

UNICO AMERICAN CORP  
Form 10-Q  
November 15, 2010

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2010 or

Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Commission File No. 0-3978

UNICO AMERICAN CORPORATION  
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Nevada  
(State or Other Jurisdiction of  
Incorporation or Organization)

95-2583928  
(I.R.S. Employee  
Identification No.)

23251 Mulholland Drive, Woodland Hills, California 91364  
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

(818) 591-9800  
(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

No Change  
(Former Name, Former Address and Former Fiscal Year, if Changed Since Last Report)

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  No

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

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Non-accelerated filer \_\_\_  
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company X

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

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

Class	Outstanding at November 12, 2010
Common Stock, \$0 Par value per share	5,317,054

## PART 1 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## ITEM 1 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

UNICO AMERICAN CORPORATION  
AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	September 30 2010	December 31 2009
	(Unaudited)	
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Investments</b>		
Available for sale:		
Fixed maturities, at fair value (amortized cost: September 30, 2010 \$119,152,401; December 31, 2009 \$128,440,695)	\$ 123,269,534	\$ 132,595,483
Short-term investments, at cost	13,950,832	9,157,832
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>137,220,366</b>	<b>141,753,315</b>
<b>Cash</b>	<b>301,081</b>	<b>118,512</b>
<b>Accrued investment income</b>	<b>669,667</b>	<b>763,840</b>
<b>Premiums and notes receivable, net</b>	<b>4,190,598</b>	<b>4,364,747</b>
<b>Reinsurance recoverable:</b>		
Paid losses and loss adjustment expenses	69,137	453,314
Unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	13,537,208	16,175,863
<b>Deferred policy acquisition costs</b>	<b>4,530,144</b>	<b>4,955,636</b>
<b>Property and equipment (net of accumulated depreciation)</b>	<b>1,318,638</b>	<b>221,255</b>
<b>Deferred income taxes</b>	<b>861,099</b>	<b>633,191</b>
<b>Other assets</b>	<b>509,082</b>	<b>668,979</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 163,207,020</b>	<b>\$ 170,108,652</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	\$ 64,149,745	\$ 71,585,408
Unearned premiums	16,805,304	18,811,415
Advance premium and premium deposits	1,148,178	1,034,052
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	6,208,183	5,362,437
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 88,311,410</b>	<b>\$ 96,793,312</b>
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Common stock, no par – authorized 10,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding shares 5,317,054 at September 30, 2010, and 5,306,204 at December 31, 2009	\$ 3,471,087	\$ 3,437,343
Accumulated other comprehensive income	2,717,308	2,742,160
Retained earnings	68,707,215	67,135,837
<b>Total Stockholders' Equity</b>	<b>\$ 74,895,610</b>	<b>\$ 73,315,340</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity</b>	<b>\$ 163,207,020</b>	<b>\$ 170,108,652</b>

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

UNICO AMERICAN CORPORATION  
AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30		September 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
<b>REVENUES</b>				
<b>Insurance Company Revenues</b>				
Premium earned	\$8,784,025	\$10,088,770	\$27,135,608	\$30,185,220
Premium ceded	1,836,956	2,336,520	5,657,678	6,950,632
Net premium earned	6,947,069	7,752,250	21,477,930	23,234,588
Investment income	839,403	1,011,848	2,685,061	3,379,032
Other income	150,004	174,490	505,289	575,028
Total Insurance Company Revenues	7,936,476	8,938,588	24,668,280	27,188,648
<b>Other Revenues from Insurance Operations</b>				
Gross commissions and fees	1,078,231	1,277,838	3,456,484	4,072,049
Investment income	752	35	2,891	1,310
Finance charges and fees earned	69,598	86,755	236,833	279,417
Other income	3,757	1,196	9,174	4,659
Total Revenues	9,088,814	10,304,412	28,373,662	31,546,083
<b>EXPENSES</b>				
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	4,501,433	4,931,348	14,384,197	14,353,234
Policy acquisition costs	1,805,586	1,845,975	5,535,572	5,770,733
Salaries and employee benefits	1,111,503	1,305,366	3,280,845	4,015,515
Commissions to agents/brokers	153,932	251,538	516,673	860,515
Other operating expenses	829,039	1,071,232	2,569,952	3,103,496
Total Expenses	8,401,493	9,405,459	26,287,239	28,103,493
Income Before Taxes	687,321	898,953	2,086,423	3,442,590
Income Tax Expense	63,359	281,273	515,045	1,111,600
Net Income	\$623,962	\$617,680	\$1,571,378	\$2,330,990
<b>PER SHARE DATA:</b>				
<b>Basic</b>				
Earnings Per Share	\$0.12	\$0.11	\$0.30	\$0.42
Weighted Average Shares	5,316,751	5,499,691	5,310,501	5,545,204
<b>Diluted</b>				
Earnings Per Share	\$0.12	\$0.11	\$0.29	\$0.42
Weighted Average Shares	5,352,571	5,541,867	5,350,974	5,584,711

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

UNICO AMERICAN CORPORATION  
AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)  
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30		September 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Net Income	\$623,962	\$617,680	\$1,571,378	\$2,330,990
Other changes in comprehensive income, net of tax:				
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities classified				
as available-for-sale arising during the period	(137,827 )	10,630	(24,852 )	(1,702,371 )
Comprehensive Income	\$486,135	\$628,310	\$1,546,526	\$628,619

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

UNICO AMERICAN CORPORATION  
AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(UNAUDITED)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2010	2009
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</b>		
Net Income	\$1,571,378	\$2,330,990
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operations		
Depreciation	96,156	146,937
Bond amortization, net	75,046	212,453
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Premium, notes and investment income receivable	268,322	376,078
Reinsurance recoverable	3,022,832	2,305,259
Deferred policy acquisition costs	425,492	107,377
Other assets	14,936	106,049
Unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	(7,435,663 )	(5,167,168 )
Unearned premium	(2,006,111 )	(310,281 )
Advance premium and premium deposits	114,126	69,856
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(271,793 )	(456,983 )
Income taxes current/deferred	(70,143 )	(1,198,206 )
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	(4,195,422 )	(1,477,639 )
<b>Investing Activities</b>		
Purchase of fixed maturity investments	(24,585,750)	(22,651,641)
Proceeds from maturity of fixed maturity investments	33,798,999	42,700,000
Net (increase) in short-term investments	(4,793,000 )	(16,169,000)
(Additions) to property and equipment	(76,002 )	(56,503 )
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	4,344,247	3,822,856
<b>Financing Activities</b>		
Dividends paid to shareholders	-	(1,002,173 )
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	33,744	-
Repurchase of common stock	-	(1,303,223 )
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Financing Activities	33,744	(2,305,396 )
Net increase in cash	182,569	39,821
Cash at beginning of period	118,512	27,710
Cash at End of Period	\$301,081	\$67,531
<b>Supplemental Cash Flow Information</b>		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	-	-
Income taxes	\$583,931	\$2,308,920

Supplemental Schedule of Non-Cash Investing Activities

Acquisition of fixed assets	\$1,117,537	-
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See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

UNICO AMERICAN CORPORATION  
AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2010

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Business

Unico American Corporation is an insurance holding company that underwrites property and casualty insurance through its subsidiary Crusader Insurance Company (Crusader); provides property, casualty, and health insurance through its agency subsidiaries; and provides insurance premium financing and membership association services through its other subsidiaries. Unico American Corporation is referred to herein as the "Company" or "Unico" and such references include both the corporation and its subsidiaries, all of which are wholly owned, unless otherwise indicated. Unico was incorporated under the laws of Nevada in 1969.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Unico American Corporation and its subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for interim financial information and the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2010. Quarterly financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes in the Company's 2009 Annual Report on Form 10-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of the Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect its reported amounts of assets and liabilities and its disclosure of any contingent assets and liabilities at the date of its financial statements, as well as its reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The most significant assumptions in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements relate to losses and loss adjustment expenses. While every effort is made to ensure the integrity of such estimates, actual results may differ.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company has used the following methods and assumptions in estimating its fair value disclosures:

- Fixed maturities:

Investment securities, excluding long-term certificates of deposit – Fair values are obtained from a national quotation service.

