

FNB CORP/FL/
Form 10-Q
August 10, 2009

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q**

(Mark One)

**Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of The Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2009**

**Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of The Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____**

Commission file number 001-31940

F.N.B. CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Florida

25-1255406

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

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

One F.N.B. Boulevard, Hermitage, PA

16148

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **724-981-6000**

(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 Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes 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 Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS:

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

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Class	Outstanding at July 31, 2009
Common Stock, \$0.01 Par Value	113,965,669 Shares

F.N.B. CORPORATION
FORM 10-Q
June 30, 2009
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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

Dollars in thousands, except par value

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(Unaudited)	
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 492,203	\$ 169,224
Interest bearing deposits with banks	2,276	2,979
Securities available for sale	636,182	482,270
Securities held to maturity (fair value of \$778,183 and \$851,251)	766,543	843,863
Residential mortgage loans held for sale	26,707	10,708
Loans, net of unearned income of \$34,937 and \$33,962	5,767,109	5,820,380
Allowance for loan losses	(99,415)	(104,730)
Net Loans	5,667,694	5,715,650
Premises and equipment, net	120,246	122,599
Goodwill	529,065	528,278
Core deposit and other intangible assets, net	42,601	46,229
Bank owned life insurance	204,497	217,737
Other assets	222,306	225,274
Total Assets	\$ 8,710,320	\$ 8,364,811
Liabilities		
Deposits:		
Non-interest bearing demand	\$ 948,925	\$ 919,539
Savings and NOW	3,077,091	2,816,628
Certificates and other time deposits	2,262,677	2,318,456
Total Deposits	6,288,693	6,054,623
Other liabilities	88,263	92,305
Short-term borrowings	540,573	596,263
Long-term debt	436,595	490,250
Junior subordinated debt owed to unconsolidated subsidiary trusts	205,049	205,386
Total Liabilities	7,559,173	7,438,827
Stockholders Equity		
Preferred stock no par value		
Authorized 20,000,000 shares		
Issued 100,000 shares	95,462	
Common stock \$0.01 par value		
Authorized 500,000,000 shares		
Issued 114,060,432 and 89,726,592 shares	1,137	894
Additional paid-in capital	1,085,647	953,200

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Retained earnings	5,262	(1,143)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(34,748)	(26,505)
Treasury stock - 94,763 and 26,440 shares at cost	(1,613)	(462)
Total Stockholders Equity	1,151,147	925,984
Total Liabilities and Stockholders Equity	\$ 8,710,320	\$ 8,364,811

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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Table of Contents**F.N.B. CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

Unaudited

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Interest Income				
Loans, including fees	\$ 82,674	\$ 90,825	\$ 165,914	\$ 167,234
Securities:				
Taxable	12,546	12,499	25,577	22,929
Nontaxable	1,659	1,580	3,428	3,186
Dividends	42	112	87	179
Other	113	281	130	294
Total Interest Income	97,034	105,297	195,136	193,822
Interest Expense				
Deposits	22,533	28,219	46,772	55,811
Short-term borrowings	2,011	3,024	4,297	7,031
Long-term debt	4,564	5,436	9,412	10,658
Junior subordinated debt owed to unconsolidated subsidiary trusts	2,594	3,061	5,241	5,800
Total Interest Expense	31,702	39,740	65,722	79,300
Net Interest Income	65,332	65,557	129,414	114,522
Provision for loan losses	13,909	10,976	24,423	14,559
Net Interest Income After Provision for Loan Losses	51,423	54,581	104,991	99,963
Non-Interest Income				
Impairment losses on securities	(1,429)	(456)	(1,632)	(466)
Non-credit related losses on securities not expected to be sold (recognized in other comprehensive income)	689		689	
Net impairment losses on securities	(740)	(456)	(943)	(466)
Service charges	14,596	14,860	28,195	25,046
Insurance commissions and fees	3,837	4,183	8,918	8,105
Securities commissions and fees	2,008	2,098	3,796	3,618
Trust fees	3,013	3,575	5,930	5,799
Gain on sale of securities	66	41	344	795
Gain on sale of residential mortgage loans	1,139	530	1,675	981
Bank owned life insurance	1,444	1,739	3,046	2,883
Other	3,087	886	5,668	2,863

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Total Non-Interest Income	28,450	27,456	56,629	49,624
Non-Interest Expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	31,617	32,320	63,719	57,576
Net occupancy	5,051	4,761	10,777	8,577
Equipment	4,406	4,367	8,771	7,482
Amortization of intangibles	1,813	1,219	3,628	2,292
Outside services	6,415	5,804	11,819	10,121
FDIC insurance	6,643	200	8,588	386
Other	10,320	13,343	19,935	19,943
Total Non-Interest Expense	66,265	62,014	127,237	106,377
Income Before Income Taxes	13,608	20,023	34,383	43,210
Income taxes	3,010	5,518	8,134	12,214
Net Income	10,598	14,505	26,249	30,996
Preferred stock dividends and discount amortization	1,469		2,812	
Net Income Available to Common Stockholders	\$ 9,129	\$ 14,505	\$ 23,437	\$ 30,996

Table of Contents**F.N.B. CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (continued)**

Dollars in thousands, except per share data

Unaudited

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Net Income per Common Share				
Basic	\$0.10	\$0.17	\$0.26	\$0.43
Diluted	0.10	0.17	0.26	0.42
Cash Dividends per Common Share	0.12	0.24	0.24	0.48
See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements				

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY**

Dollars in thousands

Unaudited

	Compre- hensive Income	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Treasury Stock	Total
Balance at January 1, 2009		\$	\$ 894	\$ 953,200	\$ (1,143)	\$ (26,505)	\$ (462)	\$ 925,984
Net income	\$ 26,249				26,249			26,249
Change in other comprehensive (loss)	(8,243)					(8,243)		(8,243)
Comprehensive income	\$ 18,006							
Common stock dividends (\$0.24/share)					(21,595)			(21,595)
Preferred stock dividends and amortization of discount		437			(2,812)			(2,375)
Issuance of preferred stock and common stock warrant		95,025		4,723				99,748
Issuance of common stock			243	126,745			(1,151)	125,837
Restricted stock compensation				1,137				1,137
Tax benefit of stock-based compensation				(158)				(158)
Cumulative effect of applying FSP 115-2 and 124-2					4,563			4,563
Balance at June 30, 2009		\$ 95,462	\$ 1,137	\$ 1,085,647	\$ 5,262	\$ (34,748)	\$ (1,613)	\$ 1,151,147
Balance at January 1, 2008			\$ 602	\$ 508,891	\$ 42,426	\$ (6,738)	\$ (824)	\$ 544,357
Net income	\$ 30,996				30,996			30,996
	(10,275)					(10,275)		(10,275)

Change in other
comprehensive
(loss)

Comprehensive
income \$ 20,721

Common stock dividends (\$0.48/share)			(35,271)		(35,271)
Issuance of common stock	255	388,988	(213)	39	389,069
Restricted stock compensation		1,236			1,236
Tax benefit of stock-based compensation		(48)			(48)
Initial adjustment to apply EITF 06-04 and 06-10			(606)		(606)
Balance at June 30, 2008	\$ 857	\$ 899,067	\$ 37,332	\$ (17,013)	\$ (785) \$ 919,458

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**F.N.B. CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

Dollars in thousands

Unaudited

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 26,249	\$ 30,996
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	14,340	11,364
Provision for loan losses	24,423	14,559
Deferred taxes	(11,570)	(1,111)
Gain on sale of securities	599	(329)
Tax benefit of stock-based compensation	158	48
Net change in:		
Interest receivable	1,625	3,280
Interest payable	(1,380)	1,270
Residential mortgage loans held for sale	(15,999)	(12,374)
Trading securities		185,416
Bank owned life insurance	(453)	(1,807)
Other, net	18,084	(15,149)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	56,076	216,163
Investing Activities		
Net change in:		
Interest bearing deposits with banks	667	3,176
Federal funds sold		(14,000)
Loans	10,343	(185,929)
Securities available for sale:		
Purchases	(334,496)	(230,775)
Sales	272	1,977
Maturities	172,741	140,491
Securities held to maturity:		
Purchases	(53,066)	(186,335)
Maturities	129,873	82,519
Purchase of bank owned life insurance	(8)	(22)
Withdrawal/surrender of bank owned life insurance	13,700	
Increase in premises and equipment	(4,375)	(8,812)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	47	50,441
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(64,302)	(347,269)

