due October 1, 2014 for the purchase of treasury stock. Monthly principal and interest payments of \$15,506 are made on the note, which bears interest at the fixed annual rate of 7%. The Company maintains the right to prepay the note at its sole discretion. The balance of the note was \$1,572,805 and \$1,645,977 at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

Since June 1999, Community Bank has borrowed funds under the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta's ("FHLB-Atlanta") "Convertible Advance Program." These advances have had original maturities of 10 years, with stated call features during the life of the obligation, at fixed interest rates for the life of the obligations. Principal is due at final maturity or on stated call dates, with interest payable each quarter. On June 1, 1999, Community Bank, the Company's bank subsidiary, borrowed \$30,000,000 under the FHLB-Atlanta's "Convertible Advance Program." This advance had a final maturity of June 1, 2009 (120 months), with a call feature every three months during the life of the obligation, and carried a fixed interest rate of 4.62% per annum. This obligation was called on September 1, 1999 due to an increase in market interest rates. As a result of this call, Community Bank refinanced the original advance and borrowed an additional \$10,000,000 under the same "Convertible Advance Program." This advance, totaling \$40,000,000 at December 31, 1999, had a final maturity of September 1, 2009 (120 months), with a call feature every six months during the life of the obligation, and carried a fixed rate of 4.99% per annum. Due to the call of this obligation on March 1, 2000, Community Bank made a \$2,000,000 reduction in the amount advanced under the FHLB-Atlanta "Convertible Advance Program" and refinanced \$38,000,000. This new obligation has a final maturity of March 1, 2010 (120 months), a call feature every quarterly payment date during the life of the obligation, and a fixed interest rate of 5.93% per annum. At December 31, 2001, outstanding funds advanced to Community Bank under the FHLB-Atlanta "Convertible Advance Program" totaled \$38,000,000.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 9 - FHLB BORROWINGS AND LONG TERM DEBT - CONTINUED

In March 2000, the Company formed a wholly-owned Delaware statutory business trust, Community (AL) Capital Trust I (the "Trust"), which issued \$10,000,000 of guaranteed preferred securities representing undivided beneficial interests in the assets of the Trust ("Capital Securities"). All of the common securities of the Trust are owned by the Company. The proceeds from the issuance of the Capital Securities (\$10,000,000) and common securities (\$310,000) were used by the Trust to purchase \$10,310,000 of junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures of the Company which carry an annual interest rate of 10.875%. The debentures represent the sole asset of the Trust. The debentures and related income statement effects are eliminated in the Company's consolidated financial

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statements. The Company is entitled to treat the aggregate liquidation amount of the debentures as Tier I capital under Federal Reserve guidelines.

The Capital Securities accrue and pay distributions semiannually at a rate of 10.875% per annum of the stated liquidation value of \$1,000 per capital security. The Company has entered into an agreement which fully and unconditionally guarantees payment of: (i) accrued and unpaid distributions required to be paid on the Capital Securities; (ii) the redemption price with respect to any Capital Securities called for redemption by the Trust; and (iii) payments due upon a voluntary or involuntary liquidation, winding up or termination of the Trust.

The Capital Securities are mandatorily redeemable upon the maturity of the debentures on March 8, 2030, or upon earlier redemption as provided in the indenture pursuant to which the debentures were issued. The Company has the right to redeem the debentures purchased by the Trust: (i) in whole or in part, on or after March 8, 2010; and (ii) in whole (but not in part) at any time within 90 days following the occurrence and during the continuation of a tax event, capital treatment event or investment company event (each as defined in the indenture). As specified in the indenture, if the debentures are redeemed prior to maturity, the redemption price will be a percentage of the principal amount, ranging from 105.438% in 2010 to 100.00% in and after 2020, plus accrued but unpaid interest.

Maturities and stated calls of long-term debt and FHLB borrowings following December 31, 2001, are as follows:

	Note Payable	Subordinated Debt	FHLB Borrowings
	-----	-----	-----
2002.....	\$ 1,010,839	\$ 78,461	\$ -
2003.....	314,078	84,133	-
2004.....	329,325	90,214	-
2005.....	345,314	96,737	-
2006.....	362,078	103,729	-
Thereafter.....	732,160	1,119,531	38,000,000
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 3,093,794	\$ 1,572,805	\$38,000,000
	=====	=====	=====

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 10 - OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Other operating expenses consist of the following:

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	Years Ended Decem	
	2001	2000
Amortization of intangibles.....	\$ 561,798	\$ 553,52
Loss on write-down of goodwill.....	2,652,620	-
Insurance.....	319,305	298,05
Legal fees.....	1,872,801	785,19
Professional fees.....	1,201,646	219,99
Supplies.....	652,020	514,63
Postage.....	389,593	442,93
Telephone.....	768,863	920,02
Other.....	2,168,881	3,421,90
	<u>\$ 10,587,527</u>	<u>\$ 7,156,25</u>

NOTE 11 - INCOME TAXES

The components of income tax expense benefit for each of the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 were:

	2001		2000		1999
	CURRENT	DEFERRED	Current	Deferred	
Federal.....	\$ 149,717	\$ (812,875)	\$ 501,709	\$ (1,985,384)	\$ 277,4
State.....	16,372	(102,066)	(7,325)	(213,476)	(3
	<u>\$ 166,089</u>	<u>\$ (914,941)</u>	<u>\$ 494,384</u>	<u>\$ (2,198,860)</u>	<u>\$ 277,0</u>

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NOTE 11 - INCOME TAXES - CONTINUED

The tax effects of each type of income and expense item that gave rise to deferred taxes are:

	Decem

	2001

Net unrealized losses (gains) on securities available for sale.....	\$ 162,735
Depreciation.....	(1,260,335)
Pension expense and benefits.....	540,660
Provision for loan losses.....	1,968,906
Intangibles.....	744,463
Provision for debt cancellation.....	52,378
Alternative minimum tax credit carryforward.....	351,505
Loss carryforward.....	191,353
Other.....	42,315

	\$ 2,793,980
	=====

The following is a reconciliation of the difference in the effective tax rate and the federal statutory rate:

	Years Ended Decem	
	-----	-----
	2001	2000
	-----	-----
Statutory federal income tax rates.....	34.0%	34
Effect on rate of:		
Tax-exempt income.....	(47.5)	10
State income tax, net of federal tax benefit.....	(.3)	3
Interest expense disallowance.....	10.9	(1
Intangibles.....	41.0	
Other items.....	2.4	(3
	-----	-----
Effective income tax rate.....	40.5%	43
	=====	=====

At December 31, 2001, for income tax purposes, the Company had federal alternative minimum tax (AMT) credit carry forwards of \$351,505. The AMT credit carryforwards have no expiration date.

Tax effects of securities transactions resulted in an increase in income taxes for 2001, 2000 and 1999 of \$470,823, \$1,682 and \$65,750, respectively.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 12 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

On January 7, 1999, the Board of Directors of the Company adopted a Share Purchase Rights Plan and declared a dividend of one preferred share purchase right (a "Right") for each outstanding share of common stock of the Company to shareholders of record on January 7, 1999. Each Right entitles the stockholder to purchase from the Company one one-hundredth of a share of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock of the Company at a price of \$84 per one one-hundredth of a preferred share. In the event that any person or group of affiliated or associated persons acquires beneficial ownership of 15% or more of the outstanding common stock of the Company (an "Acquiring Person"), each holder of a purchase right, other than the Acquiring Person, will thereafter have the right to receive upon exercise of the Right that number of shares of common stock of the Company having a market value of two times the exercise price of the Right. If the Company is acquired in a merger or other business combination transaction or 50% or more of its assets or earning power are sold after a person or group has become an Acquiring Person, each holder of a Right, other than an Acquiring Person, will thereafter have the right to receive that number of shares of common stock of the acquiring company which at the time of such transaction have a market value of two times the exercise price of the Right. At any time after a person or group becomes an Acquiring Person and prior to the acquisition of 50% or more of the outstanding common stock of the Company by such person or group, the Board of Directors of the Company may exchange the Rights, other than Rights owned by an Acquiring Person, in whole or in part, at an exchange ratio of one common share or one one-hundredth of preferred share. The purchase price and the number of shares issuable upon exercise of the Rights are subject to adjustment in the event of a stock split, stock dividend, reclassification or certain distributions with respect to the preferred stock. The Rights will expire January 13, 2009 unless such date is extended or unless the Rights are redeemed or exchanged prior to such date.