- o Long-term certificates of deposit – The carrying amounts reported at cost in the balance sheet for these instruments approximate their fair values.
- Cash and short-term investments – The carrying amounts reported at cost in the balance sheet approximate their fair values given the short-term nature of these instruments.
- Premium and notes receivable – The carrying amounts reported at cost in the balance sheet approximate their fair values given the short-term nature of these instruments.

## NOTE 2 – EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

In the quarter ended March 31, 2010, the Company recorded an adjustment to correct an error that originated in the fourth quarter of 2009. The effect of the adjustment on the nine months ended September 30, 2010, was a reduction to salaries and employee benefit expenses of approximately \$249,000 and an increase to net income of approximately \$164,000. The correction was the result of a decision made in March 2010 to reduce the Company's annual contribution to the employee profit sharing plan for the plan year ending March 31, 2010. Had this accrual adjustment been properly reflected in the fourth quarter of 2009, total stockholders' equity as of December 31, 2009, and net income for the year ended December 31, 2009 would have increased approximately \$164,000. The Company made an assessment of the materiality of this item on the Company's historical consolidated financial statements in accordance with SAB No. 99, "Materiality," and concluded that the error was immaterial to all periods.

The salaries and employee benefits reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 is different than the incurred expense as shown in the following table:

	Nine Months Ended		Year Ended December 31
	Months Ended		
	September 30 2010	September 30 2009	2009
Salaries and employee benefits incurred	\$3,530,017	\$4,015,515	\$4,950,955
Adjustment to profit sharing plan contribution	(249,172 )	-	249,172
Salaries and benefits per Consolidated Statements of Operations	\$3,280,845	\$4,015,515	\$5,200,127

## NOTE 3 - REPURCHASE OF COMMON STOCK – EFFECTS ON STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

On December 19, 2008, the Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program to acquire from time to time up to an aggregate of 500,000 shares of the Company's common stock. This program has no expiration date and may be terminated by the Board of Directors at any time. As of September 30, 2010, the Company had remaining authority under the 2008 program to repurchase up to an aggregate of 247,356 shares of its common stock. The 2008 program is the only program under which there is authority to repurchase shares of the Company's common stock. The Company has retired all stock repurchased.

## NOTE 4 - EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table represents the reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the Company's basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share computations reported on the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30		September 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Basic Earnings Per Share				
Net income numerator	\$623,962	\$617,680	\$1,571,378	\$2,330,990

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Weighted average shares outstanding denominator	5,316,751	5,499,691	5,310,501	5,545,204
Basic Earnings Per Share	\$0.12	\$0.11	\$0.30	\$0.42
Diluted Earnings per Share				
Net income numerator	\$623,962	\$617,680	\$1,571,378	\$2,330,990
Weighted average shares outstanding	5,316,751	5,499,691	5,310,501	5,545,204
Effect of dilutive securities	35,820	42,176	40,473	39,507
Diluted shares outstanding denominator	5,352,571	5,541,867	5,350,974	5,584,711
Diluted Earnings Per Share	\$0.12	\$0.11	\$0.29	\$0.42

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## NOTE 5 - RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

### Accounting Guidance Adopted

In January 2010, the FASB issued a new standard related to fair value measurements and disclosures, which amends the earlier FASB standard to add new requirements for disclosures about transfers into and out of Levels 1 and 2 and to separate disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements relating to Level 3 measurements. The new standard also clarifies existing fair value disclosures about the level of disaggregation and about inputs and valuation techniques used to measure the fair value. The Company adopted the new accounting standard which became effective for the interim reporting period ended March 31, 2010, except for the requirement to provide the Level 3 activity of purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements on a gross basis, which will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of the new standard did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

### Accounting Guidance Not Yet Adopted

In October 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-26, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Acquiring or Renewing Insurance Contracts" (ASC 944). The new standard modifies the types of policy acquisition costs that can be capitalized and are eligible for deferral. Specifically, the new guidance limits deferrable costs to those that are incremental direct costs of contract acquisition and certain costs related to acquisition activities performed by the insurer, such as underwriting, policy issuance and processing, inspection costs and broker commissions. The ASU defines incremental direct costs as those costs that result directly from and were essential to the contract acquisition and would not have been incurred absent the acquisition. Accordingly, under the new guidance, deferrable acquisition costs are limited to costs related to successful contract acquisitions. Acquisition costs that are not eligible for deferral are to be charged to expense in the period incurred. The new guidance is effective for interim periods and annual fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011, and may be applied prospectively or retrospectively. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of the new standard on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

There have been no other accounting standards issued during 2010 that are expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

## NOTE 6 - ACCOUNTING FOR INCOME TAXES

The Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries file consolidated federal and state income tax returns. Pursuant to the tax allocation agreement, two of the Company's subsidiaries, Crusader and American Acceptance Corporation are allocated taxes, or tax credits in the case of losses, at current corporate rates based on their own taxable income or loss. The Company is subject to examination by U.S. federal income tax authorities for years 2007 through 2009 and California state income tax authorities for years 2005 through 2009. There are no ongoing examinations of income tax returns by federal or state tax authorities.

ASC 740, "Income Taxes," which became effective January 1, 2007, prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. It also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. Since adoption of ASC 740 and as of September 30, 2010, the Company had no unrecognized tax benefits and no additional liabilities or reduction in deferred tax asset. In addition, the Company had not accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits. However, if interest and

penalties would need to be accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits, such amounts would be recognized as a component of federal income tax expense.

The income tax expense reflected in the consolidated statements of operations is different than the expected expense as shown in the following table:

	Three Months Ended September 30		Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Income tax expense incurred	\$206,336	\$281,273	\$658,022	\$1,111,600
Deferred income tax adjustment	(142,977 )	-	(142,977 )	-
Income tax expense per consolidated statements of operations	\$63,359	\$281,273	\$515,045	\$1,111,600

In the quarter ended September 30, 2010, the Company recorded an adjustment to its deferred income tax liability to correct an error in recording the decrease in the percentage of undistributed dividends of its insurance company subsidiary that is subject to California franchise tax. The effect of this adjustment reduced the Company's deferred tax liability and corresponding income tax expense by approximately \$143,000 in the current quarter.