Financing Activities

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Net change in:		
Non-interest bearing deposits, savings and NOW accounts	289,849	234,909
Time deposits	(55,779)	(45,412)
Short-term borrowings	(55,690)	10,942
Increase in long-term debt	16,596	92,088
Decrease in long-term debt	(70,251)	(68,210)
Decrease in junior subordinated debt	(338)	(169)
Issuance of preferred stock and common stock warrant	99,748	
Issuance of common stock	131,198	1,376
Tax benefit of stock-based compensation	(158)	(48)
Cash dividends paid	(23,970)	(35,271)
Net cash flows provided by financing activities	331,205	190,205
Net Increase in Cash and Due from Banks	322,979	59,099
Cash and due from banks at beginning of period	169,224	130,235
Cash and Due from Banks at End of Period	\$ 492,203	\$ 189,334

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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**F.N.B. CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)**

June 30, 2009

BUSINESS

F.N.B. Corporation (the Corporation) is a diversified financial services company headquartered in Hermitage, Pennsylvania. Its primary businesses include community banking, consumer finance, wealth management and insurance. The Corporation also conducts leasing and merchant banking activities. The Corporation operates its community banking business through a full service branch network in Pennsylvania and Ohio and loan production offices in Pennsylvania, Florida and Tennessee. The Corporation operates its wealth management and insurance businesses within the existing branch network. It also conducts selected consumer finance business in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Tennessee.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The Corporation's accompanying consolidated financial statements and these notes to the financial statements include subsidiaries in which the Corporation has a controlling financial interest. Companies in which the Corporation controls operating and financing decisions (principally defined as owning a voting or economic interest greater than 50%) are also consolidated. Variable interest entities are consolidated if the Corporation is exposed to the majority of the variable interest entity's expected losses and/or residual returns (i.e., the Corporation is considered to be the primary beneficiary). The Corporation owns and operates First National Bank of Pennsylvania (FNBPA), First National Trust Company, First National Investment Services Company, LLC, F.N.B. Investment Advisors, Inc., First National Insurance Agency, LLC, Regency Finance Company (Regency), F.N.B. Capital Corporation, LLC and Bank Capital Services, and results for each of these entities are included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include all adjustments that are necessary, in the opinion of management, to fairly reflect the Corporation's financial position and results of operations. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. Events occurring subsequent to the date of the balance sheet have been evaluated for potential recognition or disclosure in the consolidated financial statements through August 10, 2009, the date of the filing of the consolidated financial statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

Certain information and note disclosures normally included in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) have been condensed or omitted pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC. The interim operating results are not necessarily indicative of operating results the Corporation expects for the full year. These interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 2, 2009.

USE OF ESTIMATES

The accounting and reporting policies of the Corporation conform with GAAP. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could materially differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant changes include the allowance for loan losses, securities valuations, goodwill and other intangible assets and income taxes.

PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCK WARRANT

In connection with the United States Treasury Department's (UST) Capital Purchase Program (CPP), on January 9, 2009, the Corporation voluntarily issued to the UST 100,000 shares of Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series C (Preferred Series C Stock) and a warrant to purchase up to 1,302,083 shares (pursuant to Section 13(H) of the Warrant to Purchase Common Stock, the number of shares of common stock purchasable upon exercise of the warrant was reduced in half to 651,041.5 shares as of June 16, 2009, the date of the Corporation's recently completed public offering) of the Corporation's common stock, for an aggregate purchase price of \$100.0 million.

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The Preferred Series C Stock and the warrant are classified in equity on the balance sheet. The Preferred Series C Stock has similar characteristics of an increasing rate security as described by Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 68, *Increasing Rate Preferred Stock*. The proceeds received in conjunction with the issuance of the Preferred Series C Stock and the warrant were allocated to preferred stock based on their relative fair values. Discounts on the Preferred Series C Stock are amortized over the expected life of five years, by charging the imputed dividend and issuance costs against retained earnings and increasing the carrying amount of preferred stock by a corresponding amount.

The Corporation calculated the fair value of the Preferred Series C Stock as its net present value by discounting quarterly dividend payments expected to be paid on the shares over a 60-year period using an estimated prevailing rate of interest. The Corporation determined that a market discount rate of 12% was reasonable based on the Corporation's best estimate of what similar securities would most likely yield when issued by entities comparable to the Corporation.

The warrant, which has a term of ten years and is immediately exercisable, in whole or in part, is carried in equity until exercised or expired based on the SEC and Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) view that they would not object to the classification of such a warrant as permanent equity. This view is consistent with the objective of the CPP that equity in these securities should be considered part of equity for regulatory reporting purposes.

The fair value of the warrant used in allocating total proceeds received was determined based on a binomial option pricing model. The binomial model allowed for the use of a discrete dividend, varying interest rates and estimates of expected volatility that market participants would likely use in determining an exchange price. The Corporation estimated the expected dividend payments at \$0.12 per share per quarter for the first year and increased it 5% annually thereafter over the ten-year contractual term of the warrant. The risk free interest rates used to value the warrant were based on the one-year forward rates implied by the U.S. Treasury Yield curve. Volatility used to value the warrant was based on a time-frame equal to the ten-year contractual term of the warrant. Equal weighting was given to all pre-2008 periods. Lower weighting was given to 2008 due to unprecedented levels of market volatility occurring throughout the year.

COMMON STOCK

On June 16, 2009, the Corporation completed its public offering of 24,150,000 shares of common stock at a price of \$5.50 per share, including 3,150,000 shares of common stock purchased by the underwriters pursuant to an over-allotment option, which the underwriters exercised in full. The net proceeds of the offering after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses were \$125.8 million.

MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS

On August 16, 2008, the Corporation completed its acquisition of Iron and Glass Bancorp, Inc. (IRGB), a bank holding company based in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. On the acquisition date, IRGB had \$301.7 million in assets, which included \$168.8 million in loans and \$252.3 million in deposits. The transaction, valued at \$83.7 million, resulted in the Corporation paying \$36.7 million in cash and issuing 3,176,990 shares of its common stock in exchange for 1,125,026 shares of IRGB common stock. The assets and liabilities of IRGB were recorded on the Corporation's balance sheet at their fair values as of August 16, 2008, the acquisition date, and IRGB's results of operations have been included in the Corporation's consolidated statement of income since then. IRGB's banking subsidiary, Iron and Glass Bank, was merged into FNBPA on August 16, 2008. Based on the purchase price allocation, the Corporation recorded \$47.7 million in goodwill and \$3.6 million in core deposit intangibles as a result of the acquisition. None of the goodwill is deductible for income tax purposes.

On April 1, 2008, the Corporation completed its acquisition of Omega Financial Corporation (Omega), a diversified financial services company based in State College, Pennsylvania. On the acquisition date, Omega had \$1.8 billion in assets, which included \$1.1 billion in loans and \$1.3 billion in deposits. The all-stock transaction, valued at approximately \$388.2 million, resulted in the Corporation issuing 25,362,525 shares of its common stock in exchange for 12,544,150 shares of Omega common stock. The assets and liabilities of Omega were recorded on the Corporation's balance sheet at their fair values as of April 1, 2008, the acquisition date, and Omega's results of operations have been included in the Corporation's consolidated statement of income since then. Omega's banking subsidiary, Omega Bank, was merged into FNBPA on April 1, 2008. Based on the purchase price allocation, the

Corporation recorded \$239.2 million in goodwill and \$29.7 million in core deposit and other intangibles as a result of the acquisition. None of the goodwill is deductible for income tax purposes.

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In January 2009, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) 99-20-1, which amends EITF 99-20, *Recognition of Interest Income and Impairment on Purchased Beneficial Interests and Beneficial Interests That Continue to Be Held by a Transferor in Securitized Financial Assets*, to align the impairment guidance in EITF 99-20 with that in FAS 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*, and related implementation guidance.

Prior to the issuance of FSP EITF 99-20-1, GAAP had two different models for determining whether the impairment of a debt security is other-than-temporary. The differences are summarized as follows:

- a. EITF 99-20 requires the use of market participant assumptions about future cash flows. These assumptions cannot be overcome by management judgment of the probability of collecting all cash flows previously projected.
- b. FAS 115 does not require exclusive reliance on market participant assumptions about future cash flows. Rather, FAS 115 permits the use of reasonable management judgment of the probability that the holder will be unable to collect all contractual amounts due.

Eliminating the key distinctions between the two models promotes a more consistent determination of whether other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) has occurred. Specifically, FSP EITF 99-20-1 removes the requirement to use market participant assumptions when determining whether there has been an adverse change in estimated cash flows. The provisions of FSP EITF 99-20-1 are effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after December 15, 2008, and are to be applied prospectively. The Corporation adopted the FSP beginning October 1, 2008 and considered this guidance in determining OTTI beginning December 31, 2008.

Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement (FAS) 132(R)-1, *Employers' Disclosures about Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits*, to require more detailed disclosures about employers' plan assets, including employers' investment strategies, major categories of plan assets, concentrations of risk within plan assets and valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of plan assets. FAS 132(R)-1 is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2009. Adoption of FAS 132(R)-1 will not have a material impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

In March 2008, the FASB issued FAS 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities: an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 133*, which amends and expands the disclosure requirements of FAS 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, with the intent to provide users of financial statements with an enhanced understanding of: (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under FAS 133 and its related interpretations, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. FAS 161 requires qualitative disclosures about objectives and strategies for using derivatives, quantitative disclosures about the fair value of and gains and losses on derivative instruments and disclosures about credit-risk-related contingent features in derivative instruments. The Corporation adopted FAS 161 effective January 1, 2009. FAS 161 relates to disclosures only and its adoption did not have any effect on the financial condition, results of operations or liquidity of the Corporation.

Business Combinations

In December 2007, the FASB issued FAS 141R, *Business Combinations*, which establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the goodwill acquired. FAS 141R also establishes disclosure requirements which will enable users to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination.

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FAS 141R is effective for the Corporation for acquisitions made after January 1, 2009 and, accordingly, was not used by the Corporation in recognizing and measuring the Omega and IRGB acquisitions in 2008.

Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements

In December 2007, the FASB issued FAS 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements, an Amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin (ARB) No. 51*. FAS 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards for ownership interests in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. The Corporation adopted FAS 160 effective January 1, 2009. The adoption of the standard did not have a material effect on the financial condition, results of operations or liquidity of the Corporation.

Fair Value Measurements

In September 2006, the FASB issued FAS 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, which replaces the different definitions of fair value in existing accounting literature with a single definition, sets out a framework for measuring fair value and requires additional disclosures about fair value measurements. The statement clarifies the principle that fair value should be based on the assumptions market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability and establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the information used to develop those assumptions. The Corporation adopted the provisions of FAS 157 on January 1, 2008. For additional information regarding FAS 157, see the Fair Value Measurements footnote included in this Report.

In October 2008, the FASB issued FSP 157-3, *Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset Is Not Active*, which clarifies the application of FAS 157 in an inactive market and illustrates how an entity would determine fair value when the market for a financial asset is not active. The FSP states that an entity should not automatically conclude that a particular transaction price is determinative of fair value. In a dislocated market, judgment is required to evaluate whether individual transactions are forced liquidations or distressed sales. When relevant observable market information is not available, a valuation approach that incorporates management's judgments about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset in a current sale transaction would be acceptable. The FSP also indicates that quotes from brokers or pricing services may be relevant inputs when measuring fair value, but are not necessarily determinative in the absence of an active market for the asset. In weighing a broker quote as an input to a fair value measurement, an entity should place less reliance on quotes that do not reflect the result of market transactions. Further, the nature of the quote (for example, whether the quote is an indicative price or a binding offer) should be considered when weighing the available evidence. The Corporation considered this guidance in determining its fair value measurements at June 30, 2009.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP 157-4, *Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly*, which amends FAS 157 to provide additional guidance on estimating fair value when the volume and level of activity for an asset or liability have significantly decreased and on identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. This statement clarifies that there may be increased instances of transactions that are not orderly in situations where there has been a significant reduction in volume and activity in relation to normal market activity. FSP 157-4 provides additional guidance on when multiple valuation techniques may be warranted and considerations for determining the weight that should be applied to the various techniques. FSP 157-4 is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Corporation considered this guidance in determining fair value measurements at June 30, 2009.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP 107-1, *Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, which extends disclosure requirements of FAS 107, *Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, to interim financial statements. With certain exceptions, FAS 107 requires disclosures of the fair value of all financial instruments (recognized or unrecognized), when practicable to do so, and specifies the manner of disclosure. FSP 107-1 is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Corporation's adoption of FAS 107-1 as of June 30, 2009 did not have any effect on the financial condition, results of operations or liquidity of the Corporation.

Other-Than-Temporary Impairment (OTTI)

Effective April 1, 2009, the Corporation adopted FSP 115-2 and 124-2, *Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments*. FSP 115-2 significantly changes requirements for recognizing OTTI on debt

securities, presentation of OTTI losses, and modifies and expands disclosures about OTTI for debt and equity securities.

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Under FSP 115-2, a debt security is considered to be other-than-temporarily impaired if the present value of cash flows expected to be collected are less than the security's amortized cost basis (the difference defined as the credit loss) or if the fair value of the security is less than the security's amortized cost basis and the investor intends, or more-likely-than-not will be required, to sell the security before recovery of the security's amortized cost basis. When OTTI exists, if the investor does not intend to sell the security, and it is more-likely-than-not that it will not be required to sell the security, before recovery of the security's amortized cost basis, the charge to earnings is limited to the amount of credit loss. Any remaining difference between fair value and amortized cost (the difference defined as the non-credit portion) is recognized in other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes. Otherwise, the entire difference between fair value and amortized cost is charged to earnings.

Upon adoption of FSP 115-2, the Corporation recorded a cumulative effect adjustment of \$4.6 million (after-tax) to reclassify from retained earnings to accumulated other comprehensive income the non-credit portion of OTTI loss previously recognized on debt securities it holds that it does not intend to sell, and it is more-likely-than-not it will not be required to sell, before recovery of the security's amortized cost basis.

Subsequent Events

In May 2009, the FASB issued FAS 165, *Subsequent Events*, which establishes standards under which an entity shall recognize and disclose events that occur after a balance sheet date but before the related financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. FAS 165 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods ending after June 15, 2009. Adoption of FAS 165 as of June 30, 2009 had no impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets

In June 2009, the FASB issued FAS 166, *Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets – an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140*. FAS 166 amends FAS 140 to improve the relevance and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about a transfer of financial assets; the effects of a transfer on its financial position, financial performance, and cash flows; and the transferor's continuing involvement, if any, in transferred financial assets. FAS 166 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods that begin after November 15, 2009. The Corporation does not expect the adoption of FAS 166 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities

In June 2009, the FASB issued FAS 167, *Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)*. FAS 167 significantly changes the criteria for determining whether the consolidation of a variable interest entity is required. FAS 167 also addresses the effect of changes required by FAS 166 on FIN 46(R), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*, and concerns regarding the application of certain provisions of FIN 46(R), including concerns that the accounting and disclosures under the Interpretation do not always provide timely and useful information about an entity's involvement in a variable interest entity. FAS 167 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods that begin after November 15, 2009. The Corporation does not expect the adoption of FAS 167 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

In June 2009, the FASB also issued FAS 168, *The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles – a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162*. Upon the effective date of FAS 168, the codification will become the sole source of authoritative GAAP recognized by the FASB. FAS 168 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods ending after September 15, 2009. Adoption of FAS 168 as of September 30, 2009 is not expected to have a material impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial position or results of operations as it does not alter existing GAAP.

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The amortized cost and fair value of securities are as follows (in thousands):
Securities Available For Sale:

	Amortized	Gross	Gross	Fair
	Cost	Unrealized	Unrealized	Value
		Gains	Losses	
June 30, 2009				
U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government agencies and corporations	\$ 217,932	\$ 2,252	\$ (175)	\$ 220,009
Residential mortgage-backed securities	319,444	4,303	(1,233)	322,514
States of the U.S. and political subdivisions	75,478	395	(2,004)	73,869
Collateralized debt obligations (CDO)	27,697		(19,153)	8,544
Other debt securities	13,285	59	(5,052)	8,292
Total debt securities	653,836	7,009	(27,617)	633,228
Equity securities	2,977	143	(166)	2,954
	\$ 656,813	\$ 7,152	\$ (27,783)	\$ 636,182

December 31, 2008

U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government agencies and corporations	\$ 249,370	\$ 3,925	\$	\$ 253,295
Residential mortgage-backed securities	131,390	1,972	(306)	133,056
States of the U.S. and political subdivisions	71,065	254	(2,138)	69,181
Collateralized debt obligations	20,869		(6,242)	14,627
Other debt securities	13,350		(4,737)	8,613
Total debt securities	486,044	6,151	(13,423)	478,772
Equity securities	3,609	157	(268)	3,498
	\$ 489,653	\$ 6,308	\$ (13,691)	\$ 482,270

Securities Held To Maturity:

	Amortized	Gross	Gross	Fair
	Cost	Unrealized	Unrealized	Value
		Gains	Losses	
June 30, 2009				
U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government agencies and corporations	\$ 5,661	\$ 56	\$ (14)	\$ 5,703
Residential mortgage-backed securities	652,982	21,052	(7,808)	666,226
States of the U.S. and political subdivisions	102,061	898	(1,121)	101,838
Collateralized debt obligations	3,718		(1,036)	2,682
Other debt securities	2,121	1	(388)	1,734

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\$ 766,543 \$ 22,007 \$ (10,367) \$ 778,183

December 31, 2008

U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government agencies and corporations	\$ 506	\$ 154	\$	\$ 660
Residential mortgage-backed securities	721,682	15,915	(7,442)	730,155
States of the U.S. and political subdivisions	115,766	376	(928)	115,214
Collateralized debt obligations	3,785		(572)	3,213
Other debt securities	2,124		(115)	2,009
	\$ 843,863	\$ 16,445	\$ (9,057)	\$ 851,251

The Corporation classifies securities as trading securities when management intends to resell such securities in the near term and are carried at fair value, with unrealized gains (losses) reflected through the consolidated statement of income. The Corporation acquired securities in conjunction with the Omega acquisition that the Corporation classified

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as trading securities. The Corporation both acquired and sold these trading securities during the second quarter of 2008. As of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the Corporation did not hold any trading securities.