In March 1996, the Company issued options to purchase a total of 270,000 shares of the Company's common stock. The options were issued to the directors based upon their years of service and their positions with the Company. Each of the options has an exercise price of \$10.00 per share, the market value (as determined by the Board of Directors) of the Company's common stock at the time of issuance. The options were exercisable through March 27, 2001. In March 1997, an additional 103,000 options were issued to the Company's directors with an exercise price of \$12.50 per share, the market value (as determined by the Board of Directors) of the Company's common stock at the time of issuance. These options are exercisable through March 26, 2002. In March 1998, 203,331 options were issued to directors and certain senior officers with an exercise price of \$15.00 per share, the market value (as determined by the Board of Directors) of the Company's common stock at the time of issuance. These options are exercisable through March 25, 2003. In December 1999, an additional 204,000 options were issued to directors and certain senior officers with an exercise price of \$20.00 per share, the market value (as determined by the Board of Directors) of the Company's common stock at the time of issuance. These options are exercisable through December 3, 2004. In August 2000, the Company granted options to purchase an aggregate of 15,000 shares of common stock to certain senior officers of Community Bank. Each of these options has an exercise price of \$18.00 per share, the market value (as determined by the Board of Directors) of the Company's common stock at the time of issuance. These options are

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exercisable through August 24, 2005. In December 2001, the Company granted options to purchase an aggregate of 252,000 shares of common stock to certain senior officers of Community Bank. Each of these options has an exercise price of \$10.00 per share, the market value (as determined by the Board of Directors) of the Company's common stock at the time of issuance. The options are exercisable through December 17, 2006. The Company did not receive any payment in exchange for granting any of such options, which were granted in reliance upon an exemption from registration under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 12 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY - CONTINUED

The following sets forth certain information regarding stock options for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999:

	Number Of Shares

Balance, December 31, 1998.....	514,331
Granted, Year Ended December 31, 1999.....	204,000
Exercised, Year Ended December 31, 1999.....	(8,667)
Expired, Year Ended December 31, 1999.....	(18,333)

Balance, December 31, 1999.....	691,331
Granted, Year Ended December 31, 2000.....	15,000
Expired, Year Ended December 31, 2000.....	(2,500)

Balance, December 31, 2000.....	703,831
GRANTED, YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001.....	252,000
EXERCISED, YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001.....	(329,560)
EXPIRED, YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001.....	(49,666)

BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2001.....	576,605
	=====

	Number	Expiration Date
	-----	-----
Options with Exercise Price of \$10.00.....	252,000	12-17-200
Options with Exercise Price of \$12.50.....	20,400	03-26-200
Options with Exercise Price of \$15.00.....	110,705	03-25-200
Options with Exercise Price of \$20.00.....	183,500	12-03-200
Options with Exercise Price of \$18.00.....	10,000	08-24-200

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Total outstanding, December 31, 2001.....	----- 576,605 =====
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The Company permits option holders to tender previously owned shares in lieu of cash to pay the exercise price for shares acquired through option exercise. This technique results in an increase in the number of shares outstanding with little or no increase in capital account balances. During 2001, option holders tendered 207,883 shares in connection with the exercise of options for 329,560 shares resulting in a net increase of 121,667 shares outstanding. The excess of the fair market value of the 329,560 shares over the aggregate option price resulted in an income tax benefit of \$751,566, which was credited to capital surplus.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 12 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY - CONTINUED

For purposes of providing the pro forma disclosures required under SFAS No. 123, the fair value of stock options granted in 2001, 2000 and 1999, was estimated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Black-Scholes option pricing model was originally developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options which have different characteristics from the Company's employee stock options. The model is also sensitive to changes in the subjective assumptions which can materially affect the fair value estimate. As a result, management believes that the Black-Scholes model may not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of employee stock options.

The Company's options outstanding have a weighted average contractual life of 3.43 years. The weighted average fair value of options granted was \$2.30 in 2001, \$4.12 in 2000, and \$3.10 in 1999. The fair value of each option granted is estimated using the following weighted-average assumptions in the option pricing model: expected dividend yield of 2.50% for 2001, 2.78% for 2000, and 4.25% for 1999; an expected option life of five years; expected volatility of .257 for 2001, 0.250 for 2000 and 0.164 for 1999; and a risk free interest rate of 4.40%, 5.08% and 6.60% for 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

If compensation cost for the Company's stock-based compensation plan had been determined consistent with SFAS No. 123, net income (loss) and earnings (loss) per share would have been as presented below for the years ended December 31:

	2001	2000
	-----	-----
Pro forma net income (loss) (\$000's).....	\$ (1,483)	\$ (2,254)
Pro forma earnings (loss) per Common Share - basic.....	(0.32)	(0.51)
Pro forma earnings (loss) per Common Share - diluted.....	(0.32)	(0.48)

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No options were assumed to be exercised in the calculation of diluted average shares outstanding for 2001, since all options outstanding were at an exercise price greater than the fair market value of the stock. Therefore, average shares outstanding for 2001 was 4,572,301 for both basis and diluted earnings per share. Average shares outstanding when assuming dilution were greater than average shares outstanding for basic earnings per share by 211,135 for 2000 and 165,769 for 1999. As opposed to no dilutive effect for 2001, the dilutive effect on earnings (loss) per share was \$(.03) for the year ended December 31, 2000, and \$.01 for the year ended December 31, 1999.

The effects of applying SFAS 123 for providing pro forma disclosures are not likely to be representative of the effects on reported earnings for future years, nor are the dividend estimates representative of commitments on the part of the Company's Board of Directors.

Common stock issued in lieu of cash for directors' fees is summarized as follows:

	2001	2000
	-----	-----
Shares issued.....	11,661	9,481
	=====	=====
Fair market value on issue date.....	\$ 209,865	\$ 222,804
	=====	=====

The aggregate fair market value of the shares issued was charged to expense in each respective period.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 13 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

No dividends were declared or paid in 2001. Annual dividends of \$.75 per share and \$.60 per share were declared by the Company's Board of Directors on its common stock and paid in January of 2000 and 1999, respectively. The payment of dividends on common stock is subject to the prior payment of principal and interest on the Company's long-term debt, maintenance of sufficient earnings and capital of the subsidiaries, and to regulatory restrictions. (See Notes 8 and 15).

In the normal course of business, the Company offers a variety of financial products to its customers to aid them in meeting their requirements for liquidity, credit enhancement and interest rate protection. Accounting

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principles generally accepted in the United States of America recognize these transactions as contingent liabilities and, accordingly, they are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. Commitments to extend credit, credit card arrangements, commercial letters of credit and standby letters of credit all include exposure to some credit loss in the event of nonperformance of the customer. The Company's credit policies and procedures for credit commitments and financial guarantees are the same as those for extensions of credit that are recorded on the consolidated statements of financial condition. Because these instruments have fixed maturity dates, and because many of them expire without being drawn upon, they do not generally present any significant liquidity risk to the Company. The Company has not been required to perform on any financial guarantees nor has it incurred any losses on its commitments in either 2001 or 2000. Following is a discussion of these commitments:

Standby Letters of Credit: These agreements are used by the Company's customers as a means of improving their credit standings in their dealings with others. Under these agreements, the Company agrees to honor certain financial commitments in the event that its customers are unable to do so. As of December 31, 2001 and 2000, the Company has issued standby letters of credit of approximately \$1,299,000 and \$978,000, respectively.

Management conducts regular reviews of these instruments on an individual customer basis, and the results are considered in assessing the adequacy of the Company's allowance for loan losses. Management does not anticipate any material losses as a result of these letters of credit.

Loan Commitments: As of December 31, 2001 and 2000, the Company had commitments outstanding to extend credit totaling approximately \$19,788,000 and \$19,868,000, respectively. These commitments generally require the customers to maintain certain credit standards. Management does not anticipate any material losses as a result of these commitments.

All of the Company's loans, commitments and standby letters of credit have been granted to customers in the Company's market area. Substantially all such customers are depositors of the Company. Investments in state and municipal securities also involve governmental entities within the Company's market area. The concentrations of credit by type of loan are set forth in Note 4. The commitments to extend credit relate primarily to consumer cash lines which represented approximately \$2,464,000 and \$2,277,256 of the unused commitment balances at December 31, 2001 and 2000. All remaining commitments consist primarily of unused real estate commitment lines.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 13 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES - CONTINUED

Litigation Background

At a meeting of Community Bank's Board of Directors on June 20, 2000, a director brought to the attention of the Board the total amount of money Community Bank had paid subcontractors in connection with the construction of a new Community Bank office. Management of the Company commenced an investigation of the expenditures. At the request of management, the architects and subcontractors

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involved in the construction project made presentations to the Boards of Directors of the Company and Community Bank on July 15 and July 18, 2000, respectively. At the July 18, 2000 meeting of the Board of Directors of Community Bank, another director made a presentation alleging that Community Bank had been overcharged by subcontractors on that construction project and another current construction project. On July 18, 2000, the Boards of Directors of the Company and Community Bank appointed a joint committee comprised of independent directors of the Company and of Community Bank to investigate the alleged overcharges. Upon completion of its investigation, the joint committee is to inform the Boards of Directors of the Company and Community Bank of its findings and recommendations. The joint committee retained legal counsel and an independent accounting firm to assist the committee in its investigation. Management has also been informed that the directors of Community Bank who alleged the construction overcharges have contacted bank regulatory agencies and law enforcement authorities. Management believes that these agencies and authorities either have conducted or are currently conducting investigations regarding this matter.

Benson Litigation

On July 21, 2000, three shareholders of the Company, M. Lewis Benson, Doris E. Benson and John M. Packard, Jr., filed a lawsuit in the state Circuit Court of Marshall County, Alabama against the Company, Community Bank, certain directors and officers of the Company and Community Bank, an employee of Community Bank and two construction subcontractors. The plaintiffs purported to file the lawsuit as a shareholder derivative action, which relates to the alleged construction overcharges being investigated by the joint committee of the Boards of Directors of the Company and Community Bank. The complaint alleges that the directors, officers and employee named as defendants in the complaint breached their fiduciary duties, failed to properly supervise officers and agents of the Company and Community Bank, and permitted waste of corporate assets by allegedly permitting the subcontractor defendants to overcharge Community Bank in connection with the construction of two new Community Bank offices, and to perform the construction work without written contracts, budgets, performance guarantees and assurances of indemnification. In addition, the complaint alleges that Kennon R. Patterson, Sr., the Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, breached his fiduciary duties by allegedly permitting the two named subcontractors to overcharge for work performed on the two construction projects in exchange for allegedly discounted charges for work these subcontractors performed in connection with the construction of Mr. Patterson's residence. The complaint further alleges that the director defendants knew or should have known of this alleged arrangement between Mr. Patterson and the subcontractors. The complaint also alleges that Mr. Patterson, the Community Bank employee and the two subcontractor defendants made false representations and suppressed information about the alleged overcharges and arrangement between Mr. Patterson and the subcontractors.