Had this adjustment to the percentage of undistributed earnings subject to California franchise tax been properly reflected in 2008, total stockholders' equity as of December 31, 2008, and net income for the year ended December 31, 2008, would have increased approximately \$129,000. Had this adjustment to the percentage of undistributed earnings subject to California franchise tax been properly reflected in 2009, total stockholders' equity as of December 31, 2009, would have increased by approximately \$143,000, and net income for the year ended December 31, 2009, would have increased approximately \$14,000. The Company made an assessment of the materiality of this item on the Company's historical financial statements in accordance with SAB No. 99, "Materiality," and concluded that the error was immaterial to all periods.

#### NOTE 7 - SEGMENT REPORTING

ASC 280, "Segment Reporting," establishes standards for the way information about operating segments are reported in financial statements. The Company has identified its insurance company operation as its primary reporting segment. Revenues from this segment comprised 87% of consolidated revenues for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to 87% of consolidated revenues for the three months and 86% for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively. The Company's remaining operations constitute a variety of specialty insurance services, each with unique characteristics and individually insignificant to consolidated revenues.

Revenues, income before income taxes, and assets by segment are as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30		September 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
<b>Revenues</b>				
Insurance company operation	\$7,936,476	\$8,938,588	\$24,668,280	\$27,188,648
Other insurance operations	3,378,259	3,813,224	10,596,238	12,551,420
Intersegment eliminations (1)	(2,225,921)	(2,447,400)	(6,890,856)	(8,193,985)
Total other insurance operations	1,152,338	1,365,824	3,705,382	4,357,435
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>\$9,088,814</b>	<b>\$10,304,412</b>	<b>\$28,373,662</b>	<b>\$31,546,083</b>
<b>Income Before Income Taxes</b>				
Insurance company operation	\$1,516,934	\$1,762,019	\$4,311,570	\$5,698,085
Other insurance operations	(829,613)	(863,066)	(2,225,147)	(2,255,495)
Total income before income taxes	\$687,321	\$898,953	\$2,086,423	\$3,442,590

	As of	
	September 30 2010	December 31 2009
Assets		

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Insurance company operation	\$141,121,505	\$157,271,019
Intersegment eliminations (2)	(2,087,565 )	(824,887 )
Total insurance company operation	139,033,940	156,446,132
Other insurance operations	24,173,080	13,662,520
Total Assets	\$163,207,020	\$170,108,652

(1) Intersegment revenue eliminations reflect commission paid by Crusader to Unifax Insurance Systems, Inc., (Unifax) a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

(2) Intersegment asset eliminations reflect the elimination of Crusader receivables and Unifax payables.

## NOTE 8 – FAIR VALUE ON INVESTMENTS

The estimated carrying values and fair values of the Company's consolidated financial instruments as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 were as follows.

	September 30, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Investments (*)	\$123,269,534	\$123,269,534	\$132,595,483	\$132,595,483

\* This table excludes short-term investments which are carried at amortized cost in the consolidated balance sheets and approximate their fair values given the short-term nature of these instruments.

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (the exit price). Financial assets and financial liabilities are recorded on the consolidated balance sheets at fair value and are categorized based on the reliability of inputs to the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1 – Financial assets and financial liabilities whose values are based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets.

Level 2 – Financial assets and financial liabilities whose values are based on quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in non-active markets; or valuation models whose inputs are observable, directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 – Financial assets and financial liabilities whose values are based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. These inputs reflect the Company's estimates of the assumptions that market participants would use in valuing the financial assets and financial liabilities.

The hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls has been determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

The estimated carrying values of the Company's financial instruments as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 allocated among the three levels mentioned above were as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
September 30, 2010				
Available for sale:				
Fixed maturities				
U.S. treasury securities	\$92,620,016	\$-	\$-	\$92,620,016
Certificates of deposit	-	26,617,998	-	26,617,998

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Industrial and miscellaneous taxable bonds	4,031,520	-	-	4,031,520
Total fixed maturities	\$96,651,536	\$26,617,998	\$-	\$123,269,534

December 31, 2009

Available for sale:

Fixed maturities				
U.S. treasury securities	\$107,419,266	\$-	\$-	\$107,419,266
Certificates of deposit		21,034,997	-	21,034,997
Industrial and miscellaneous taxable bonds	4,141,220	-	-	4,141,220
Total fixed maturities	\$111,560,486	\$21,034,997	\$-	\$132,595,483

The Company's fixed maturity investments, excluding long-term certificates of deposit, are all classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued using unadjusted quoted market prices, broker or dealer quotations, or alternative pricing sources in active markets for identical assets with reasonable levels of price transparency. Long-term certificates of deposit are classified within Level 2. Fair value measurements are not adjusted for transaction costs.

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The Company's fair value measurements are based on a combination of the market approach and the income approach. The market approach utilizes market transaction data for the same or similar instruments. The income approach is based on a discounted cash flow methodology, where expected cash flows are discounted to present value.

All of the Company's fixed maturity investments are classified as available-for-sale and are stated at fair value. Although all of the Company's investments are classified as available-for-sale and the Company may sell investment securities from time to time in response to economic and market conditions, its investment guidelines place primary emphasis on buying and holding high-quality investments to maturity. Short-term investments are carried at cost, which approximates fair value. The unrealized gains or losses from fixed maturities are reported as "accumulated other comprehensive income," which is a separate component of stockholders' equity, net of any deferred tax effect. For fixed maturity investments that the Company does not intend to sell or for which it is more likely than not that the Company would not be required to sell before an anticipated recovery in value, the Company separates the credit loss component of the impairment, if any, from the amount related to all other factors and reports the credit loss component in net realized investment gains (losses). There was no credit loss component for any of the periods presented in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations. The impairment related to all other factors is reported in "accumulated other comprehensive income." Realized gains and losses, if any, are included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations based on the specific identification method.

The Company had unrealized investment gains, net of deferred taxes of \$2,717,308 as of September 30, 2010, and unrealized investment gains, net of deferred taxes of \$2,742,160 as of December 31, 2009.

#### NOTE 9 - INVESTMENTS

The amortized cost and estimated fair values of investments in fixed maturities by category are as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
September 30, 2010				
Available for sale:				
Fixed maturities				
U.S. treasury securities	\$88,524,812	\$4,095,413	\$(209 )	\$92,620,016
Certificates of deposit	26,617,998	-	-	26,617,998
Industrial and miscellaneous taxable bonds	4,009,591	21,929	-	4,031,520
Total fixed maturities	\$119,152,401	\$4,117,342	\$(209 )	\$123,269,534
December 31, 2009				
Available for sale:				
Fixed maturities				
U.S. treasury securities	\$103,361,652	\$4,057,614	-	\$107,419,266
Certificates of deposit	21,034,997	-	-	21,034,997
Industrial and miscellaneous taxable bonds	4,044,046	97,174	-	4,141,220
Total fixed maturities	\$128,440,695	\$4,154,788	-	\$132,595,483

A summary of the unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments carried at fair value and the applicable deferred federal income taxes are shown below:

	September 30 2010	December 31 2009
Gross unrealized appreciation of fixed maturities	\$4,117,342	\$4,154,788
Gross unrealized depreciation of fixed maturities	(209 )	-
Net unrealized appreciation on investments	4,117,133	4,154,788
Deferred federal tax expense	(1,399,825 )	(1,412,628 )
Net unrealized appreciation, net of deferred income taxes	\$2,717,308	\$2,742,160

The Company had one U.S. treasury security in an unrealized loss position for a continuous period of less than 3 months as of September 30, 2010, and had no investments in an unrealized loss position as of December 31, 2009.