The Corporation recognized a gain of \$0.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 relating to the acquisition of a company in which the Corporation owned stock. Also, the Corporation sold \$0.2 million of equity securities at a gain of \$0.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and sold \$1.3 million of equity securities at a gain of less than \$0.1 million during the first six months of 2008. Additionally, the Corporation recognized a gain of \$0.7 million relating to the VISA, Inc. initial public offering during the first six months of 2008. No security sales were at a loss.

As of June 30, 2009, the amortized cost and fair value of securities, by contractual maturities, were as follows (in thousands):

	Available for Sale		Held to Maturity	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 5,248	\$ 5,182	\$ 1,222	\$ 1,223
Due from one to five years	216,365	218,651	40,859	41,401
Due from five to ten years	13,286	13,478	28,707	28,991
Due after ten years	99,493	73,403	42,773	40,342
	333,392	310,714	113,561	111,957
Residential mortgage-backed securities	319,444	322,514	652,982	666,226
Equity securities	2,977	2,954		
	\$ 656,813	\$ 636,182	\$ 766,543	\$ 778,183

Maturities may differ from contractual terms because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without penalties. Periodic payments are received on mortgage-backed securities based on the payment patterns of the underlying collateral.

Following are summaries of the fair values and unrealized losses of securities, segregated by length of impairment (in thousands):

Securities available for sale:

	Less than 12 Months		Greater than 12 Months		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
June 30, 2009						
U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government agencies and corporations	\$ 21,945	\$ (175)	\$	\$	\$ 21,945	\$ (175)
Residential mortgage-backed securities	134,938	(1,233)			134,938	(1,233)
States of the U.S. and political subdivisions	54,810	(1,857)	2,037	(147)	56,847	(2,004)
Collateralized debt obligations	5,781	(11,384)	2,763	(7,769)	8,544	(19,153)
Other debt securities			8,154	(5,052)	8,154	(5,052)
Equity securities	1,013	(117)	156	(49)	1,169	(166)

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\$ 218,487 \$ (14,766) \$ 13,110 \$ (13,017) \$ 231,597 \$ (27,783)

December 31, 2008

Residential mortgage-backed securities	\$ 33,856	\$ (306)	\$	\$	\$ 33,856	\$ (306)
States of the U.S. and political subdivisions	54,230	(2,138)			54,230	(2,138)
Collateralized debt obligations			4,181	(6,242)	4,181	(6,242)
Other debt securities	4,797	(1,375)	3,678	(3,362)	8,475	(4,737)
Equity securities	1,053	(258)	32	(10)	1,085	(268)
	\$ 93,936	\$ (4,077)	\$ 7,891	\$ (9,614)	\$ 101,827	\$ (13,691)

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Securities held to maturity:

	Less than 12 Months		Greater than 12 Months		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
June 30, 2009						
U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government agencies and corporations	\$ 5,142	\$ (14)	\$	\$	\$ 5,142	\$ (14)
Residential mortgage-backed securities	9,194	(149)	46,110	(7,659)	55,304	(7,808)
States of the U.S. and political subdivisions	27,941	(966)	1,850	(155)	29,791	(1,121)
Collateralized debt obligations			2,682	(1,036)	2,682	(1,036)
Other debt securities	252	(5)	955	(383)	1,207	(388)
	\$ 42,529	\$ (1,134)	\$ 51,597	\$ (9,233)	\$ 94,126	\$ (10,367)
December 31, 2008						
Residential mortgage-backed securities	\$ 96,213	\$ (6,531)	\$ 7,832	\$ (911)	\$ 104,045	\$ (7,442)
States of the U.S. and political subdivisions	44,555	(928)			44,555	(928)
Collateralized debt obligations			3,213	(572)	3,213	(572)
Other debt securities	277	(7)	1,232	(108)	1,509	(115)
	\$ 141,045	\$ (7,466)	\$ 12,277	\$ (1,591)	\$ 153,322	\$ (9,057)

As of June 30, 2009, securities with unrealized losses for less than 12 months include 3 investments in U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government agencies and corporations, 17 investments in residential mortgage-backed securities, 103 investments in states of the U.S. and political subdivision securities, 12 investments in corporate and other debt securities and 11 investments in equity securities. Securities with unrealized losses of greater than 12 months include 11 investments in residential mortgage-backed securities, 6 investments in states of the U.S. and political subdivisions, 14 investments in corporate and other debt securities and 2 investments in equity securities.

The Corporation's unrealized losses on corporate debt securities primarily relate to investments in trust preferred securities. The Corporation's portfolio of trust preferred securities consists of single-issuer and pooled securities. The single-issuer securities are primarily from money-center and large regional banks. The pooled securities consist of securities issued primarily by banks, with some of the pools including a limited number of insurance companies. Investments in pooled securities are all in mezzanine tranches except for one investment in a senior tranche, and are secured by over-collateralization or default protection provided by subordinated tranches. Unrealized losses on investments in trust preferred securities are attributable to temporary illiquidity and the uncertainty affecting these markets, as well as changes in interest rates.

Other-Than-Temporary Impairment

The Corporation evaluates its investment securities portfolio for OTTI on a quarterly basis. Impairment is assessed at the individual security level. The Corporation considers an investment security impaired if the fair value of the security is less than its cost or amortized cost basis.

When impairment of an equity security is considered to be other-than-temporary, the security is written down to its fair value and an impairment loss is recorded as a loss within non-interest income in the consolidated statement of income. When impairment of a debt security is considered to be other-than-temporary, the amount of the OTTI recorded as a loss within non-interest income and thereby recognized in earnings depends on whether the entity intends to sell the security or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis.

If the Corporation intends to (has decided to) sell the debt security or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, OTTI shall be recognized in earnings equal to the entire difference between the investment's amortized cost basis and its fair value.

If the Corporation does not intend to sell the debt security and it is not more likely than not the Corporation will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, OTTI shall be separated into the amount representing credit loss and the amount related to all other factors. The amount related to credit loss shall be recognized in earnings. The amount related to other factors shall be recognized in other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes.

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The Corporation performs its OTTI evaluation process in a consistent and systematic manner and includes an evaluation of all available evidence. Documentation of the process is extensive as necessary to support a conclusion as to whether a decline in fair value below cost or amortized cost is other-than-temporary and includes documentation supporting both observable and unobservable inputs and a rationale for conclusions reached. In making these determinations for pooled trust preferred securities, the Corporation consults with a third-party advisory firm to provide additional valuation assistance.

This process considers factors such as the severity, length of time and anticipated recovery period of the impairment, recoveries or additional declines in fair value subsequent to the balance sheet date, recent events specific to the issuer, including investment downgrades by rating agencies and economic conditions of its industry, and the issuer's financial condition, capital strength and near-term prospects.

For debt securities, the Corporation also considers the payment structure of the debt security, the likelihood of the issuer being able to make payments that increase in the future, failure of the issuer of the security to make scheduled interest and principal payments, whether the Corporation has made a decision to sell the security and whether the Corporation's cash or working capital requirements or contractual or regulatory obligations indicate that the debt security will be required to be sold before a forecasted recovery occurs. For equity securities, the Corporation also considers its intent and ability to retain the security for a period of time sufficient to allow for a recovery in fair value. Among the factors that are considered in determining the Corporation's intent and ability to retain the security is a review of its capital adequacy, interest rate risk position and liquidity.

The assessment of a security's ability to recover any decline in fair value, the ability of the issuer to meet contractual obligations, the Corporation's intent and ability to retain the security, and whether it is more likely than not the Corporation will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis require considerable judgment.