On August 15, 2000, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint adding Andy C. Mann, a shareholder of the Company, as a plaintiff and adding a former director of the Company and Community Bank as a defendant. The amended complaint generally reiterates the allegations of the original complaint. In addition, the

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NOTE 13 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES - CONTINUED

amended complaint alleges that Community Bank was overcharged on all construction projects from January 1997 to the present. The amended complaint also alleges that the defendants breached their fiduciary duties and are guilty of gross financial mismanagement, including allegations concerning the making or approval of certain loans and taking allegedly improper actions to conceal the fact that certain loans were uncollectible. On September 18, 2000 the plaintiffs filed a second amended complaint. The second amended complaint generally reiterates the allegations of the original and first amended complaints. In addition, the second amended complaint alleges that the plaintiffs were improperly denied their rights to inspect and copy certain records of the Company and Community Bank. The second amended complaint also alleges that the directors of the Company abdicated their roles as directors either by express agreement or as a result of wantonness and gross negligence. The second amended complaint asserts that the counts involving inspection of corporate records and director abdication are individual, nonderivative claims. The second amended complaint seeks, on behalf of the Company, an unspecified amount of compensatory damages in excess of \$1 million, punitive damages, disgorgement of allegedly improperly paid profits and appropriate equitable relief. Upon motion of the defendants, the case was transferred to the state Circuit Court in Blount County, Alabama by order dated September 21, 2000, as amended on October 12, 2000.

On August 24, 2000, the Board of Directors of the Company designated the directors of the Company who serve on the joint investigative committee as a special litigation committee to investigate and evaluate the allegations and issues raised in this lawsuit and to arrive at such decisions and take such action as the special litigation committee deems appropriate. At a hearing on February 23, 2001 the court stayed discovery with respect to the Company, Community Bank and the directors, officers and employees of each until May 24, 2001, at which time the court expects to receive a report from the special litigation committee. Because the special litigation committee has not yet completed its investigation, and as a result of the inherent uncertainties of the litigation process, the Company is unable at this time to predict the outcome of this lawsuit and its effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations. Regardless of the outcome, however, this lawsuit could be costly, time-consuming and a diversion of management's attention.

Towns Derivative Litigation

On November 19, 1998, Mr. William Towns, a shareholder of the Company, filed a shareholder derivative action against the directors of the Company in the state Circuit Court of Blount County, Alabama. Mr. Towns amended his complaint on January 14, 1999 to add the Company and Community Bank as defendants in the action. On February 11, 1999, the complaint was again amended to add Mr. Pat Bellew and Mrs. Mary Bellew, who are also shareholders of the Company, as additional plaintiffs. The complaint alleged that the directors of the Company breached their fiduciary duty to the Company and its shareholders, engaged in fraud, fraudulent concealment, suppression of material fact and suppression of the plaintiff shareholders, failed to supervise management, and conspired to conceal wrongful acts from the Company's shareholders and paid themselves excessive director fees. The complaint also alleged that the Board of Directors acquiesced in mismanagement and misconduct by Kennon R. Patterson, Sr., the Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President of the Company, including alleged self dealing, payment of excessive compensation, misappropriation of corporate opportunities and misappropriation of funds. The complaint sought an unspecified amount of compensatory and punitive damages, removal of the current directors, appointment of a new Board of Directors, and attorneys fees and cost.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 13 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES - CONTINUED

On December 21, 1998, the Company and its directors filed a motion with the court seeking to have the complaint dismissed. On March 1, 1999, the Company's Board of Directors appointed a special Board committee comprised of non-employee directors of the Company, to review the plaintiffs' allegations in accordance with Delaware law. On April 6, 1999, each of the parties to the action requested that the court stay the litigation and related discovery, motions and hearings, pending completion of the special committee's review. On April 30, 1999, the court entered an order staying the litigation and related discovery, motions and hearing in accordance with the parties' request. On October 15, 1999, the special committee filed its final report with the court. On October 21, 1999, the parties forwarded to the court an agreed-upon order governing the confidentiality of the special committee's report, which the court entered on January 2, 2000. On August 3, 2000, the Company, Community Bank and the Company's directors filed a motion to stay the proceedings until the Company's and Community Bank's joint investigative committee had completed its investigation of the alleged construction overcharges discussed above. At the request of the Company and the other defendants in the action, the court continued a hearing on the motion to dismiss. On February 23, 2001, the court indicated that there was no reason to continue the stay of this action. The parties are awaiting a hearing on the defendants' motion to dismiss the case. Management of the Company believes that the plaintiffs' allegations are false and that the action lacks merit. The Company and its directors intend to defend the action vigorously, and management of the Company believes that the action will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations. Regardless of the outcome, however, this lawsuit could be costly, time consuming and a diversion of management's attention.

Corr Family Litigation

On September 14, 2000, another action was filed in the state Circuit Court of Blount County, Alabama, against the Company, Community Bank and certain directors and officers of the Company and Community Bank by Bryan A. Corr and six other related shareholders of the Company alleging that the directors actively participated in or ratified the misappropriation of corporate income. The action was not styled as a shareholder derivative action. On January 3, 2001, the defendants filed a motion for summary judgment on the basis that these claims are derivative in nature and cannot be brought on behalf of individual shareholders. The court has not ruled on the motion. The Company and its directors believe that this lawsuit is without merit and intend to defend the action vigorously. Although management currently believes that this action will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations, regardless of the outcome, the action could be costly, time consuming and a diversion of management's attention.

The Company's Certificate of Incorporation provides that, in certain circumstances, the Company will indemnify and advance expenses to its directors and officers for judgments, settlements and legal expenses incurred as a result of their service as officers and directors of the Company. Community Bank's Bylaws contain a similar provision for indemnification of directors and officers of Community Bank.

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Auto Loan Litigation

On June 28, 2000, Community Bank filed an action in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama against Carl Gregory Ford L-M, Inc., an automobile dealership located in Ft. Payne, Alabama, Carl Gregory and Doug Broadus, the owners of the dealership, several employees and former employees of the dealership and Gerald Scot Parrish, a former employee of Community Bank, with respect to certain loans originated during 1998 in Community Bank's Wal-Mart office in Ft. Payne, Alabama. In the

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 13 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES - CONTINUED

complaint Community Bank alleged that the defendants willingly and knowingly conducted, participated in, were employed by or associated with, or aided and abetted an enterprise within the meaning of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) for the purpose of defrauding Community Bank. The complaint also asserted that the defendants committed fraud, misrepresentation and deceit by submitting to Community Bank and/or approving applications for automobile loans which contained false and/or fraudulent information for the purpose of deceiving, influencing and persuading Community Bank to provide loans to customers of the automobile dealership who were otherwise not qualified to receive such loans, and suppressed material facts regarding the veracity of information contained in loan applications and the ability of persons seeking the loans to repay them. Community Bank also alleged in the complaint that the automobile dealership is responsible for the acts of its officers, agents and employees, and that the dealership and its management failed to adequately train and/or supervise its employees. The complaint stated that the defendants participated in a conspiracy to violate RICO and Alabama statutes dealing with fraud, misrepresentation and suppression of material facts, and asserted civil liability under Alabama law for violation of federal statutes dealing with financial institution fraud, mail and wire fraud and making false statements for the purpose of influencing the actions of a financial institution upon an application or loan.

On June 29, 2000 and August 31, 2000, the court granted Community Bank's motions to dismiss without prejudice two of the employees of the automobile dealership as defendants in the action. On September 13, 2000, the court granted Mr. Parrish's action to dismiss the complaint, but granted Community Bank 15 days to amend the complaint. On September 27, 2000, Community Bank filed an amended complaint which generally reiterated the allegations of the original complaint and added specific information concerning the allegedly fraudulent activity and the use of the United States mail, telephone and other wire transmissions in the conduct of such activity. On December 1, 2000, the court dismissed Community Bank's claims based upon mail and wire fraud in the amended complaint but otherwise denied Mr. Parrish's motion to dismiss the complaint.

The defendants have filed answers to the amended complaint which generally deny the material allegations in the complaint and allege that any injury suffered by Community Bank was the result of the contributory negligence of Community Bank, its officers, employees and agents. In the lawsuit, Community Bank seeks damages of an unspecified amount to recover losses incurred in connection with the loans made at Community Bank's Wal-Mart office in Ft. Payne, Alabama, along with all

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costs associated with the lawsuit. Any amounts received by Community Bank as a result of this litigation will be treated as a recovery on loan losses.

Employee Litigation

On November 15, 2000, Michael W. Alred and Michael A. Bean, two former directors and executive officers of Community Bank, filed suit against Community Bank in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama alleging that their employment was wrongfully terminated for allegedly providing information to bank regulatory and law enforcement authorities concerning possible violations of laws and regulations, gross mismanagement, gross waste of funds and abuse of authority by Community Bank, its directors, officers and employees. According to the complaint, the information which these two individuals provided to authorities concerned certain bank construction projects, specific loans, charge-offs, expenses and past due accounts. The complaint seeks reinstatement of the plaintiffs to their former positions as officers and directors of Community Bank as well as compensatory and punitive damages. Community Bank and its directors believe this lawsuit is without

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 13 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES - CONTINUED

merit and intend to defend the action vigorously. Management of the Company believes that this action will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

The Company and its subsidiaries are from time to time parties to other legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. Management believes, after consultation with legal counsel, that no such proceedings, if resulting in an outcome unfavorable to the Company, will, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

NOTE 14 - PENSION PLAN

The Company has a defined benefit plan that provides retirement and disability benefits for substantially all employees of the Company and its subsidiaries, and death benefits for their beneficiaries. An employee will become a participant in the Pension Plan on January 1 or July 1 after completing 12 months of employment during which the employee works at least 1,000 hours. All employees are eligible to become participants in the Pension Plan regardless of age on the date they begin employment and the normal retirement age is age 65. In addition, participants in the Pension Plan accrue benefits after they have attained the normal retirement age.