The Company did not sell any fixed maturity investments in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Short-term investments have an initial maturity of one year or less and consist of the following:

	September 30 2010	December 31 2009
U.S. government money market fund	\$1,641,994	\$2,562,100
Bank money market accounts	2,111,592	3,348,973
Certificates of deposit	700,000	3,245,000
U.S. treasury bills	9,495,386	-
Bank savings accounts	1,860	1,759
Total short-term investments	\$13,950,832	\$9,157,832

The Company manages its own investment portfolio. A summary of net investment and related income is as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30		Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Fixed maturities	\$834,910	\$993,811	\$2,667,268	\$3,332,842
Short-term investments	5,245	18,072	20,684	47,500
Total investment income	\$840,155	\$1,011,883	\$2,687,952	\$3,380,342

#### NOTE 10 - CONTINGENCIES

One of the Company's agents that was appointed in 2008 to help the Company get one of its programs started failed to pay the net premium and policy fees due Unifax, the exclusive general agent for Crusader. The agent was initially late in paying its February 2009 production that was due to Unifax on April 15, 2009. In May 2009, as a result of the agent's failure to timely pay its balance due to Unifax, the Company terminated its agency agreement and assumed ownership and control of that agent's policy expirations written with the Company. The agent has not paid any subsequent premium to Unifax. The Company subsequently commenced legal proceedings against the agent and the agent's guarantors for recovery of the balance due and any related recovery costs incurred. All related recovery costs have been expensed as incurred. As of September 30, 2010, the agent's balance due to Unifax was \$1,495,226. Based on the limited information presently available, the Company increased the bad debt reserve previously established by \$150,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2010. Thus, the bad debt reserve for this agent as of September 30, 2010, is \$1,101,835 which represents approximately 74% of the current balance due to Unifax. The Company's bad debt reserve is subject to change as more information becomes available.

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

##### Overview

General

Unico American Corporation is an insurance holding company that underwrites property and casualty insurance through its insurance company subsidiary; provides property, casualty, health and life insurance through its agency subsidiaries; provides insurance premium financing; and provides membership association services.

The Company had net income of \$623,962 for the three months ended September 30, 2010, compared to net income of \$617,680 for the three months ended September 30, 2009, an increase in net income of \$6,282 (1%). For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, the Company had net income of \$1,571,378 compared to net income of \$2,330,990 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, a decrease in net income of \$759,612 (33%).

This overview discusses some of the relevant factors that management considers in evaluating the Company's performance, prospects, and risks. It is not all inclusive and is meant to be read in conjunction with the entirety of the management discussion and analysis, the Company's consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, and all other items contained within the report on this Form 10-Q.

## Revenue and Income Generation

The Company receives its revenue primarily from earned premium derived from the insurance company operation, commission and fee income generated from the insurance agency operations, finance charges and fee income from the premium finance operation, and investment income from cash generated primarily from the insurance company operation. The insurance company operation generated approximately 87% of consolidated revenues for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010. The insurance company operation generated approximately 87% and 86% of consolidated revenues for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively. The Company's remaining operations constitute a variety of specialty insurance services, each with unique characteristics and individually not material to consolidated revenues.

## Insurance Company Operation

The property and casualty insurance industry is highly competitive and includes many insurers, ranging from large companies offering a wide variety of products worldwide to smaller, specialized companies in a single state or region offering only a single product. Many of the Company's existing or potential competitors have considerably greater financial and other resources, have a higher rating assigned by independent rating organizations such as A.M. Best Company, have greater experience in the insurance industry and offer a broader line of insurance products than the Company. As of September 30, 2010, Crusader was licensed as an admitted insurance carrier in the states of Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington. Since 2004, all of Crusader's business was written in the state of California.

A.M. Best Company assigned Crusader a financial strength rating of A- (Excellent) and a rating outlook of "stable." In addition, Crusader was assigned an Issuer Credit Rating of a- (Excellent). These ratings were reaffirmed by A.M. Best as of January 18, 2010.

Premium written (before reinsurance) is a non-GAAP financial measure which is defined, under statutory accounting, as the contractually determined amount charged by the Company to the policyholder for the effective period of the contract based on the expectation of risk, policy benefits, and expenses associated with the coverage provided by the terms of the policies. Premium earned, the most directly comparable GAAP measure, represents the portion of premiums written that is recognized as income in the financial statements for the period presented and earned on a pro-rata basis over the term of the policies.

Premium written before reinsurance decreased \$1,234,847 (13%) to \$8,115,684 for the three months ended September 30, 2010, compared to \$9,350,531 for the three months ended September 30, 2009. Premium written before reinsurance decreased \$4,745,439 (16%) to \$25,129,498 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to \$29,874,937 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

Crusader's underwriting profit (before income taxes) is as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30			Nine Months Ended September 30		
	2010	2009	Increase (Decrease)	2010	2009	Increase (Decrease)
Net premium earned	\$6,947,069	\$7,752,250	\$(805,181 )	\$21,477,930	\$23,234,588	\$(1,756,658 )
Less:						
	4,501,433	4,931,348	(429,915 )	14,384,197	14,353,234	30,963

## Losses and loss adjustment expenses

Policy acquisition costs	1,805,586	1,845,975	(40,389 )	5,535,572	5,770,733	(235,161 )
Total	6,307,019	6,777,323	(470,304 )	19,919,769	20,123,967	(204,198 )

## Underwriting Profit (Before Income Taxes)

\$640,050	\$974,927	\$(334,877 )	\$1,558,161	\$3,110,621	\$(1,552,460)
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The decrease in underwriting profit (before income tax) for the three months ended September 30, 2010, compared to the prior year period, as shown in the above table, is primarily the result of a decrease in net earned premium, offset in part by a decrease in losses and loss adjustment expenses and policy acquisition costs. The decrease in underwriting profit (before income tax) for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to the prior year period, as shown in the above table, is primarily the result of a decrease in net earned premium, offset in part by a decrease in policy acquisition costs. Losses and loss adjustment expenses were 65% and 67% of net premium earned for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively. Losses and loss adjustment expenses were 64% and 62% of net premium earned for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009.