Debt securities with credit ratings below AA at the time of purchase that are repayment-sensitive securities are evaluated using the guidance of FAS 115 and the related guidance of EITF 99-20 and FSP EITF 99-20-1, as amended by FSP 115-2. All other securities are required to be evaluated under FAS 115, as amended by FAS 115-2, and related implementation guidance.

The Corporation recognized losses of \$0.9 million and \$0.5 million during the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, due to the write-down to fair value of securities that the Corporation deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired. The impairment losses for 2009 consisted of \$0.6 million related to bank stocks and \$0.3 million related to investments in pooled trust preferred securities. Under FSP 115-2, total OTTI charges on pooled trust preferred securities amounted to \$1.0 million, which includes \$0.3 million of credit-related impairment charges and \$0.7 million recorded directly to other comprehensive income for non-credit related impairment on securities.

The \$0.6 million OTTI charge for bank stocks relates to securities that have been in an unrealized loss position for an extended period of time or the percentage of unrealized loss is such that management believes it will be unlikely to recover in the near term. In accordance with GAAP, management has deemed these impairments to be other-than-temporary given the low likelihood that they will recover in value in the foreseeable future. At June 30, 2009, the Corporation held 28 bank stocks with an adjusted cost basis of \$3.0 million and a fair value of \$2.9 million.

The Corporation invests in trust preferred securities issued by special purpose vehicles (SPVs) which hold pools of collateral consisting of trust preferred and subordinated debt securities issued by banks, bank holding companies and insurance companies. The securities issued by the SPVs are generally segregated into several classes known as tranches. Typically, the structure includes senior, mezzanine and equity tranches. The equity tranche represents the first loss position. The Corporation generally holds interests in mezzanine tranches. Interest and principal collected from the collateral held by the SPVs are distributed with a priority that provides the highest level of protection to the senior-most tranches. In order to provide a high level of protection to the senior tranches, cash flows are diverted to higher-level tranches if certain tests are not met.

The Corporation prices its holdings of trust preferred securities using Level 3 inputs in accordance with FAS 157 and guidance issued by the SEC and FASB. In this regard, the Corporation evaluates current available information

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in estimating the future cash flows of these securities and determines whether there have been favorable or adverse changes in estimated cash flows from the cash flows previously projected. The Corporation considers the structure and term of the pool and the financial condition of the underlying issuers. Specifically, the evaluation incorporates factors such as over-collateralization and interest coverage tests, interest rates and appropriate risk premiums, the timing and amount of interest and principal payments and the allocation of payments to the various tranches. Current estimates of cash flows are based on the most recent trustee reports, announcements of deferrals or defaults, and assumptions regarding expected future default rates, prepayment and recovery rates and other relevant information. In constructing these assumptions, the Corporation considers the following:

that current defaults would have minimal, if any, recovery,

that current deferrals would default and exhibit minimal recovery,

recent historical performance metrics, including profitability, capital ratios, loan charge-offs and loan reserve ratios, for the underlying institutions that would indicate a higher probability of default by the institution,

that institutions identified as possessing a higher probability of default would recover at a rate of 10% for banks and 15% for insurance companies,

that financial performance of the financial sector continues to be affected by the economic environment resulting in an expectation of additional deferrals and defaults in the future,

whether the security is currently deferring interest, and

the external rating of the security and recent changes to its external rating.

The primary evidence utilized by the Corporation is the level of current deferrals and defaults, the level of excess subordination that allows for receipt of full principal and interest, the credit rating for each security and the likelihood that future deferrals and defaults will occur at a level that will fully erode the excess subordination based on an assessment of the underlying collateral. The Corporation combines the results of these factors considered in estimating the future cash flows of these securities to determine whether there has been an adverse change in estimated cash flows from the cash flows previously projected.

The Corporation's portfolio of trust preferred collateralized debt obligations consists of 13 pooled issues and seven single issue securities. One of the pooled issues is a senior tranche; the remaining 12 are mezzanine tranches. At June 30, 2009, the 13 pooled trust preferred securities had an estimated fair value of \$11.2 million while the single-issuer trust preferred securities had an estimated fair value of \$9.0 million. The Corporation has concluded from the analysis performed at June 30, 2009 that it is probable that the Corporation will collect all contractual principal and interest payments on all of its single-issuer and pooled trust preferred securities, except for those on which OTTI was recognized.

In 2008, the Corporation concluded that it was probable that there had been an adverse change in estimated cash flows for eight of the 13 pooled trust preferred security investments. Accordingly, the Corporation recognized OTTI on these securities of \$15.9 million at December 31, 2008. At June 30, 2009, these securities are classified as non-performing investments. Upon adoption of FSP 115-2, the Corporation determined that \$7.0 million of those OTTI charges were non-credit related. As such, a \$4.6 million (net of \$2.4 million of taxes) increase to retained earnings and a corresponding decrease to accumulated other comprehensive income was recorded as the cumulative effect impact of adopting FSP 115-2 as of April 1, 2009.

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The following table presents a summary of the cumulative credit related OTTI charges recognized as components of earnings for securities still held by the Corporation at June 30, 2009 (in thousands):

Beginning balance of cumulative credit losses on pooled trust preferred securities, April 1, 2009 (1)	\$ (8,953)
Additions for credit losses recorded during the second quarter of 2009 which were not previously recognized as components of earnings	(312)
Ending balance of cumulative credit losses on pooled trust preferred securities, June 30, 2009	\$ (9,265)

(1) Amount represents the OTTI charges recorded during the year ended December 31, 2008 for pooled trust preferred securities, net of the Corporation's cumulative effect adjustment upon adoption of FSP 115-2, effective April 1, 2009.

Trust preferred securities continue to experience price declines due to uncertainties surrounding these securities in the current market environment and the currently limited secondary market for such securities, in addition to issue-specific credit deterioration. Write-downs were based on the individual securities' credit performance and its ability to make its contractual principal and interest payments. Should credit quality continue to deteriorate, it is possible that additional write-downs may be required. The Corporation monitors actual deferrals and defaults as well as expected future deferrals and defaults to determine if there is a high probability for expected losses and contractual shortfalls of interest or principal, which could warrant further impairment. The Corporation evaluates its entire portfolio each quarter to determine if additional write-downs are warranted.

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The following table provides information relating to the Corporation's trust preferred securities as of June 30, 2009 (dollars in thousands):

Deal Name	Type Class	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Unrealized Credit Loss	Rating	Number of Issuers	Actual Deferrals/ Defaults (as a % of original performing collateral)	Expected Deferrals/ Defaults (as a % of remaining performing collateral)	Excess Subordination (as a % of current collateral)
Pooled Trust Preferred Securities:									
P1	Pooled C1	\$ 3,458	\$ 1,240	\$ (2,218)	Ca	54	22.8%	21.9%	0.0%
P2	Pooled C1	3,448	1,076	(2,372)	Ca	58	14.4%	23.1%	0.0%
P3	Pooled C1	4,062	1,216	(2,846)	Ca	61	15.2%	18.0%	0.0%
P4	Pooled C1	2,831	718	(2,113)	Ca	60	17.0%	20.2%	0.0%
P5	Pooled MEZ	396	247	(149)	Caa1	29	14.5%	15.6%	4.4%
P6	Pooled MEZ	1,413	608	(805)	Ca	28	22.3%	15.9%	0.0%
P7	Pooled MEZ	913	240	(673)	Ca	25	34.4%	17.9%	0.0%
P8	Pooled A4L	644	436	(208)	Ca	38	17.5%	20.0%	0.0%
<i>Total Other-Than-Temporarily Impaired</i>		\$17,165	\$ 5,781	\$ (11,384)			19.4%	19.6%	
P9	Pooled B1	\$ 3,011	\$ 914	\$ (2,097)	Ca	61	17.3%	17.0%	0.5%
P10	Pooled C	5,026	1,225	(3,801)	Ca	50	18.5%	16.5%	2.6%
P11	Pooled C	501	140	(361)	Ca	63	13.7%	17.7%	11.0%
P12	Pooled C	1,994	484	(1,510)	Ca	60	13.7%	21.6%	9.5%
P13	Pooled SNR	3,718	2,682	(1,036)	A3	26	8.8%	15.5%	52.2%
<i>Total Not Other-Than-Temporarily Impaired</i>		\$14,250	\$ 5,445	\$ (8,805)			15.0%	18.0%	
Total Pooled Trust Preferred Securities		\$31,415	\$11,226	\$ (20,189)			17.7%	18.9%	
Single Issuer Trust Preferred Securities:									
S1	Single	\$ 1,943	\$ 1,001	\$ (942)	B	1	0.0%	0.0%	
S2	Single	1,902	1,004	(898)	BBB+	1	0.0%	0.0%	
S3	Single	2,061	1,442	(619)	B+	1	0.0%	0.0%	
S4	Single	2,000	1,113	(887)	B+	1	0.0%	0.0%	

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S5	Single	4,102	2,936	(1,166)	A	1	0.0%	0.0%
S6	Single	999	530	(469)	B	1	0.0%	0.0%
S7	Single	1,338	955	(383)	B	1	0.0%	0.0%
Total Single Issuer Trust Preferred Securities		\$14,345	\$ 8,981	\$ (5,364)			0.0%	0.0%
Total Trust Preferred Securities		\$45,711	\$20,207	\$(25,504)				

(1) Current deferrals and defaults are assumed to have zero recovery while future deferrals and defaults are assumed to have recovery rates of 10% for banks and 15% for insurance companies.