Benefits under the Pension Plan depend upon a participant's years of credited service with the Company or any of its subsidiaries and his average monthly earnings for the highest five consecutive years out of the participants final 10 years of employment. An employee who becomes a participant on or after January 1, 1996 will not be vested in any benefit until he completes five years of service at which time the employee will be 100% vested. An employee who became a participant before January 1, 1996, is 20% vested in his accrued benefits after completion of two years of service, 40% vested after three years of service, 60% vested after four years of service and becomes fully vested upon completion of five years of service. An employee who completes ten years of service and

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attains age 55 is eligible for early retirement benefits. Plan assets consist primarily of corporate stocks and bonds.

The Company contributes amounts to the pension funds sufficient to satisfy funding requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act.

Effective January 1, 1995, the Company established a nonqualified benefit plan for certain key executives called the Community Bancshares, Inc. Benefit Restoration Plan, the purpose of which is to provide the amount of the benefit which would otherwise be paid under the Company's Pension Plan but which cannot be paid under that plan due to the limitations imposed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 14 - PENSION PLAN - CONTINUED

The following tables set forth the funding status and the amount recognized for both the Pension Plan and the Benefit Restoration Plan in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition and the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Pension Plan as of December 31:

	2001
Change in benefit obligation:	
Benefit obligation at beginning of year.....	\$ 7,030,889
Service cost.....	614,252
Interest cost.....	495,976
Amendments.....	-
Actuarial (gain) or loss.....	(37,271)
Benefits paid.....	(212,680)
Benefit obligation at end of year.....	\$ 7,891,166
Change in plan assets:	
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year.....	\$ 5,153,926
Actual return on plan assets.....	(229,629)
Employer contribution.....	731,235
Benefits paid from plan assets.....	(212,680)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year.....	\$ 5,442,852
Funded status of plan:	
Funded status of plan.....	\$ (2,448,314)
Unrecognized actuarial (gain) or loss.....	1,946,596

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Unrecognized prior service cost.....	77,337
Unrecognized transition asset.....	(3,794)

Accrued benefit cost.....	\$ (428,175)
	=====

Weighted average rate assumptions used in determining pension cost and the projected benefit obligation were:

Discount rate used to determine present value of projected benefit obligation at end of year.....	7.25
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets for the year.....	9.25
Expected rate of increase in future compensation levels.....	6.00

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 14 - PENSION PLAN - CONTINUED

Pension plan net periodic benefit cost:

	2001	2000
	-----	-----
Service cost.....	\$ 614,252	\$ 620,48
Interest cost.....	495,976	446,22
Expected return on plan assets.....	(567,699)	(529,40
Amortization of prior service cost.....	11,699	11,69
Amortization of transitional asset.....	(16,879)	(16,87
Recognized actuarial loss.....	-	-
	-----	-----
Net periodic benefit cost.....	\$ 537,349	\$ 532,12
	=====	=====

Benefit Restoration Plan as of December 31:

	2001

Change in benefit obligation:	
Benefit obligation at beginning of year.....	\$ 2,678,166
Service cost.....	157,302
Interest cost.....	202,471
Amendments.....	-
Actuarial loss.....	162,993
Benefits paid.....	-

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Benefit obligation at end of year.....	\$	3,200,932	
=====			
Change in plan assets:			
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year.....	\$	-	
Actual return on plan assets.....		-	
Employer contribution.....		-	
Benefits paid from plan assets.....		-	

Fair value of plan assets at end of year.....	\$	-	
=====			
Funded status of plan:			
Funded status of plan.....	\$	(3,200,932)	
Unrecognized actuarial loss.....		1,371,808	
Unrecognized prior service cost.....		98,439	
Unrecognized transition (asset) or obligation.....		-	

Accrued benefit cost.....	\$	(1,730,685)	
=====			
Weighted average rate assumptions used in determining pension cost and the projected benefit obligation were:			
Discount rate used to determine present value of projected benefit obligation at end of year.....			7.25
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets for the year.....			9.25
Expected rate of increase in future compensation levels.....			6.00

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 14- PENSION PLAN - CONTINUED

Benefit Restoration plan net periodic benefit cost:

	2001	2000
	-----	-----
Service cost.....	\$ 157,302	\$ 141,04
Interest cost.....	202,471	170,36
Expected return on plan assets.....	-	-
Amortization of prior service cost.....	34,907	34,90
Amortization of transitional (asset) or obligation.....	-	-
Recognized actuarial loss.....	89,407	63,74

Net periodic benefit cost.....	\$ 484,087	\$ 410,07
=====		

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NOTE 15 - EMPLOYEE STOCK OWNERSHIP PLAN

The Company adopted an Employee Stock Ownership Plan (the "ESOP") effective as of January 1, 1985, which enables eligible employees of the Company and its subsidiaries to own Company common stock. An employee becomes a participant in the ESOP on June 30 or December 31 after completing 12 months of employment during which the employee is credited with 1,000 or more hours of service. Contributions to the ESOP are made at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors, but may not be less than the amount required to cover the debt service on the ESOP loan. Employer contributions are allocated to eligible participants in proportion to their compensation, which equals W-2 wages plus pre-tax reductions for the Company's cafeteria plan. The Internal Revenue Code imposes a limit (\$170,000 in 2001) on the amount of compensation which may be considered under the plan.

On November 3, 1993, the ESOP's Trustees executed a promissory note of \$1,200,000 in order to purchase common stock from the Company's public offering of new common stock. The note was originally secured by 80,000 shares of purchased stock. The promissory note has been refinanced in years subsequent to 1993 as additional shares were purchased by the ESOP. On December 31, 1998, this note was refinanced and an additional 56,682 shares of the Company's common stock were obtained by the ESOP. This debt, in the original amount of \$2,963,842, was secured by 261,433 shares of the Company's common stock. The note bears interest at a floating rate, with principal and interest payments due monthly through November 16, 2010, with the remaining principal, if any, due upon that date. The initial principal and interest payment on this debt in December 1998 was \$31,677. As changes occur in the interest rate on the loan, appropriate adjustments are made to the monthly principle and interest payments. At December 31, 2001, the monthly payment was \$33,852. The Company has guaranteed this debt and in accordance with the applicable accounting and reporting guidelines the debt has been recognized on the Company's statement of condition, with an offsetting charge against equity. As principal payments are made by the ESOP, the debt and offsetting charge against equity are reduced. The shares securing the note are released on a prorata basis by the lender as monthly payments of principal and interest are made. As of December 31, 2001, there were 174,267 unreleased shares with a fair value, based on an independent valuation of \$10.00 per share, of approximately \$1,742,670. These shares are subtracted from outstanding shares for earnings per share calculations.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 15- EMPLOYEE STOCK OWNERSHIP PLAN - CONTINUED

The portion of payments made by the Company to the ESOP on behalf of its participating employees which are used to pay interest on the ESOP debt (\$176,465, \$251,976 and \$237,589 in 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively) is classified as interest expense on the Company's income statement.

Dividends paid on released ESOP shares are credited to the accounts of the participants to whom the shares are allocated. Dividends on unreleased shares may be used to repay debt associated with the ESOP or treated as other income of the ESOP and allocated to the participants.

At December 31, 2001 and 2000, the Company's financial statements reflected

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long-term debt related to the ESOP of \$2,382,490 and \$2,606,224, respectively. The corresponding contra-equity account was \$2,317,902 at December 31, 2001 and \$2,574,002 at December 31, 2000.

Company contributions to the ESOP amounted to \$406,228, \$568,346 and \$452,739 for 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

NOTE 16 - RESTRICTIONS ON SUBSIDIARY DIVIDENDS, LOANS OR ADVANCES

Dividends paid by Community Bank are the primary source of funds available to the Company for debt repayment, payment of dividends to its stockholders and other needs. Certain restrictions exist regarding the ability of the Bank to transfer funds to the Company in the form of cash dividends, loans or advances. Under Alabama law, the approval of the Alabama Superintendent of Banks is required to pay dividends in excess of the Bank's net earnings for the current year plus retained net earnings for the preceding two years less any required transfers to surplus.

Effective April 18, 2001, the Board of Directors of Community Bank, the Company's subsidiary bank, entered into a Memorandum of Understanding ("Memorandum") with the Regional Director of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's Atlanta Regional Office ("FDIC") and the Alabama Superintendent of Banks ("State"). One major provision of the Memorandum restricts the Bank from paying any cash dividends without the prior written consent of the Supervisory Authorities. The Bank has made no requests to make a dividend payment since the Memorandum has been in effect.

NOTE 17 - REGULATORY CAPITAL

The Company and its subsidiary bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the state and federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory - and possible additional discretionary - actions by regulators that, if taken, could have a direct material effect on the consolidated financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Company and Community Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the Company's assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Company's capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 17- REGULATORY CAPITAL - CONTINUED

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Company and Community Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of total and Tier 1 capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined), and of Tier 1 capital (as defined) to average assets (as defined). Management believes, as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, that the Bank meets all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

At December 31, 2001 and 2000, under applicable banking regulations, the Company

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and Community Bank, were considered well capitalized compared to both being classified as adequately capitalized at year-end 1999. The Company is entitled to treat the aggregate liquidation amount of the junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures, purchased by Community (AL) Capital Trust I, as Tier I capital under Federal Reserve guidelines. At December 31, 2001, the aggregate liquidation amount of the debentures included in Tier I capital was \$10,000,000. (See Note 8)

Community Bank's allowance for loan losses, limited to 1.25% of risk-weighted assets, is a component of Tier II capital under capital adequacy guidelines. Due to the significant increase in the allowance for loan losses during 2000, this Tier II component contributed to the increases in the Company's and Community Bank's capital ratios. The amount of the allowance for loan losses included in Tier II capital at December 31, 2001 was approximately \$6,142,000 for the Company and approximately \$6,110,000 for Community Bank, compared to \$6,386,034 for both the Company and \$6,356,770 for Community Bank at December 31, 2000.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 17 - REGULATORY CAPITAL - CONTINUED

The following table sets forth the actual capital ratios at December 31, 2001 and 2000, for the Company and the Bank, as well as the minimum total risk-based, Tier 1 risk-based and Tier 1 leverage ratios required to be classified as adequately capitalized and well capitalized.