The following table provides an analysis of the losses and loss adjustment expenses as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30			Nine Months Ended September 30		
	2010	2009	Increase (Decrease)	2010	2009	Increase (Decrease)
Losses and loss adjustment expenses:						
Current accident year	\$4,741,432	\$5,861,811	\$(1,120,379)	\$18,523,660	\$17,044,045	\$1,479,615
Less: favorable development of all prior accident years	239,999	930,463	(690,464 )	4,139,463	2,690,811	1,448,652
Total	\$4,501,433	\$4,931,348	\$(429,915 )	\$14,384,197	\$14,353,234	\$30,963

#### Other Operations

The Company's other revenues from insurance operations consist of commissions, fees, finance charges, and investment and other income. Excluding investment and other income, these operations accounted for approximately 13% of total revenues in the three and nine month's ended September 30, 2010, and approximately 13% and 14% of total revenues in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively.

#### Investments and Liquidity

The Company generates revenue from its investment portfolio, which consisted of approximately \$133,103,233 (at amortized cost) at September 30, 2010, compared to \$137,598,527 (at amortized cost) at December 31, 2009. Investment income decreased \$171,728 (17%) and \$692,390 (20%) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, as compared to prior year periods, respectively. The decrease in investment income is primarily a result of a decrease in invested assets and a decrease in the Company's annualized weighted average investment yield on its fixed maturity obligations to 2.5% and 2.6% in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, from 2.9% and 3.2% in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively. Due to the current interest rate environment, management believes it is prudent to purchase fixed maturity investments with maturities of five years or less and with minimal credit risk.

#### Liquidity and Capital Resources

Crusader generates a significant amount of cash as a result of its holdings of unearned premium reserves, reserves for loss payments, and its capital and surplus. Crusader's loss and loss adjustment expense payments are the most significant cash flow requirement of the Company. These payments are continually monitored and projected to ensure that the Company has the liquidity to cover these payments without the need to liquidate its investments. As of September 30, 2010, the Company had cash and investments of \$133,404,314 (at amortized cost) of which \$131,005,271 (98%) were investments of Crusader.

As of September 30, 2010, the Company had invested \$119,152,401 (at amortized cost) or 89% of its invested assets in fixed maturity obligations. In accordance with ASC 320, "Investments – Debt and Equity Securities," the Company is required to classify its investments in debt and equity securities into one of three categories: held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, or trading securities. Although all of the Company's investments are classified as available-for-sale, the Company's investment guidelines place primary emphasis on buying and holding high-quality investments until maturity.

The Company's investments in fixed maturity obligations of \$119,152,401 (at amortized cost) includes \$88,524,812 (75%) of U.S. treasury securities, \$4,009,591 (3%) of industrial and miscellaneous securities, and \$26,617,998 (22%) of long-term certificates of deposit.

The remaining balance of the Company's investments is in short-term investments that include bank money market accounts, U.S. Treasury bills, certificates of deposit, and a short-term treasury money market fund.

The Company's investment guidelines on equity securities limit investments in equity securities to an aggregate maximum of \$2,000,000. The Company's investment guidelines on fixed maturities limit those investments to high-grade obligations with a maximum term of eight years. The maximum investment authorized in any one issuer is \$2,000,000. This dollar limitation excludes bond premiums paid in excess of par value and U.S. government or U.S. government guaranteed issues. When the Company invests in fixed maturity municipal securities, preference is given to issues that are pre-refunded and secured by U.S. treasury securities. The short-term investments are either U.S. government obligations, FDIC insured, or are in an institution with a Moody's rating of P2 and/or a Standard & Poor's rating of A1. All of the Company's fixed maturity investment securities are rated, readily marketable, and could be liquidated without any materially adverse financial impact.

On December 19, 2008, the Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program to acquire from time to time up to an aggregate of 500,000 shares of the Company's common stock. This program has no expiration date and may be terminated by the Board of Directors at any time. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, the Company did not repurchase any stock under this program and the previously adopted programs. As of September 30, 2010, the Company had remaining authority under the 2008 program to repurchase up to an aggregate of 247,356 shares of its common stock. The 2008 program is the only program under which there is authority to repurchase shares of the Company's common stock. The Company has retired all stock repurchased.

In June 2010, the Company completed its search for a new policy administration system to replace its existing legacy system. The Company selected Wyde Corporation to deploy the Wynsure Insurance Solution policy administration system for the Company's insurance company subsidiary as well as support for other subsidiary operations. The Wynsure system is a fully web-enabled, open-architecture platform that will allow the Company to better support its agents, customers and growth plans. The Company will also purchase new computer hardware as part of the process of replacing its legacy system. The Company expects the new system to be operational in the second quarter of 2011.

The net cash used by operating activities for both the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, was primarily due to declining written premium and declining commission and fee income. This decline is primarily due to the competitive insurance marketplace. The Company believes that rate adequacy is more important than premium growth and that underwriting profit (net earned premium less losses and loss adjustment expenses and policy acquisition costs) is its primary goal. The decline in net cash from operating activities was also attributable to decreased investment income resulting from the lower yields in the marketplace on both new and reinvested assets. In addition, cash flows can change from period to period depending largely on the amount and the timing of claims payments. The variability of the Company's losses and loss adjustment expenses is primarily due to its small population of claims which may result in greater fluctuations in claim frequency and/or severity. As of September 30, 2010, the Company had only 583 open claims. Although the consolidated statements of cash flows continues to reflect net cash used by operating activities, the Company continues to be profitable, well capitalized, and adequately reserved; and it does not anticipate future liquidity problems. As of September 30, 2010, all of the Company's investments are in U.S. treasury securities, investment grade bonds, certificates of deposit and money market funds which are readily marketable. The weighted average maturity of the Company's investments is approximately 1.5 years.

Although material capital expenditures may also be funded through borrowings, the Company believes that its cash and short-term investments at September 30, 2010, net of trust restrictions of \$599,903, statutory deposits of \$700,000, and California insurance company statutory dividend restrictions applicable to Crusader, should be sufficient to meet its operating requirements during the next twelve months without the necessity of borrowing funds.

#### Results of Operations

All comparisons made in this discussion are comparing the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2010, to the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2009, unless otherwise indicated.

The Company had net income of \$623,962 for the three months ended September 30, 2010, compared to net income of \$617,680 for the three months ended September 30, 2009, an increase of \$6,282 (1%). For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, the Company had net income of \$1,571,378 compared to net income of \$2,330,990 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, a decrease of \$759,612 (33%). Total revenues decreased \$1,215,598 (12%) to \$9,088,814 for the three months and \$3,172,421 (10%) to \$28,373,662 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to total revenues of \$10,304,412 for the three months and \$31,546,083 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

Premium written (before reinsurance) is a non-GAAP financial measure which is defined, under statutory accounting, as the contractually determined amount charged by the Company to the policyholder for the effective period of the contract based on the expectation of risk, policy benefits, and expenses associated with the coverage provided by the terms of the policies. Premium written is a required statutory measure designed to determine written premium production levels. Premium earned, the most directly comparable GAAP measure, represents the portion of premiums written that is recognized as income in the financial statements for the period presented and earned on a pro-rata basis over the term of the policies. Direct written premium reported on the Company's statutory statement decreased \$1,234,847 (13%) and \$4,745,439 (16%), to \$8,115,684 and \$25,129,498 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively, compared to \$9,350,531 and \$29,874,937 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively. In addition to the increased competition in the property and casualty marketplace, the Company took further corrective action in July 2010 on two of its problematic programs that were contributing to higher than expected losses by reducing the number of brokers authorized to write that particular program from 85 to 15. These two programs accounted for approximately 56% of the \$4,745,439 decrease in written premium before reinsurance for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to the prior year period. The Company believes that rate adequacy is more important than premium growth and that underwriting profit (net earned premium less losses and loss adjustment expenses and policy acquisition costs) is its primary goal.