(2) Excess subordination represents the additional defaults in excess of both current and projected defaults that the CDO can absorb before the bond experiences any credit impairment.

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FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK STOCK

The Corporation is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) of Pittsburgh. The FHLB requires members to purchase and hold a specified minimum level of FHLB stock based upon their level of borrowings, collateral balances and participation in other programs offered by the FHLB. Stock in the FHLB is non-marketable and is redeemable at the discretion of the FHLB. Both cash and stock dividends are reported as income.

Members do not purchase stock in the FHLB for the same reasons that traditional equity investors acquire stock in an investor-owned enterprise. Rather, members purchase stock to obtain access to the low-cost products and services offered by the FHLB. Unlike equity securities of traditional for-profit enterprises, the stock of FHLB does not provide its holders with an opportunity for capital appreciation because, by regulation, FHLB stock can only be purchased, redeemed and transferred at par value.

At both June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the Corporation's FHLB stock totaled \$28.0 million and is included in other assets on the balance sheet. The Corporation accounts for the stock based on the industry guidance in the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' Statement of Position (SOP) 01-6, *Accounting by Certain Entities (Including Entities with Trade Receivables) That Lend to or Finance the Activities of Others*, which requires the investment to be carried at cost and evaluated for impairment based on the ultimate recoverability of the par value.

The Corporation periodically evaluates its FHLB investment for possible impairment based on, among other things, the capital adequacy of the FHLB and its overall financial condition. The Federal Housing Finance Agency, the regulator of the FHLB, requires it to maintain a total capital-to-assets ratio of at least 4.0%. At March 31, 2009, the FHLB's capital ratio of 5.3% exceeded the regulatory requirement. Failure by the FHLB to meet this regulatory capital requirement would require an in-depth analysis of other factors including:

the member's ability to access liquidity from the FHLB;

the member's funding cost advantage with the FHLB compared to alternative sources of funds;

a decline in the market value of FHLB's net assets relative to book value which may or may not affect future financial performance or cash flow;

the FHLB's ability to obtain credit and source liquidity, for which one indicator is the credit rating of the FHLB;

the FHLB's commitment to make payments taking into account its ability to meet statutory and regulatory payment obligations and the level of such payments in relation to the FHLB's operating performance; and

the prospects of amendments to laws that affect the rights and obligations of the FHLB.

The Corporation believes its holdings in the stock are ultimately recoverable at par value at June 30, 2009 and, therefore, determined that FHLB stock was not other-than-temporarily impaired. In addition, the Corporation has ample liquidity and does not require redemption of its FHLB stock in the foreseeable future.

Table of Contents**BORROWINGS**

Following is a summary of short-term borrowings (in thousands):

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	\$ 436,936	\$ 414,705
Subordinated notes	103,383	86,000
Federal funds purchased		95,032
Other short-term borrowings	254	526
	\$ 540,573	\$ 596,263

Following is a summary of long-term debt (in thousands):

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	\$ 375,164	\$ 431,398
Subordinated notes	60,818	58,028
Convertible debt	613	613
Other long-term debt		211
	\$ 436,595	\$ 490,250

The Corporation's banking affiliate has available credit with the FHLB of \$1.8 billion, of which \$375.2 million was used as of June 30, 2009. These advances are secured by loans and FHLB stock and are scheduled to mature in various amounts periodically through the year 2019. Effective interest rates paid on these advances range from 2.12% to 5.54% for both the six months ended June 30, 2009 and for the year ended December 31, 2008.

JUNIOR SUBORDINATED DEBT OWED TO UNCONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARY TRUSTS

The Corporation has four unconsolidated subsidiary trusts (collectively, the Trusts): F.N.B. Statutory Trust I, F.N.B. Statutory Trust II, Omega Financial Capital Trust I and Sun Bancorp Statutory Trust I. One hundred percent of the common equity of each Trust is owned by the Corporation. The Trusts are not consolidated because the Corporation is not the primary beneficiary, as evaluated under FAS Interpretation (FIN) 46, *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of ARB No. 51*. The Trusts were formed for the purpose of issuing Corporation-obligated mandatorily redeemable capital securities (trust preferred securities) to third-party investors. The proceeds from the sale of trust preferred securities and the issuance of common equity by the Trusts were invested in junior subordinated debt securities (subordinated debt) issued by the Corporation, which are the sole assets of each Trust. The Trusts pay dividends on the trust preferred securities at the same rate as the distributions paid by the Corporation on the junior subordinated debt held by the Trusts. Omega Financial Capital Trust I and Sun Bancorp Statutory Trust I were acquired as a result of the Omega acquisition.

Distributions on the subordinated debt issued to the Trusts are recorded as interest expense by the Corporation. The trust preferred securities are subject to mandatory redemption, in whole or in part, upon repayment of the subordinated debt. The subordinated debt, net of the Corporation's investment in the Trusts, qualifies as Tier 1 capital under the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRB) guidelines subject to certain limitations beginning March 31, 2011. The Corporation has entered into agreements which, when taken collectively, fully and unconditionally guarantee the obligations under the trust preferred securities subject to the terms of each of the guarantees.

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The following table provides information relating to the Trusts as of June 30, 2009 (dollars in thousands):

	F.N.B.	F.N.B.	Omega	Sun Bancorp
	Statutory	Statutory	Financial	Statutory
	Trust I	Trust II	Capital Trust I	Trust I
Trust preferred securities	\$ 125,000	\$ 21,500	\$ 36,000	\$ 16,500
Common securities	3,866	665	1,114	511
Junior subordinated debt	128,866	22,165	35,795	18,223
Stated maturity date	3/31/33	6/15/36	10/18/34	2/22/31
Optional redemption date	3/31/08	6/15/11	10/18/09	2/22/11
Interest rate	4.47%	7.17%	5.98%	10.20%
	variable;	fixed until 6/15/11;	fixed until 10/09; then LIBOR	
	LIBOR plus 325 basis points	then LIBOR plus 165 basis points	plus 219 basis points	

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The Corporation periodically enters into interest rate swap agreements to meet the financing, interest rate and equity risk management needs of its commercial loan customers. These agreements provide the customer the ability to convert from variable to fixed interest rates. The Corporation then enters into positions with a derivative counterparty in order to offset its exposure on the variable and fixed components of the customer agreements. These agreements meet the definition of derivatives, but are not designated as hedging instruments under FAS 133. These instruments and their offsetting positions are reported at fair value in other assets and other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet with any resulting gain or loss recorded in current period earnings as other income.

At June 30, 2009, the Corporation was party to 75 swaps with notional amounts totaling approximately \$309.8 million with customers, and 75 swaps with notional amounts totaling approximately \$309.8 million with derivative counterparties. The asset and liability associated with these interest rate swaps were \$13.2 million and \$12.3 million, respectively. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, the Corporation recognized a net gain of \$0.3 million related to changes in fair value.

Interest rate swap agreements generally require posting of collateral by either party under certain conditions. At June 30, 2009, the Corporation has posted collateral with derivative counterparties with a fair value of \$1.6 million. Counterparties have posted collateral with the Corporation with a fair value of \$0.6 million. Additionally, if the Corporation breaches its agreements with its derivative counterparties it would be required to settle its obligations under the agreements at the termination value and would be required to pay an additional \$10.1 million in excess of amounts previously posted as collateral with the counterparty.

The Corporation has entered into interest rate lock commitments to originate residential mortgage loans held for sale and forward commitments to sell residential mortgage loans to secondary market investors. These arrangements are considered derivative instruments. The fair values of the Corporation's rate lock commitments to customers and commitments with investors at June 30, 2009 were not material.