	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
	(Dollars In Thousands)			
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2001:				
TOTAL CAPITAL				
(TO RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS):				
CONSOLIDATED.....	\$ 56,833	11.59%	\$ 39,218	8.00%
COMMUNITY BANK.....	58,101	11.91	39,011	8.00
TIER 1 CAPITAL				
(TO RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS):				
CONSOLIDATED.....	49,118	10.02	19,609	4.00
COMMUNITY BANK.....	51,991	10.66	19,505	4.00

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TIER 1 CAPITAL				
(TO AVERAGE ASSETS):				
CONSOLIDATED.....	49,118	6.70	29,315	4.00
COMMUNITY BANK.....	51,991	7.11	29,244	4.00
As of December 31, 2000:				
Total Capital				
(to Risk Weighted Assets):				
Consolidated.....	\$ 53,746	10.54%	\$ 40,813	8.00%
Community Bank.....	52,763	10.39	40,623	8.00
Tier 1 Capital				
(to Risk Weighted Assets):				
Consolidated.....	45,956	9.01	20,406	4.00
Community Bank.....	46,406	9.14	20,312	4.00
Tier 1 Capital				
(to Average Assets):				
Consolidated.....	45,956	6.44	28,539	4.00
Community Bank.....	46,406	6.54	28,375	4.00

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 18 - COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

In the calculation of comprehensive income, certain reclassification adjustments are made to avoid double counting items that are displayed as part of net income for a period that also had been displayed as a part of other comprehensive income in that period or earlier periods.

The following is a summary of the components of other comprehensive income:

	Year Ended Decem	
	2001	2000
Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during period		
before income tax and reclassification adjustments.....	\$ 214,906	\$ 3,421,99
Reclassification adjustments for net (gains) losses		
included in net income.....	(1,283,945)	(4,58
Other comprehensive income (loss), before income tax.....	(1,069,039)	3,417,40
Income tax expense (benefit) related to other		
comprehensive income.....	(427,616)	1,366,96
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax.....	\$ (641,423)	\$ 2,050,44

NOTE 19 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Loans: Certain directors, executive officers and principal shareholders, including their immediate families and associates were loan customers of the Bank during 2001 and 2000. Except as noted below, all such loans are made in the ordinary course of business on substantially the same credit terms, including interest rates and collateral and do not represent more than a normal risk of collection or present other unfavorable features. Total loans to these persons at December 31, 2001 and 2000 amounted to approximately \$16,179,000 and \$14,034,000, respectively. An analysis of activity during 2001 in loans to related parties resulted in additions of approximately \$377,000, representing new loans, reductions of approximately \$999,000, representing payments, and an increase of approximately \$2,767,000, representing a change in the composition of related parties.

The Company, through Community Bank, its wholly owned subsidiary, offers all regular full-time employees, including executive officers, loans at interest rates which are 1% below the prevailing market rate. As of December 31, 2001, executive officers and directors of the Company and executive officers of Community Bank and its subsidiaries, including members of their immediate families and related interests, had loans outstanding pursuant to this policy with total indebtedness of approximately \$396,000.

The Company, through Community Bank, also offers first mortgage real estate loans on the primary residence, at a rate of 5%, to employees who are required to relocate in the course of their employment. As of December 31, 2001, executive officers and directors of the Company and executive officers of Community

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 19 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS - CONTINUED

Bank and its subsidiaries, including members of their immediate families and related interests, had relocation loans outstanding with total indebtedness of approximately \$2,155,000.

Community Bank currently has outstanding two loans to Kennon R. Patterson, Sr., the Chairman and CEO of the Company:

(i) a farm operating line of credit of \$100,000. During 2001, the highest balance outstanding for this loan was \$100,000, and its balance at year end was \$49,780. The loan bears interest at 3.75%;

(ii) a real-estate loan in the amount of \$5,150,000. During 2001, the highest balance outstanding for this loan was \$5,150,000, and its balance at year end was \$5,150,000. The loan bears interest at 4.75% and is secured by real estate having an appraised value in excess of the loan amount.

Community Bank currently has outstanding loans to Hodge Patterson, Executive Vice President of the Bank:

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(i) a real-estate loan of \$549,480. During 2001, the highest balance outstanding for this loan was \$561,253, and its balance at year end was \$552,732. the loan bears interest at 5.00%.

(ii) unsecured loans of \$124,572. During 2001, the highest balance outstanding for these loans were \$124,572, and its balance at year end was \$124,572. The loans bear interest at 4.75%.

In June 2000, Community Bank loaned \$1,696,576 to Debter Properties, LLC, an Alabama limited liability company of which a director of the Company is a member, to fund the purchase from Community Bank of the real property in which Community Bank's Boaz, Alabama office is located. The loan amortizes over a 20-year period and is collateralized by a first mortgage on the real property. The loan carries a prime rate of interest that adjusts each time there is a change in the prime rate. As adjustments occur in the interest rate on the loan, appropriate increases or decreases are made to the monthly loan payment. Concurrently with this loan and the purchase of the real property, Community Bank entered into a lease agreement with Debter Properties, LLC to lease back this real property from Debter Properties, LLC for a term of 20 years, with monthly rental payments equal to the monthly amount of principal and interest due under the loan to Debter Properties, LLC plus applicable real estate taxes, assessments, levies and insurance.

Maintenance Contract: The Bank had no service contracts during 2001 or 2000 with Heritage Valley Farms, an unincorporated business owned by Kennon R. Patterson, Sr., a director and officer of the Company. Heritage Valley Farms did perform upkeep and maintenance of the external grounds for five of the Bank's locations for the entire year of 1999. External grounds upkeep and maintenance was also performed for most of 1999 for five additional Bank locations and two 1st Community Credit Corporation locations. Maintenance expense under this contract amounted to \$62,323 for the year ended December 31, 1999, a monthly average of \$588 per location.

Interior Design: The Company and the Bank had no service contracts during 2001 with Heritage Interiors, a decorating and design firm owned and operated by the wife of Kennon R. Patterson, Sr., a director and officer of the Company. The Company and the Bank, including the Bank's subsidiaries used the services of Heritage Interiors during 1999 and 2000 for the interior design, furniture, appliances, fixtures, hardware, carpets, wall coverings, paint, drapes and accessories for new facilities and similar work associated with the renovation of existing locations. At the request of Mrs. Patterson in January 2000, the Company's contract with Heritage Interiors was canceled, but at the Board of Directors' request, Mrs. Patterson agreed to complete projects then pending. During 2000, Heritage Interiors was paid \$145,038 in connection with the completion of the Boaz and Hamilton, Alabama banks. In addition, Community Bank paid Heritage Interiors \$41,827 in connection with the completion of the renovation of the first floor of the headquarters building and the furnishings and decorating of three departments at the headquarters complex in Blountsville, Alabama. Additional payments totaling \$25,064 were made to Heritage Interiors during 2000 in connection with 21 other banking locations and the parent company. 1st Community Credit Corporation paid Heritage Interiors \$22,003 for the furnishings and decorating in connection with the relocation of its Hartselle, Alabama office and \$4,845 in connection with the remodeling of its Albertville, Alabama office. Additional payments totaling \$7,317 were made to Heritage Interiors during 2000 in connection with nine other finance company locations. Community Insurance Corp. paid Heritage Interiors \$156,158 during 2000 for furnishings and decorating in connection with the renovation of its Huntsville, Alabama office. In addition, payments totaling \$4,848 were made to Heritage Interiors during 2000 for furnishings at the Oneonta, Alabama insurance office. Total payments to Heritage Interiors in 2000 were \$407,100. All pending projects were completed prior to year-end 2000.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 19 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS - CONTINUED

During 1999, Heritage Interiors was paid \$262,912 in connection with the opening of the Boaz, Alabama bank and the opening and completion of the Demopolis, Alabama bank. The Bank also paid Heritage Interiors \$279,026 in connection with the renovation and expansion of its new permanent location in Fite House located in Hamilton, Alabama. As a result of being listed on the state and national register of historical places, a portion of the cost associated with furnishing and decorating the Fite House was to preserve the architectural style and historical significance of the building. The Bank also paid Heritage Interiors \$120,080 during 1999 in connection with the renovation of three offices furnished to the Bank's Area Executive Vice Presidents and the first floor of the Company's headquarters building. Additional payments totaling \$16,121 were made to Heritage Interiors during 1999 in connection with 24 other banking offices. 1st Community Credit Corporation paid Heritage Interiors \$23,835 for furnishings and decorating associated with the opening of its new office in Oneonta, Alabama and \$7,469 in connection with the relocation of its office in Hartselle, Alabama. 1st Community Credit Corporation also paid Heritage Interiors \$78,632 during 1999 in connection with the renovation of five of its offices located in Boaz, Gadsden, Huntsville, Ft. Payne and Jasper, Alabama. Additional payments totaling \$12,931 were made to Heritage Interiors by 1st Community Credit Corporation during 1999, relating to the other five locations and its administrative offices. The Company, Community Insurance Corp. and Southern Select Insurance, Inc. made payments totaling \$35,848 to Heritage Interiors for various services rendered during 1999. Total payments to Heritage Interiors in 1999 were \$836,854.