The property and casualty insurance industry is characterized by periods of soft market conditions, in which premium rates are stable or falling and insurance is readily available, and by periods of hard market conditions, in which premium rates rise and coverage may be more difficult to obtain. The Company believes that California's commercial property and casualty insurance market continues to be a "soft market." The Company cannot determine if the existing market conditions will continue nor in which direction they might change. Despite the competition in the commercial property and casualty marketplace, the Company believes that it can grow its sales and profitability by continuing to focus upon three key areas of its operations: (1) product development, (2) improved service to retail brokers, and (3) appointment of captive and independent retail agents.

Premium earned before reinsurance decreased \$1,304,745 (13%) to \$8,784,025 for the three months and \$3,049,612 (10%) to \$27,135,608 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to \$10,088,770 for the three months and \$30,185,220 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The Company writes annual policies and, therefore, earns written premium over the one-year policy term. The decrease in earned premium before reinsurance is a direct result of the decrease in written premium during the twelve-month period ended September 30, 2010, as compared to premium written during the twelve-month period ended September 30, 2009.

Earned ceded premium decreased \$499,564 (21%) to \$1,836,956 for the three months and \$1,292,954 (19%) to \$5,657,678 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to ceded premium of \$2,336,520 in the three months and \$6,950,632 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in earned ceded premium is primarily a result of a decrease in direct premium earned and changes in the rates charged by Crusader's reinsurers. The Company evaluates each of its ceded reinsurance contracts at their inception to determine if there is a sufficient risk transfer to allow the contract to be accounted for as reinsurance under current accounting literature. As of September 30, 2010, all such ceded contracts are accounted for as risk transfer reinsurance. Direct earned premium and earned ceded premium are as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30			Nine Months Ended September 30		
	2010	2009	Increase (Decrease)	2010	2009	Increase (Decrease)
Direct earned premium	\$ 8,784,025	\$ 10,088,770	\$ (1,304,745)	\$ 27,135,608	\$ 30,185,220	\$ (3,049,612)
Earned ceded premium	1,836,956	2,336,520	(499,564 )	5,657,678	6,950,632	(1,292,954)
Net premium earned	\$ 6,947,069	\$ 7,752,250	\$ (805,181 )	\$ 21,477,930	\$ 23,234,588	\$ (1,756,658)

Total earned ceded premium was 21% of direct earned premium in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, and 23% of direct earned premium in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009.

In 2009 and 2010 Crusader retained a participation in its excess of loss reinsurance treaties of 20% in its 1st layer (\$700,000 in excess of \$300,000), 15% in its 2nd layer (\$1,000,000 in excess of \$1,000,000), and 0% in its property and casualty clash treaty.

The 2007 through 2009 excess of loss treaties do not provide for a contingent commission. Crusader's 2006 1st layer primary excess of loss treaty provides for a contingent commission equal to 20% of the net profit, if any, accruing to the reinsurer. The first accounting period for the contingent commission covers the period from January 1, 2006, through December 31, 2006. The 2005 excess of loss treaties do not provide for a contingent commission. Crusader's 2004 and 2003 1st layer primary excess of loss treaties provide for a contingent commission to the Company equal to

45% of the net profit, if any, accruing to the reinsurer. The first accounting period for the contingent commission covers the period from January 1, 2003, through December 31, 2004. For each accounting period as described above, the Company will calculate and report to the reinsurers its net profit (excluding incurred but not reported losses), if any, within 90 days after 36 months following the end of the first accounting period, and within 90 days after the end of each twelve-month period thereafter until all losses subject to the agreement have been finally settled. Any contingent commission payment received is subject to return based on future development of ceded losses and loss adjustment expenses. As of September 30, 2010, the Company has received a total net contingent commission of \$3,668,187 for the years subject to contingent commission. Of this amount, the Company has recognized \$2,144,172 of contingent commission income, of which \$137,472 and \$457,793 was recognized in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively. The remaining balance of the net payments received of \$1,524,015 is currently unearned and included in "Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities" in the consolidated balance sheet at September 30, 2010. The unearned contingent commission may be subsequently earned or returned to the reinsurer depending on the future development of the ceded IBNR for the years subject to contingent commission.

Investment income decreased \$171,728 (17%) to \$840,155 for the three months ended September 30, 2010, compared to investment income of \$1,011,883 for the three months ended September 30, 2009. Investment income decreased \$692,390 (20%) to \$2,687,952 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to investment income of \$3,380,342 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The Company had no realized gains or losses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010. The decrease in investment income in the current periods as compared to the prior year periods is primarily a result of a decrease in invested assets and a decrease in the Company's annualized weighted average yield to 2.5% and 2.6% for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2010, from 2.9% for the three months and 3.2% for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in the annualized yield on average invested assets is a result of lower yields in the marketplace on both new and reinvested assets.

The average annualized yields on the Company's average invested assets are as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30		Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Average Invested Assets*	\$ 134,035,452	\$ 141,759,987	\$ 135,350,881	\$ 142,996,481
Total Investment Income	\$840,155	\$1,011,883	\$2,687,952	\$3,380,342
Annualized Yield on Average Invested Assets	2.5	% 2.9	% 2.6	% 3.2

\*The average is based on the beginning and ending balance of the amortized cost of the invested assets.

The par value, amortized cost, estimated fair value and weighted average yield of fixed maturity investments at September 30, 2010, by contractual maturity are as follows. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without penalties.

Maturities by Calendar Year	Par Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
December 31, 2010	\$4,250,000	\$4,259,592	\$4,281,520	3.0 %
December 31, 2011	48,038,998	48,096,652	48,571,732	1.8 %
December 31, 2012	57,231,000	57,353,345	60,281,313	3.3 %
December 31, 2013	9,348,000	9,342,812	10,034,969	3.2 %
December 31, 2015	100,000	100,000	100,000	1.9 %
Total	\$118,967,998	\$119,152,401	\$123,269,534	2.7 %

The weighted average maturity of the Company's fixed maturity investments was 1.5 years as of September 30, 2010, and 2.0 years as of September 30, 2009. Due to the current interest rate environment, management believes it is prudent to purchase fixed maturity investments with maturities of five years or less and with minimal credit risk.

As of September 30, 2010, the Company held fixed maturity investments with unrealized appreciation of \$4,117,342 and held one fixed maturity investment with unrealized depreciation of \$209. The Company monitors its investments closely. If an unrealized loss is determined to be other-than-temporary, the amount related to a credit loss is recognized in earnings and the amount related to other factors is recorded in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss). The Company's methodology of assessing other-than-temporary impairments is based on security-specific analysis as of the balance sheet date and considers various factors including the length of time to maturity and the extent to which the fair value has been less than the cost, the financial condition and the near-term

prospects of the issuer, and whether the debtor is current on its contractually obligated interest and principal payments. The Company did not sell any fixed maturity investments in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009. The Company has the ability and intent to hold its fixed maturity investments for a period of time sufficient to allow the Company to recover its costs.