COMMITMENTS, CREDIT RISK AND CONTINGENCIES

The Corporation has commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit that involve certain elements of credit risk in excess of the amount stated in the consolidated balance sheet. The Corporation's exposure to credit loss in the event of non-performance by the customer is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. The credit risk associated with loan commitments and standby letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loans to customers and is subject to normal credit policies. Since many of these commitments expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash flow requirements.

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Following is a summary of off-balance sheet credit risk information (in thousands):

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Commitments to extend credit	\$1,280,861	\$1,254,470
Standby letters of credit	90,257	97,016

At June 30, 2009, funding of approximately 83.3% of the commitments to extend credit was dependent on the financial condition of the customer. The Corporation has the ability to withdraw such commitments at its discretion. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Based on management's credit evaluation of the customer, collateral may be deemed necessary. Collateral requirements vary and may include accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant and equipment and income-producing commercial properties.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Corporation that may require payment at a future date. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loans to customers. The obligations are not recorded in the Corporation's consolidated financial statements. The Corporation's exposure to credit loss in the event the customer does not satisfy the terms of the agreement equals the notional amount of the obligation less the value of any collateral.

The Corporation and its subsidiaries are involved in various pending and threatened legal proceedings in which claims for monetary damages and other relief are asserted. These actions include claims brought against the Corporation and its subsidiaries where the Corporation or a subsidiary acted as one or more of the following: a depository bank, lender, underwriter, fiduciary, financial advisor, broker or was engaged in other business activities. Although the ultimate outcome for any asserted claim cannot be predicted with certainty, the Corporation believes that it and its subsidiaries have valid defenses for all asserted claims. Reserves are established for legal claims when losses associated with the claims are judged to be probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

Based on information currently available, advice of counsel, available insurance coverage and established reserves, the Corporation does not anticipate, at the present time, that the aggregate liability, if any, arising out of such legal proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's consolidated financial position. However, the Corporation cannot determine whether or not any claims asserted against it will have a material adverse effect on its consolidated results of operations in any future reporting period.

INCOME TAXES

The Corporation bases its provision for income taxes upon income before income taxes, adjusted for the effect of certain tax-exempt income and non-deductible expenses. In addition, the Corporation reports certain items of income and expense in different periods for financial reporting and tax return purposes. The Corporation recognizes the tax effects of these temporary differences currently in the deferred income tax provision or benefit. The Corporation computes deferred tax assets or liabilities based upon the differences between the financial statement and income tax bases of assets and liabilities using the applicable marginal tax rate.

The Corporation must evaluate the probability that it will ultimately realize the full value of its deferred tax assets. Realization of the Corporation's deferred tax assets is dependent upon a number of factors including the existence of any cumulative losses in prior periods, the amount of taxes paid in available carry-back periods, expectations for future earnings, applicable tax planning strategies and assessment of current and future economic and business conditions. The Corporation establishes a valuation allowance when it is more likely than not that the Corporation will not be able to realize a benefit from its deferred tax assets, or when future deductibility is uncertain.

At June 30, 2009, the Corporation anticipates that it will not utilize state net operating loss carryforwards and other net deferred tax assets at certain of its subsidiaries and has recorded a valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets. The Corporation believes that, except for the portion which is covered by the valuation allowance, it is more likely than not to realize the benefits of its deferred tax assets, net of the valuation allowance, at June 30, 2009 based on the level of historical taxable income and taxes paid in available carry-back periods.

Table of Contents**EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE**

Earnings per common share is computed using net income available to common shareholders, which is net income adjusted for the preferred stock dividend and discount amortization requirements.

Basic earnings per common share is calculated by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding net of unvested shares of restricted stock.

Diluted earnings per common share is calculated by dividing net income available to common shareholders adjusted for interest expense on convertible debt by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding, adjusted for the dilutive effect of potential common shares issuable for stock options, warrants, restricted shares and convertible debt, as calculated using the treasury stock method. Adjustments to the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding are made only when such adjustments dilute earnings per common share.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per common share (dollars in thousands, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 9,129	\$ 14,505	\$ 23,437	\$ 30,996
Interest expense on convertible debt	5	5	10	10
Net income available to common shareholders after assumed conversion	\$ 9,134	\$ 14,510	\$ 23,447	\$ 31,006
diluted earnings per share				
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	93,387,226	85,632,970	91,396,295	72,926,385
Net effect of dilutive stock options, warrants, restricted stock and convertible debt	209,294	420,724	203,355	396,243
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	93,596,520	86,053,694	91,599,650	73,322,628
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.43
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.42

For the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, options to purchase 1,011,145 and 582,671 shares of common stock, respectively, were outstanding but not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because they were antidilutive. For the three months ended June 30, 2009, warrants to purchase 696,566 shares of common stock were outstanding but not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because they were antidilutive. For the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, options to purchase 1,011,145 and 638,780 shares of common stock, respectively, were outstanding but not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because they were antidilutive. For the six months ended June 30, 2009, warrants to purchase 696,566 shares of common stock were outstanding but not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because they were antidilutive.

STOCK INCENTIVE PLANS*Restricted Stock*

The Corporation issues restricted stock awards, consisting of both restricted stock and restricted stock units, to key employees under its Incentive Compensation Plans (Plans). The grant date fair value of the restricted stock awards is equal to the price of the Corporation's common stock on the grant date. For the six months ended June 30, 2009 and

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2008, the Corporation issued 367,308 and 245,255 restricted stock awards with aggregate weighted average grant date fair values of \$2.8 million and \$3.3 million, respectively. The Corporation has available up to 2,884,168 shares of common stock to issue under these Plans.

Under the Plans, more than half of the restricted stock awards granted to management are earned if the Corporation meets or exceeds certain financial performance results when compared to its peers. These performance-related awards are expensed ratably from the date that the likelihood of meeting the performance measure is probable through the end of a four-year vesting period. The service-based awards are expensed ratably over a three-year vesting period. The Corporation also issues discretionary service-based awards to certain employees that vest over five years.

The unvested restricted stock awards are eligible to receive cash dividends which are ultimately used to purchase additional shares of stock. Any additional shares of stock ultimately received as a result of cash dividends are subject to forfeiture if the requisite service period is not completed or the specified performance criteria are not met. These awards are subject to certain accelerated vesting provisions upon retirement, death, disability or in the event of a change of control as defined in the award agreements.

Share-based compensation expense related to restricted stock awards was \$1.1 million and \$1.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the tax benefit of which was \$0.4 million and \$0.5 million, respectively.

The following table summarizes certain information concerning restricted stock awards:

	Six Months Ended June 30,		2008	
	2009	Weighted Average Grant Price	Awards	Weighted Average Grant Price
Unvested awards outstanding at beginning of period	527,101	\$ 15.34	387,064	\$ 17.59
Granted	367,308	7.65	245,255	13.51
Vested	(98,695)	17.66	(114,675)	18.58
Forfeited	(66,630)	15.00	(27,441)	14.67
Dividend reinvestment	21,342	6.33	18,095	14.31
Unvested awards outstanding at end of period	750,426	11.04	508,298	15.44

The total fair value of awards vested was \$1.0 million and \$1.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

As of June 30, 2009, there was \$4.7 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested restricted stock awards including \$0.1 million that is subject to accelerated vesting under the Plan's immediate vesting upon retirement provision for awards granted prior to the adoption of FAS 123R, *Share-Based Payment*, on January 1, 2006. The components of the restricted stock awards as of June 30, 2009 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Service- Based Awards	Performance- Based Awards	Total
Unvested awards	282,657	467,769	750,426
Unrecognized compensation expense	\$ 1,624	\$ 3,119	\$ 4,743
Intrinsic value	\$ 1,750	\$ 2,895	\$ 4,645
Weighted average remaining life (in years)	2.28	2.85	2.64

Stock Options

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No stock options were granted during the six months ended June 30, 2009 or 2008. All outstanding stock options were granted at prices equal to the fair market value at the date of the grant, are primarily exercisable within ten years from the date of the grant and were fully vested as of January 1, 2006. The Corporation issues shares of treasury stock or authorized but unissued shares to satisfy stock option exercises. Shares issued upon the exercise of stock options were 1,624 and 54,320 for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

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The following table summarizes certain information concerning stock option awards:

	Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2009	Weighted Average Exercise Price	2008	Weighted Average Exercise Price
	Shares		Shares	Price
Options outstanding at beginning of period	1,299,317	\$ 14.00	1,139,845	\$ 11.75
Assumed in acquisitions			798,371	16.49
Exercised	(1,624)	15.53	(54,320)	11.87
Forfeited	(269,770)	14.78	(55,054)	19.02
Options outstanding and exercisable at end of period	1,027,923	13.79	1,828,842	13.60

The intrinsic value of outstanding and exercisable stock options at June 30, 2009 was \$(7.5) million, since the fair value of the stock was less than the exercise price.