Accounting Services: The Company has engaged the accounting firm of Schauer, Taylor, Cox, Vise and Morgan, P.C. to perform certain accounting services. Doug Schauer, a member of the firm, is Kennon R. Patterson, Sr.'s son-in-law. Other than preparing work papers during the first quarter of 2000 for the Company's independent auditors in connection with the Company's 1999 external audit, services performed by Schauer, Taylor, Cox, Vise and Morgan, P.C. for the Company in 2001 and 2000 have been limited to preparation of the Company's quarterly tax accruals, preparation and filing the Company's federal and state tax returns and consultation regarding interpretation and application of accounting standards. During 1999, services performed by Schauer, Taylor, Cox, Vise and Morgan, P.C., included the review of work papers and reports prepared by Community Bank's internal audit department, preparation of work papers for the Company's independent auditors in connection with the Company's external audits, preparation and filing the Company's federal and state tax returns and consultation regarding interpretation and application of accounting standards. The Company and its subsidiaries paid Schauer, Taylor, Cox, Vise and Morgan, P.C. \$121,707, \$117,898 and \$143,000 for services rendered during 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

Leases: In June 2000, Community Bank entered into a capital lease agreement, as the tenant, with Debter Properties, LLC, an Alabama limited liability company, pursuant to which Community Bank leased the real property in which Community Bank's Boaz, Alabama office is located. Mr. Glynn Debter, a director of the Company, is a member of Debter Properties, LLC. In connection with the lease agreement, Community Bank loaned funds to Debter Properties, LLC to finance its

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purchase of the real property from Community Bank. The term of the lease is 20 years; provided, however, that in no event shall the term of the lease expire prior to the time when the loan obtained by the lessor to purchase the leased property is paid in full. The monthly rent on this lease is an amount equal to the monthly debt amortization of funds which the lessor borrowed to purchase the leased property. Because the interest rate on the loan used to purchase the property adjusts with fluctuation in the prime rate, the monthly lease payments are subject to change. At December 31, 2001, the amount of the monthly rental payment was \$11,136. Lease payments to Debter Properties, LLC during 2001 totaled approximately \$156,651. In addition, Community Bank agreed to pay the lessor an additional sum

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 19 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS - CONTINUED

to be adjusted periodically to coincide with the cost to the lessor of the real estate taxes and other items and insurance. Community Bank is responsible for maintenance, repairs and utilities for the real property. Community Bank is also responsible for maintaining fire and extended coverage and general liability insurance coverage for the real property. The Company has the option to purchase the leased premises from the lessor at any time during the term of the lease for an amount equal to the lessor's cost in acquiring and/or constructing such leased premises. In an Addendum to the Lease Agreement and Loan Agreement, dated June 1, 2000, Community Bank agreed to maintain and continue in force fire and extended coverage insurance and general liability insurance upon the leased premises. In return, the lessor agreed to reimburse Community Bank on a quarterly basis the amount of the insurance premium that is included in payments made by Community Bank under the lease.

On March 13, 2001, Community Bank entered into a ground lease with Merritt Robbins, a director of the Company and Community Bank, pursuant to which Community Bank leases property in New Hope, Alabama, from Mr. Robbins for a period of 5 years at a monthly rent of \$800. Community Bank has the option to renew the lease for up to seven successive 5-year terms in which event the rent increases \$200 per month with each renewal term. At any time during the term of the lease Community Bank has the option to purchase the property at a price agreed upon by the parties, or, if the parties cannot agree, at a price determined by averaging appraisals of the property performed by two licensed appraisers.

On June 14, 2001, Community Bank entered into a lease with Michael Robbins, the son of a director of the Company and Community Bank pursuant to which Mr. Robbins leases property in Madison County, Alabama from Community Bank for a period of 5 years at a monthly rent of \$700. Mr. Robbins has the option to renew the lease for up to seven successive 5-year terms. At any time during the term of the lease Mr. Robbins has the option to purchase the property at a price agreed upon by the parties, or, if the parties cannot agree, at a price determined by averaging appraisals of the property performed by two licensed appraisers.

NOTE 20 - LEASES

The Company has a number of operating lease agreements, involving land and

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buildings. The operating leases are noncancellable and expire on various dates through the year 2018. The leases provide for renewal options and generally require the Company to pay maintenance, insurance and property taxes. Options to purchase are also included in some leases. For the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000, and 1999, rental expense for operating leases was approximately \$559,725, 523,524 and \$687,994, respectively.

During 2000, Community Bank entered into sale/leaseback arrangements on its Hamilton, Alabama and Boaz, Alabama bank locations. Due to the structure of these transactions, the leases qualified and are accounted for under capitalized lease rules.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 20 - LEASES - CONTINUED

The following is an analysis of the leased property under capital leases by major classes:

	Asset B
	Decem

	2001

Buildings.....	\$ 5,880,626
Less allowance for depreciation.....	355,137

	\$ 5,525,489
	=====

The following is a schedule by year of future minimum lease payments under capital and operating leases, together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2001. All capitalized leases are with related parties.

	Related Party	Total
	Operating	Operating
	-----	-----
Years Ending December 31,		
2002.....	\$ 9,600	\$ 381,265
2003.....	9,600	280,707
2004.....	9,600	217,846
2005.....	9,600	139,305

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2006.....	2,400	94,767
Thereafter.....	-	264,400
	-----	-----
Total minimum lease payments.....	\$ 40,800	\$ 1,378,290
	=====	=====
Less amount representing interest.....		
Present value of net minimum lease payments.....		

NOTE 21 - OTHER SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

Other short-term borrowings at December 31, 2001 and 2000 consisted of the U.S. Treasury Tax and Loan Note Option account of \$1,822,420 and securities sold under agreements to repurchase of \$2,537,507. The Company had no federal funds purchased or overnight funds purchased from FHLB-Atlanta at December 31, 2001 and 2000.

US Treasury Tax and Loan Note Option and securities sold under agreements to repurchase are generally treated as collateralized financing transactions. It is the Company's policy to deliver underlying securities to custodian accounts for customers.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 21 - OTHER SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS - CONTINUED

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, certain information about the Company's short-term borrowings:

SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

	At December 31,			
	Balance	Weighted Average Rate	Average Balance	Average Rate
	-----	-----	-----	-----
			(Dollars in thousands)	
2001:				
FEDERAL FUNDS PURCHASED.....	\$ -	0.00%	\$ 74	6.11%
SHORT-TERM FHLB BORROWINGS.....	-	0.00%	3,967	4.30%
SECURITIES SOLD UNDER AGREEMENT TO REPURCHASE.....	2,538	2.13%	2,274	3.59%
U.S. TREASURY TAX AND LOAN, NOTE OPTION.....	1,822	1.51%	1,021	3.21%

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TOTAL.....	----- \$ 4,360 =====	1.87%	----- \$ 7,336 =====	3.95%
2000:				
Federal funds purchased.....	\$ -	0.00%	\$ 402	6.47%
Short-term FHLB borrowings.....	-	0.00%	325	6.86%
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase.....	862	6.17%	818	6.17%
U.S. Treasury Tax and Loan, note option.....	1,403	5.72%	1,044	6.14%
Total.....	----- \$ 2,265 =====	5.89%	----- \$ 2,589 =====	6.30%

NOTE 22 - FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value:

Cash and Short-Term Investments: For those short-term instruments, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Investment Securities : For securities and marketable equity securities held for investment purposes, fair values are based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes. For other securities held as investments, fair value equals quoted market price, if available. If a quoted market price is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for similar securities.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 22 - FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - CONTINUED

Loan Receivables: For certain homogeneous categories of loans, such as some residential mortgages, credit card receivables, and other consumer loans, fair value is estimated using the quoted market prices for securities backed by similar loans, adjusted for differences in loan characteristics. The fair value of other types of loans is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the current rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for the same remaining maturities.

Deposit Liabilities: The fair value of demand deposits, savings accounts, and certain money market deposits is the amount payable on demand at the reporting date. The fair value of fixed-maturity certificates of deposit is estimated using the rates currently offered for deposit of similar remaining maturities.

FHLB Borrowings, Long-term Debt and Capital Securities: The fair value of the Company's fixed rate borrowings are estimated using discounted cash flows, based on the Company's current incremental borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements. The carrying amount of the Company's variable rate borrowing approximates their fair values.

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Commitments to Extend Credit, Standby Letters of Credit, and Financial Guarantees Written: The fair value of commitments and letters of credit is estimated to be approximately the same as the notional amount of the related commitment.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 22 - FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - CONTINUED

The estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 are as follows:

	2001		Carrying Amount
	CARRYING AMOUNT	FAIR VALUE	Amount
	(IN THOUSANDS)		(IN T
FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Cash and short-term investments.....	\$ 23,237	23,237	\$ 26,707
Federal funds sold.....	30,000	30,000	3,000
Investment securities.....	121,679	121,679	101,570
Loans.....	501,520	517,454	528,316
Less: allowance for loan losses.....	7,292	7,292	7,107
	494,228	510,162	521,209
Net Loans.....			
	\$ 669,144	\$ 685,078	\$ 652,486
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES			
Deposits.....	\$ 617,706	\$ 623,334	\$ 600,901
Short-term borrowings.....	4,360	4,360	2,265
FHLB borrowings.....	38,000	52,631	38,000
Capitalized lease obligations.....	5,766	5,766	5,850
Long-term debt.....	4,667	4,767	5,675
Guaranteed preferred beneficial interest in the Company's junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures.....	10,000	14,902	10,000
	\$ 680,499	\$ 705,760	\$ 662,691
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES.....			