Gross commissions and fees decreased \$199,607 (16%) to \$1,078,231 and \$615,565 (15%) to \$3,456,484 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively, compared to commissions and fees of \$1,277,838 for the three months and \$4,072,049 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

The decreases in gross commission and fee income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, as compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, are as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30			Nine Months Ended September 30		
	2010	2009	Increase (Decrease)	2010	2009	Increase (Decrease)
Policy fee income	\$490,339	\$526,035	\$(35,696 )	\$1,501,628	\$1,589,682	\$(88,054 )
Health insurance program	461,701	601,931	(140,230 )	1,492,189	1,962,054	(469,865 )
Membership and fee income	52,317	63,195	(10,878 )	164,601	199,631	(35,030 )
Other commission and fee income	24	30	(6 )	170	673	(503 )
Daily automobile rental insurance program:						
Commission income (excluding contingent commission)	73,850	86,647	(12,797 )	230,114	254,495	(24,381 )
Contingent commission	-	-	-	67,782	65,514	2,268
Total	\$1,078,231	\$1,277,838	\$(199,607 )	\$3,456,484	\$4,072,049	\$(615,565 )

Unifax primarily sells and services insurance policies for Crusader. The commissions paid by Crusader to Unifax are eliminated as intercompany transactions and are not reflected as income in the financial statements. Unifax also receives non-refundable policy fee income that is directly related to the Crusader policies it sells. For financial reporting purposes, policy fees are earned ratably over the life of the related insurance policy. The unearned portion of the policy fee is recorded as a liability on the balance sheet under Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities. Policy fee income decreased \$35,696 (7%) and \$88,054 (6%) in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively, as compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in policy fee income is directly related to a decrease in the number of policies issued in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, as compared to the prior year periods.

American Insurance Brokers, Inc. (AIB), a subsidiary of the Company, markets health insurance in California through non-affiliated insurance companies for individuals and groups. For these services, AIB receives commission based on the premiums that it writes. Commission income decreased \$140,230 (23%) and \$469,865 (24%) in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively, as compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease is primarily due to the fact that beginning in September 2009, CIGNA substantially reduced the medical plans offered to small group employers in the state of California from nineteen plans to four.

The Company's subsidiary Insurance Club, Inc., dba AAQHC An Administrator (AAQHC), is a third party administrator for contracted insurance companies and is a membership association that provides various consumer benefits to its members, including participation in group health care insurance policies that AAQHC negotiates for the association. For these services, AAQHC receives membership and fee income from its members. Membership and fee income decreased \$10,878 (17%) and \$35,030 (18%) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, as compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively. This decrease was primarily a result of the reduction in CIGNA medical plans offered to small group employers in the state of California.

As a result of CIGNA's decision to reduce the number of plans offered, AIB decided to terminate its marketing and administrative agreement with CIGNA Healthcare effective August 31, 2010. Effective August 31, 2010 AIB stopped marketing all CIGNA products. AAQHC will cease administration of CIGNA dental plans effective November 1, 2010, and will stop administration of CIGNA medical plans effective December 1, 2010. AIB is assisting the AAQHC members in obtaining medical and dental coverage with other contracted carriers.

The daily automobile rental insurance program is produced by Bedford Insurance Services, Inc.(Bedford), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. Bedford receives a commission from a non-affiliated insurance company based on premium written. Commission in the daily automobile rental insurance program (excluding contingent commission) decreased \$12,796 (15%) and \$24,381 (10%) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively, as compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009.

Finance charges and fees earned by the Company's premium finance subsidiary, American Acceptance Corporation (AAC) decreased \$17,157 (20%) and \$42,584 (15%) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively, as compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease is primarily attributable to AAC reducing the interest rate charged on premiums financed to 0% beginning July 20, 2010. AAC only provides premium financing for Crusader policies produced by Unifax in California. This reduction in the interest rate charged was initiated in an effort to increase the sales of existing renewal and new business for Crusader.

Losses and loss adjustment expenses were 65% and 67% of net premium earned for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively, compared to 64% and 62% of net premium earned for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively.

The following table provides an analysis of the losses and loss adjustment expenses as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30			Nine Months Ended September 30				
	2010	2009	Increase (Decrease)	2010	2009	Increase (Decrease)		
Losses and loss adjustment expenses:								
Current accident year	\$ 4,741,432	\$ 5,861,811	\$ (1,120,379)	\$ 18,523,660	\$ 17,044,045	\$ 1,479,615		
Less: favorable development of all prior accident years	239,999	930,463	(690,464 )	4,139,463	2,690,811	1,448,652		
Total	\$ 4,501,433	\$ 4,931,348	\$ (429,915 )	\$ 14,384,197	\$ 14,353,234	\$ 30,963		
Loss and loss adjustment expense ratio	65	%	64	%	67	%	62	%

In April 2009, the Company recognized problems with one of its relatively new programs. The Company's sales in that program, which includes both property and liability coverages, began in July 2008. The Company took immediate corrective action on that program. The corrective action included the non-renewal of a substantial number of the policies written in that program and is reflected in the reduction of premium written during the first and second quarter of 2010. The Company took further corrective action in July 2010 by reducing the number of brokers authorized to write that particular program from 85 to 15. The Company will non-renew the annual policies written by those brokers that are no longer authorized to write that program. These actions are expected to ultimately improve the Company's loss ratio for that program. Furthermore, the Company plans to increase the rate on the property component of that program's rating manual, subject to prior approval by the State of California Department of Insurance.

The Company's consolidated financial statements include estimated reserves for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses of the insurance company operation. Management makes its best estimate of the liability for unpaid claims costs as of the end of each fiscal quarter. Due to the inherent uncertainties in estimating the Company's unpaid claims costs, actual loss and loss adjustment expense payments should be expected to vary, perhaps significantly, from any estimate made prior to the settling of all claims. Variability is inherent in establishing loss and loss adjustment expense reserves, especially for a small insurer like the Company. For any given line of insurance, accident year, or other group of claims, there is a continuum of possible reserve estimates, each having its own unique degree of propriety or reasonableness. Due to the complexity and nature of the insurance claims process, there are potentially an