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	=====	=====	=====
UNRECOGNIZED FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS			
Commitments to extend credit.....	\$ -	\$ 18,489	\$ -
Standby letters of credit.....	-	1,299	-
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL UNRECOGNIZED FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS.....	\$ -	\$ 19,788	\$ -
	=====	=====	=====

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 23 - CONDENSED PARENT COMPANY INFORMATION

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

		Decem

		2001

ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks.....	\$	982,434
Investment in subsidiaries (equity method) - eliminated upon consolidation.....		53,452,423
Premises and equipment, net.....		19,384
Intangibles, net.....		836,867
Deferred tax assets.....		1,016,469
Refundable Income taxes-current.....		692,163
Other assets.....		777,694

TOTAL ASSETS.....	\$	57,777,434
		=====
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Long-term debt.....	\$	4,666,599
Guaranteed preferred beneficial interest in the Company's junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures.....		10,310,000
Other liabilities.....		2,135,466

TOTAL LIABILITIES.....		17,112,065
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY.....		40,665,369

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY.....	\$	57,777,434
		=====

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 23 - CONDENSED PARENT COMPANY INFORMATION - CONTINUED

STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Year Ended Decem	
	2001	2000
INCOME		
From subsidiaries - eliminated upon consolidation:		
Dividends.....	\$ -	\$ 4,878,56
Management fees.....	300,000	300,00
Interest.....	111,322	169,45
Other Income.....	15,007	27,75
	-----	-----
	426,329	5,375,77
EXPENSES		
Salaries and employee benefits.....	1,568,160	2,193,10
Interest.....	1,388,241	1,433,40
Other expenses.....	683,737	1,340,28
	-----	-----
	3,640,138	4,966,79
Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in undistributed earnings of subsidiaries.....	(3,213,809)	408,98
Income tax benefit.....	(1,107,020)	(1,506,16)
	-----	-----
Income before equity in undistributed earnings (loss) of subsidiaries.....	(2,106,789)	1,915,14
Equity in undistributed earnings (loss) of subsidiaries.....	1,006,290	(4,130,07)
	-----	-----
NET INCOME (LOSS).....	\$ (1,100,499)	\$ (2,214,93)
	=====	=====

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 23 - CONDENSED PARENT COMPANY INFORMATION - CONTINUED

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year Ended Decem	
	2001	2000
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income (loss).....	\$ (1,100,499)	\$ (2,214,93
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Equity in undistributed income of subsidiaries.....	(1,006,290)	4,130,07
Provision for depreciation, amortization and accretion.....	86,707	108,36
Increase in other assets.....	1,690,614	(1,547,35
Increase in other liabilities.....	(184,800)	1,291,71
	-----	-----
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....	(514,268)	1,767,86
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from maturity of securities available for sale	-	-
Increase in interest-bearing deposits with banks.....	-	-
Proceeds from sale of assets.....	-	33,43
Capitalization of subsidiaries.....	(1,534,000)	(5,940,87
Capital expenditures.....	-	-
	-----	-----
NET CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES.....	(1,534,000)	(5,907,44
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of long-term debt.....	(752,504)	(961,95
Issuance of guaranteed preferred beneficial interest in Company's junior subordinated deferrable interest Debentures.....	-	10,310,00
Issuance of common stock.....	209,865	222,80

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Cash dividends.....	-	(3,333,14
	-----	-----
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN)		
FINANCING ACTIVITIES.....	(542,639)	6,237,70
	-----	-----
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....	(2,590,907)	2,098,12
Cash and Due From Banks at Beginning of Year.....	3,573,341	1,475,21
	-----	-----
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 982,434	\$ 3,573,34
	=====	=====

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 24 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In late 2001 and early 2002, Community Bank entered into agreements to sell its two Pulaski, Tennessee offices, its Rainsville and Ft. Payne, Alabama offices and its Marshall County, Alabama locations. The Marshall County locations include one banking office in Boaz, Alabama, one in Albertville, Alabama, two in Arab, Alabama, and two in Guntersville, Alabama. Two of the total ten offices under agreements to sell are paying and receiving offices located in Wal-Mart stores, one in Ft. Payne, Alabama and one in Guntersville, Alabama.

Each agreement calls for the purchaser to purchase the fixed assets of each location and the book value of each loan portfolio less any agreed upon discounts. The agreements also call for the purchaser to assume the deposit liabilities of each location and pay an agreed upon premium for the deposits assumed.

On March 31, 2002, Community Bank closed on the sale of its Pulaski bank offices and recorded a gain of \$1,551,443, representing a 7% premium on the 30-day average of core deposits totaling \$1,884,194 less the discount on loans and fixed assets of \$332,751.

The Rainsville and Ft. Payne sale is expected to occur on May 3, 2002 and the Marshall County sale is expected to occur on May 31, 2002, both assuming satisfaction of customary conditions prior to closing. Both transactions are expected to result in gains representing an 8% premium on core deposits less the agreed upon discount on loans.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

NOTE 25 - QUARTERLY RESULTS (UNAUDITED)

A summary of the unaudited results of operations for each quarter of 2001 and 2000 follows:

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter (As Restate
	-----	-----	-----
	(In Thousands Except Per Share Dat		
2001:			
TOTAL INTEREST INCOME.....	\$ 15,105	\$ 14,942	\$ 14,488
TOTAL INTEREST EXPENSE.....	8,815	8,265	7,887
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES.....	951	1,381	2,449
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER			
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES.....	5,340	5,296	4,152
INVESTMENT SECURITIES GAINS (LOSSES).....	353	25	155
TOTAL NONINTEREST INCOME.....	2,309	2,128	2,005
TOTAL NONINTEREST EXPENSE.....	6,865	7,808	7,321
INCOME TAX EXPENSE.....	332	(202)	24
NET INCOME (LOSS).....	805	(156)	(1,033)
PER COMMON SHARE:			
BASIC EARNINGS (LOSS).....	\$.18	\$ (.03)	\$ (.22)
DILUTED EARNINGS (LOSS).....	.18	(.03)	(.22)
2000:			
Total interest income.....	\$ 14,315	\$ 15,223	\$ 15,825
Total interest expense.....	7,465	8,440	8,900
Provision for loan losses.....	1,008	1,329	4,619
Net interest income after			
provision for loan losses.....	5,842	5,454	2,306
Investment securities gains (losses).....	(27)	-	45
Total noninterest income.....	2,522	2,638	2,512
Total noninterest expense.....	7,669	7,694	7,749
Income tax expense.....	214	95	(1,128)
Net income (loss).....	454	303	(1,758)
Per Common Share:			
Basic earnings (loss).....	\$.10	\$.06	\$ (.39)
Diluted earnings (loss).....	.10	.06	(.38)

In April 2002, the Company amended the Form 10Q filed for the period ended September 30, 2001. Net loans and total assets decreased \$1,258,010 resulting from a restatement of charge-offs for the period. Net income and total shareholders' equity decreased \$1,258,010 resulting from a restatement of the provision for loan losses of \$962,549 and other operating expenses of \$295,461.

ITEM 9 - CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

The Company's discussion of changes in its accountants are disclosed in:

- (i.) The Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 16, 2000
- (ii.) an amendment thereto on Form 8-K/A filed on May 30, 2000
- (iii.) a Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 28, 2000
- (iv.) an amendment thereto on Form 8-K/A filed on October 10, 2000
- (v.) a Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 15, 2001.

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PART III

ITEM 10 - DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

Information required by this item with respect to the directors and nominees for director of the Company is incorporated by reference from the sections entitled "Election of Directors" and "Executive Compensation and Other Information" in the Company's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held during 2002. Information regarding the executive officers of the Company is included in Part I of this Report.

Information with respect to compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is incorporated by reference from the section entitled "Election of Directors - Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" in the Company's Proxy Statement for the annual meeting of shareholders to be held during 2002.

ITEM 11 - EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Information required by this item is incorporated by reference from the section entitled "Executive Compensation" in the Company's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held during 2002.

ITEM 12 - SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

Information required by this item is incorporated by reference from the section entitled "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" in the Company's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held during 2002.

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ITEM 13 - CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Information required by this item is incorporated by reference from the section entitled "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" in the Company's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held during 2002.

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PART IV

ITEM 14 - EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Index of documents filed as part of this report:

Community Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Financial Statements

Auditors' Report.....
Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition as of
December 31, 2001 and 2000.....
Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended
December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999.....
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the years ended
December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999.....
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended
December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999.....
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements -
December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999.....
Quarterly Results (Unaudited).....

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

The Company did not file any reports on Form 8-K during the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2001:

(c) Exhibits

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- 3.1 Certificate of Incorporation, as amended and restated May 2000 (1)
- 3.2 By-Laws of Registrant, as amended and restated May 2000 (2)
- 4.1 Rights Agent Agreement, dated January 13, 1999, between Community Bancshares, Inc. and the Bank of New York (3)
- 4.2 Indenture, dated March 23, 2000, by and between Community Bancshares, Inc. and The Bank of New York (4)
- 10.1 Promissory Note, Guaranty and Pledge Agreement, dated December 1, 1998, by and between Community Bancshares, Inc. and Colonial Bank, N.A. (5)
- 10.2 Plan document for the Community Bancshares, Inc. Benefit Restoration Plan adopted April 12, 1994, effective January 1, 1995 (6) (*)
- 10.3 Subordinated Promissory Note, dated October 4, 1994, between Community Bancshares, Inc. as borrower and Jeffrey K. Cornelius as holder (7)
- 10.4 Employment Agreement, dated March 28, 1996 by and between Kennon R. Patterson, Sr. and Community Bancshares, Inc. (8) (*)
- 10.5 Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated October 14, 1999, by and between Kennon R. Sr. and Community Bancshares, Inc. (9) (*)

- 10.6 Stock Option Agreement between Community Bancshares, Inc. and Robert O. Summerford, dated March 27, 1997 (10) (*)
- 10.7 Stock Option Agreement between Community Bancshares, Inc. and Denny Kelly, dated March 27, 1997 (11) (*)
- 10.8 Stock Option Agreement between Community Bancshares, Inc. and Loy McGruder, dated March 27, 1997 (12) (*)
- 10.9 Form of Stock Option Agreement between Community Bancshares, Inc. and grantees, dated March 27, 1997 (13) (*)
- 10.10 Form of Change in Control Agreement between Community Bancshares, Inc. and each of Kennon R. Patterson, Sr. and Loy McGruder dated December 4, 1999 (14) (*)
- 10.11 Form of Stock Option Agreement for Non-Employee Directors between Community Bancshares, Inc. and each of Glynn Debter, Roy B. Jackson, John J. Lewis, Jr., Merritt Robbins and Robert O. Summerford, dated December 4, 1999 (15) (*)
- 10.12 Form of Stock Option Agreement for Employees between Community Bancshares, Inc., Kennon R. Patterson, Sr., Bishop K. Walker, Jr., Denny Kelly, and Loy McGruder, dated March 27, 1997 (16) (*)
- 10.13 Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust, dated March 23, 2000, by and between The Bank of New York (Delaware), The Bank of New York, Community Bancshares, Inc. and Community Bancshares Trust I (17)
- 10.14 Guarantee Agreement, dated March 23, 2000, by and between Community Bancshares, Inc. and The Bank of New York (18)
- 10.15 Placement Agreement, dated March 23, 2000, between Community Bancshares, Inc. (AL) Capital Trust I, Community Bancshares, Inc. and Salomon Smith Barney, Inc. (19)
- 10.16 Lease Agreement, dated May 31, 2000, between REM, LLC, as lessor, and Community Bank, as lessee (20)
- 10.17 Addendum to Lease Agreement and Loan Agreement, dated May 31, 2000, between REM, LLC and Community Bank (21)
- 10.18 Lease Agreement, dated June 1, 2000, between Debter Properties, LLC, as lessor, and Community Bank, as lessee (22)
- 10.19 Addendum to Lease Agreement and Loan Agreement, dated June 1, 2000, between Debter Properties, LLC and Community Bank (23)
- 10.20 Form of Amendment to Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement, between Community Bancshares, Inc. and grantees, dated December 12, 2000 (24) (*)

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- 10.21 Change in Control Agreement, dated September 18, 2001, between Community Bancshares, Inc. and Kerri C. Newton (25) (*)
- 10.22 Form of Stock Option Agreement between Community Bancshares, Inc. and each Kennon R. Sr., Glynn Debter, Roy B. Jackson, Denny Kelly, John J. Lewis, Jr., Loy McGruder, Patterson, Jr., Merritt Robbins, Robert O. Summerford, Jimmie Trotter and Kerri Newton December 18, 2001(*)
- 10.23 Stock Purchase Agreement dated January, 2002 between Community Bancshares, Inc. and Kelly and Arlene S. Kelly (*)
- 10.24 Stock Purchase Agreement dated January, 2002 between Community Bancshares, Inc. and Walker and Wanda W. Walker (*)
- 10.25 Severance Agreement dated the 9th day of January, 2002 by and between Denny G. Kelly and Community Bancshares, Inc. and Community Bank (*)
- 10.26 Severance Agreement dated the 9th day of January, 2002 by and between Bishop K. Walker and Community Bancshares, Inc. and Community Bank (*)
- 10.27 Acquisition Agreement dated December 21, 2001 by and among First Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Columbia, Community Bank and Community Bancshares, Inc.
- 10.28 Supplemental Agreement dated January 23, 2002 between First Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Columbia, Community Bank and Community Bancshares, Inc.

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- 10.29 Acquisition Agreement dated the 25th day of February, 2002 by and between First Southern National Bank and Community Bank
- 10.30 Acquisition Agreement dated the 25th day of February, 2002 by and between Peoples Bank of North Alabama and Community Bank
- 10.31 Amendment to Subordinated Promissory Note, dated March 26, 2002, between Community Bancshares, Inc. and Jeffrey K. Cornelius
- 11 Statement of computation of per share earnings
- 12 Statement of computation of ratios
- 21 Subsidiaries of the Registrant

Notes to Exhibits:

- (1) Filed as Exhibit 3.2 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2000, and incorporated by reference
- (2) Filed as Exhibit 3.1 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2000, and incorporated by reference
- (3) Filed as Exhibit 4.1 to Form 8-A, filed January 21, 1999, and incorporated herein by reference
- (4) Filed as Exhibit 4.4 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2000, and incorporated by reference
- (5) Filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998, and incorporated by reference
- (6) Filed as Exhibit 10.13 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1995, and incorporated by reference
- (7) Filed as Exhibit 10.15 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1995, and incorporated by reference

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- (8) Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Form 10-Q/A-2 for the quarter ended September 30, 1998, and incorporated herein by reference
- (9) Filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1999, and incorporated by reference
- (10) Filed as Exhibit 10.47 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997, and incorporated by reference
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- (13) Filed as Exhibit 10.41 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998, and incorporated by reference
- (14) Filed as Exhibit 10.32 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999, and incorporated by reference
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- (21) Filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2000, and incorporated by reference
- (22) Filed as Exhibit 10.3 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2000, and incorporated by reference
- (23) Filed as Exhibit 10.4 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2000, and incorporated by reference
- (24) Filed as Exhibit 10.45 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000, and incorporated by reference
- (25) Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001, and incorporated herein by reference
- (*) Management contract or compensation plan or arrangement

Certain financial statements, schedules and exhibits have been omitted because they are not applicable.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its

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behalf by the undersigned, hereunto duly authorized, in the city of Blountsville, State of Alabama, on April 15, 2002.

COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC.

By: /s/ Kennon R. Patterson, Sr.

KENNON R. PATTERSON, SR.
CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE
OFFICER

By: /s/ Kerri C. Newton

KERRI C. NEWTON
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature

/s/ Kennon R. Patterson, Sr.

KENNON R. PATTERSON, SR.

Chairman of the Board, President,
Chief Executive Officer, Director
(principal executive officer)

/s/ Kerri C. Newton

KERRI C. NEWTON

Chief Financial Officer (principal
accounting officer)

/s/ Glynn Debter

GLYNN DEBTER

Director

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/s/ Roy B. Jackson

ROY B. JACKSON

Director

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DENNY KELLY

Director

/s/ John J. Lewis, Jr.

JOHN J. LEWIS, JR.

Director

/s/ Loy McGruder

LOY MCGRUDER

Director

/s/ Kennon R. Patterson, Jr.

KENNON R. PATTERSON, JR.

Director

/s/ Merritt Robbins

MERRITT ROBBINS

Director

/s/ Robert O. Summerford

ROBERT O. SUMMERFORD

Director

/s/ Jimmie Trotter

JIMMIE TROTTER

Director

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

EXHIBITS TO
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

FOR THE

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YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001

COMMUNITY BANCSHARES, INC.

68149 MAIN STREET

BLOUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA 35031

(c) Exhibits

- 3.1 Certificate of Incorporation, as amended and restated May 2000 (1)
- 3.2 By-Laws of Registrant, as amended and restated May 2000 (2)
- 4.1 Rights Agent Agreement, dated January 13, 1999, between Community Bancshares, Inc. and the Bank of New York (3)
- 4.2 Indenture, dated March 23, 2000, by and between Community Bancshares, Inc. and The Bank of New York (4)
- 10.1 Promissory Note, Guaranty and Pledge Agreement, dated December 1, 1998, by and between Community Bancshares, Inc. and Colonial Bank, N.A. (5)
- 10.2 Plan document for the Community Bancshares, Inc. Benefit Restoration Plan adopted April 12, 1994, effective January 1, 1995 (6) (*)
- 10.3 Subordinated Promissory Note, dated October 4, 1994, between Community Bancshares, Inc. as borrower and Jeffrey K. Cornelius as holder (7)
- 10.4 Employment Agreement, dated March 28, 1996 by and between Kennon R. Patterson, Sr. and Community Bancshares, Inc. (8) (*)
- 10.5 Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated October 14, 1999, by and between Kennon R. Patterson, Sr. and Community Bancshares, Inc. (9) (*)
- 10.6 Stock Option Agreement between Community Bancshares, Inc. and Robert O. Summerford, dated March 27, 1997 (10) (*)
- 10.7 Stock Option Agreement between Community Bancshares, Inc. and Denny Kelly, dated March 26, 1998 (11) (*)
- 10.8 Stock Option Agreement between Community Bancshares, Inc. and Loy McGruder, dated March 26, 1998 (12) (*)
- 10.9 Form of Stock Option Agreement between Community Bancshares, Inc. and grantees, dated March 26, 1998 (13) (*)
- 10.10 Form of Change in Control Agreement between Community Bancshares, Inc. and each of Kennon R. Patterson, Sr. and Loy McGruder dated December 4, 1999 (14) (*)
- 10.11 Form of Stock Option Agreement for Non-Employee Directors between Community Bancshares, Inc., and each of Glynn Debter, Roy B. Jackson, John J. Lewis, Jr., Merritt Robbins and Robert O. Summerford, dated December 4, 1999 (15) (*)
- 10.12 Form of Stock Option Agreement for Employees between Community Bancshares, Inc., and each of Kennon R. Patterson, Sr., Bishop

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- K. Walker, Jr., Denny Kelly and Loy McGruder dated December 4, 1999 (16) (*)
- 10.13 Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust, dated March 23, 2000, by and between The Bank of New York (Delaware), The Bank of New York, Community Bancshares, Inc. and Community (AL) Capital Trust I (17)
- 10.14 Guarantee Agreement, dated March 23, 2000, by and between Community Bancshares, Inc. and The Bank of New York (18)
- 10.15 Placement Agreement, dated March 23, 2000, between Community (AL) Capital Trust I, Community Bancshares, Inc. and Salomon Smith Barney, Inc. (19)
- 10.16 Lease Agreement, dated May 31, 2000, between REM, LLC, as lessor, and Community Bank, as lessee (20)
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