infinite number of reasonably likely scenarios. The Company does not specifically identify reasonably likely scenarios other than utilizing management's best estimate. In addition to applying the various standard methods to the data, an extensive series of diagnostic tests of the resultant reserve estimates are applied to determine management's best estimate of the unpaid claims liability. Among the statistics reviewed for each accident year are loss and loss adjustment expense development patterns, frequencies (expected claim counts), severities (average cost per claim), loss and loss adjustment expense ratios to premium, and loss adjustment expense ratios to loss. When there is clear evidence that the actual claims costs emerged are different than expected for any prior accident year, the claims cost estimates for that year are revised accordingly. The accurate establishment of loss and loss adjustment expense reserves is a difficult process as there are many factors that can ultimately affect the final settlement of a claim and, therefore, the reserve that is needed. Estimates are based on a variety of industry data and on the Company's current and historical accident year claims data, including but not limited to reported claim counts, open claim counts, closed claim counts, closed claim counts with payments, paid losses, paid loss adjustment expenses, case loss reserves, case loss adjustment expense reserves, earned premiums and policy exposures, salvage and subrogation, and unallocated loss adjustment expenses paid. Many other factors, including changes in reinsurance, changes in pricing, changes in policy forms and coverage, changes in underwriting and risk selection, legislative changes, results of litigation and inflation are also taken into account. At the end of each fiscal quarter, the Company's reserves are re-evaluated for each accident year (i.e., for all claims incurred within each year) by a committee consisting of the Company's chief executive officer, the Company's chief financial officer, and an independent consulting actuary. The Company uses the loss ratio method, Bornhuetter-Ferguson methods, and loss development methods to estimate ultimate claims costs. In general, the loss ratio method is more appropriate for the current accident year, the loss development methods are more appropriate for older more mature accident years, and the Bornhuetter-Ferguson methods combine the other two methods. The estimates of the loss ratio method and the Bornhuetter-Ferguson incurred method have not been significantly different on the current accident year at recent valuation dates through 2009. Thus far during 2010, the actual emerged claims costs for the current accident year are higher than expected; hence, the incurred but not reported (IBNR) estimate from the Bornhuetter-Ferguson incurred method is greater than the IBNR estimate from the loss ratio method. Management reviews such differences to determine whether they are aberrations that are a normal part of the process, or an indication that a change in reserve assumptions is appropriate. In this case, management has recognized the adverse experience observed through September 2010 as one of the normal differences between actual and expected claim costs that can emerge from time to time, particularly in an insurer the size of the Company and does not believe that a change in assumptions to estimate ultimate claims costs for the current accident year is appropriate. The differences between actual and expected claims costs are typically not due to one specific factor, but to a combination of many factors such as the period of time between the initial occurrence and the final settlement of the claim, current and perceived social and economic inflation, and many other economic, legal, political, and social factors. Any differences between actual and expected claims costs are reflected in the operating results of the periods in which the actual costs emerge. Management believes that the aggregate reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses are reasonable estimates of the amount that will ultimately be required to cover the cost of claims, both reported and unreported.

Policy acquisition costs consist of commissions, premium taxes, inspection fees, and certain other underwriting costs, which are related to the production of Crusader insurance policies. These costs include both Crusader expenses and allocated expenses of other Unico subsidiaries. Crusader's reinsurers pay Crusader a ceding commission, which is primarily a reimbursement of the acquisition cost related to the ceded premium. Policy acquisition costs, net of ceding commission, are deferred and amortized as the related premiums are earned. These costs were approximately 26% of net premium earned for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to 24% and 25% of net premium earned for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009.

Salaries and employee benefits decreased \$193,863 (15%) to \$1,111,503 for the three months and \$734,670 (18%) to \$3,280,845 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to salary and employee benefits of \$1,305,366 for the three months and \$4,015,515 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in salaries and employee benefits incurred in the three months ended September 30, 2010 is primarily a result of a reduction in the number of employees as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in salaries and employee benefits incurred in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 is primarily due to a reduction in the number of employees, including the retirement of the former chief executive of the Company on April 1, 2009, as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2009, and the effect of the adjustment on the quarter ended March 31, 2010, to reduce the Company's annual contribution to the employee profit sharing plan for the plan year ending March 31, 2010 by approximately \$249,000 (See Note 2).

Commissions to agents/brokers decreased \$97,606 (39%) to \$153,932 for the three months and \$343,842 (40%) to \$516,673 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, as compared to commission expense of \$251,538 for the three months and \$860,515 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, is primarily due to the related decrease in written premium in the health insurance program and the decrease in commission income from that program.

Other operating expenses decreased \$242,193 (23%) to \$829,039 for the three months and \$533,544 (17%) to \$2,569,952 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to \$1,071,232 for the three months and \$3,103,496 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in other operating expenses in the three and nine month period is primarily due to a decrease in costs related to the DOI tri-annual examination that was ongoing in the quarters ending June 30, 2009, and September 30, 2009, and a decrease in the general corporate legal expenses.

Income tax provision was an expense of \$63,359 (9% of pre-tax income) for the three months and \$515,045 (25% of pre-tax income) for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to an income tax expense of \$281,273 (31% of pre-tax income) for the three months and \$1,111,600 (32% of pre-tax income) for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. This decrease in income tax expense was primarily due to a decrease in pre-tax income to \$687,321 in the three months and \$2,086,423 in the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to pre-tax income of \$898,953 in the three months and \$3,442,590 in the nine months ended September 30, 2009, and to the effect of the adjustment to recognize a decrease in the percentage of undistributed dividends subject to California franchise tax that reduced the Company's deferred tax liability by approximately \$143,000 (See Note 6). Excluding the adjustment to the deferred tax expense, the effective tax rate would have been 30% and 32% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively.

### Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements contained herein, including the section entitled “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” that are not historical facts are forward-looking. These statements, which may be identified by forward-looking words or phrases such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “should,” “would” involve risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the control of the Company. Such risks and uncertainties could cause actual results to differ materially from these forward-looking statements. Factors which could cause actual results to differ materially include underwriting or marketing actions not being effective, rate increases for coverages not being sufficient, premium rate adequacy relating to competition or regulation, actual versus estimated claim experience, regulatory changes or developments, unforeseen calamities, general market conditions, and the Company’s ability to introduce new profitable products.

### ITEM 3 - QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company’s consolidated balance sheet includes a substantial amount of invested assets whose fair values are subject to various market risk exposures including interest rate risk and equity price risk.

The Company’s invested assets consist of the following:

	September 30 2010	December 31 2009	Increase (Decrease)
Fixed maturity bonds (at amortized value)	\$92,534,403	\$107,405,698	\$(14,871,295)
Short-term cash investments (at cost)	13,950,832	9,157,832	4,793,000
Certificates of deposit (over 1 year, at cost)	26,617,998	21,034,997	5,583,001
<b>Total invested assets</b>	<b>\$133,103,233</b>	<b>\$137,598,527</b>	<b>\$(4,495,294)</b>

There have been no material changes in the composition of the Company’s invested assets or market risk exposures since the end of the preceding fiscal year end.

### ITEM 4 - CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

An evaluation was carried out by the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2010 (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the design and operation of these disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

During the period covered by this report, there have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by paragraph (d) of Rule 13a-15 or 15d-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

## PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1A - RISK FACTORS

There were no material changes from risk factors as previously disclosed in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, in response to Item 1A to Part I of Form 10-K.

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ITEM 6 - EXHIBITS

- 31.1 Certificate of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Certificate of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

SIGNATURES

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

UNICO AMERICAN CORPORATION

Date: November 15, 2010    By: /s/ CARY L. CHELDIN  
Cary L. Cheldin  
Chairman of the Board, President and Chief  
Executive Officer, (Principal Executive Officer)

Date: November 15, 2010    By: /s/ LESTER A. AARON  
Lester A. Aaron  
Treasurer, Chief Financial Officer, (Principal  
Accounting and Principal Financial Officer)

EXHIBIT INDEX

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