Warrants

The Corporation assumed warrants to issue 123,394 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$10.00 in conjunction with a previous acquisition. Such warrants are exercisable and will expire on various dates in 2009. The Corporation has reserved shares of common stock for issuance in the event these warrants are exercised. As of June 30, 2009, warrants to purchase 45,524 shares of common stock remain outstanding.

In conjunction with its participation in the CPP, the Corporation issued to the UST a warrant to purchase up to 1,302,083 shares (pursuant to Section 13(H) of the Warrant to Purchase Common Stock, the number of shares of common stock purchasable upon exercise of the warrant was reduced in half to 651,041.5 shares as of June 16, 2009, the date of the Corporation's recently completed public offering) of the Corporation's common stock. The warrant, which is currently exercisable, has a ten-year term and an exercise price of \$11.52.

RETIREMENT AND OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

The Corporation sponsors the Retirement Income Plan (RIP), a qualified noncontributory defined benefit pension plan covering substantially all salaried employees hired prior to January 1, 2008. The RIP covers employees who satisfy minimum age and length of service requirements. During 2006, the Corporation amended the RIP such that effective January 1, 2007, benefits are earned based on the employee's compensation each year. The plan amendment resulted in a remeasurement that produced a net unrecognized service credit of \$14.0 million, which is being amortized over the average period of future service of active employees of 13.5 years. Benefits of the RIP for service provided prior to December 31, 2006 are generally based on years of service and the employee's highest compensation for five consecutive years during their last ten years of employment. During 2007, the Corporation amended the RIP such that it is closed to participants who commence employment with the Corporation on or after January 1, 2008. The Corporation's funding guideline has been to make annual contributions to the RIP each year, if necessary, such that minimum funding requirements have been met. Based on the funded status of the plan, the Corporation does not expect to make a contribution to the RIP in 2009.

The Corporation also sponsors two supplemental non-qualified retirement plans. The ERISA Excess Retirement Plan provides retirement benefits equal to the difference, if any, between the maximum benefit allowable under the Internal Revenue Code and the amount that would be provided under the RIP, if no limits were applied. The Basic Retirement Plan (BRP) is applicable to certain officers who are designated by the Board of Directors. Officers participating in the BRP receive a benefit based on a target benefit percentage based on years of service at retirement and a designated tier as determined by the Board of Directors. When a participant retires, the basic benefit under the BRP is a monthly benefit equal to the target benefit percentage times the participant's highest average monthly cash compensation during five consecutive calendar years within the last ten calendar years of employment. This monthly

benefit is reduced by the monthly benefit the participant receives from Social Security, the RIP, the ERISA Excess

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Retirement Plan and the annuity equivalent of the two percent automatic contributions to the qualified 401(k) defined contribution plan and the ERISA Excess Lost Match Plan. The BRP was frozen as of December 31, 2008, at which time the Corporation recognized a one-time charge of \$0.8 million. The Corporation expects an annual savings of approximately \$0.3 million as a result of freezing its BRP.

The net periodic benefit cost for the defined benefit plans includes the following components (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Service cost	\$ 904	\$ 792	\$ 1,808	\$ 1,584
Interest cost	1,737	1,648	3,474	3,296
Expected return on plan assets	(1,795)	(2,186)	(3,590)	(4,372)
Amortization:				
Unrecognized net transition asset	(23)	(23)	(47)	(46)
Unrecognized prior service (credit) cost	(299)	(273)	(598)	(546)
Unrecognized loss	689	184	1,378	368
Net periodic pension benefit cost	\$ 1,213	\$ 142	\$ 2,425	\$ 284

The Corporation's subsidiaries participate in a qualified 401(k) defined contribution plan under which eligible employees may contribute a percentage of their salary. The Corporation matches 50 percent of an eligible employee's contribution on the first 6 percent that the employee defers. Employees are generally eligible to participate upon completing 90 days of service and having attained age 21. Beginning with 2007, in light of the change to the RIP benefit, the Corporation began making an automatic two percent contribution and may make an additional contribution of up to two percent depending on the Corporation achieving its performance goals for the plan year. Effective January 1, 2008, in lieu of the RIP benefit, the automatic contribution for substantially all new full-time employees was increased from two percent to four percent. The Corporation's contribution expense was \$2.1 million and \$2.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The Corporation also sponsors an ERISA Excess Lost Match Plan for certain officers. This plan provides retirement benefits equal to the difference, if any, between the maximum benefit allowable under the Internal Revenue Code and the amount that would have been provided under the qualified 401(k) defined contribution plan, if no limits were applied.

The Corporation sponsors a pre-Medicare eligible postretirement medical insurance plan for retirees of certain affiliates between the ages of 62 and 65. During 2006, the Corporation amended the plan such that only employees who were age 60 or older as of January 1, 2007 are eligible for employer-paid coverage. The Corporation has no plan assets attributable to this plan and funds the benefits as claims arise. Benefit costs related to this plan are recognized in the periods in which employees provide the service for such benefits. The Corporation reserves the right to terminate the plan or make plan changes at any time.

The net periodic postretirement benefit cost includes the following components (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Service cost	\$	\$ 15	\$	\$ 30
Interest cost	25	28	50	56
Amortization:				
Unrecognized prior service credit				
Unrecognized loss	1	1	3	2

Net periodic postretirement benefit cost	\$ 26	\$ 44	\$ 53	\$ 88
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The components of comprehensive income, net of related tax, are as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Net income	\$ 10,598	\$ 14,505	\$ 26,249	\$ 30,996
Other comprehensive loss:				
Unrealized losses on securities:				
Arising during the period, net of tax benefit of \$736, \$4,415, \$2,449 and \$5,266	(1,367)	(8,199)	(4,547)	(9,780)
Non-credit related losses on securities not expected to be sold, net of tax benefit of \$2,457	(4,564)		(4,564)	
Less: reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income, net of tax (benefit) expense of \$(236), \$(143), \$(210) and \$118	438	265	389	(219)
Unrealized loss on swap, net of tax benefit of \$69				(128)
Pension and postretirement amortization, net of tax expense (benefit) of \$129, \$(39), \$258 and \$(79)	239	(72)	479	(148)
Other comprehensive loss	(5,254)	(8,006)	(8,243)	(10,275)
Comprehensive income	\$ 5,344	\$ 6,499	\$ 18,006	\$ 20,721

The accumulated balances related to each component of other comprehensive income (loss) are as follows (in thousands):

June 30	2009	2008
Unrealized losses on securities	\$ (8,496)	\$ (10,620)
Non-credit related losses on securities not expected to be sold	(4,564)	
Unrecognized pension and postretirement obligations	(21,688)	(6,393)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ (34,748)	\$ (17,013)

CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Following is a summary of supplemental cash flow information (in thousands):

Six Months Ended June 30	2009	2008
Interest paid on deposits and other borrowings	\$67,102	\$75,011
Income taxes paid	4,000	13,500
Transfers of loans to other real estate owned	10,346	3,673
Financing of other real estate owned sold	338	391

Table of Contents**BUSINESS SEGMENTS**

The Corporation operates in four reportable segments: Community Banking, Wealth Management, Insurance and Consumer Finance.

The Community Banking segment provides services traditionally offered by full-service commercial banks, including commercial and individual demand, savings and time deposit accounts and commercial, mortgage and individual installment loans.

The Wealth Management segment provides a broad range of personal and corporate fiduciary services including the administration of decedent and trust estates. In addition, it offers various alternative products, including securities brokerage and investment advisory services, mutual funds and annuities.

The Insurance segment includes a full-service insurance agency offering all lines of commercial and personal insurance through major carriers. The Insurance segment also includes a reinsurer.

The Consumer Finance segment is primarily involved in making installment loans to individuals and purchasing installment sales finance contracts from retail merchants. The Consumer Finance segment activity is funded through the sale of the Corporation's subordinated notes at the finance company's branch offices.

The following tables provide financial information for these segments of the Corporation (in thousands). The information provided under the caption Parent and Other represents operations not considered to be reportable segments and/or general operating expenses of the Corporation, and includes the parent company, other non-bank subsidiaries and eliminations and adjustments which are necessary for purposes of reconciliation to the consolidated amounts.

At or for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2009	Community Banking	Wealth Management	Insurance	Consumer Finance	Parent and Other	Consolidated
Interest income	\$ 88,505	\$ 4	\$ 79	\$ 7,959	\$ 487	\$ 97,034
Interest expense	27,380	1		1,428	2,893	31,702
Net interest income	61,125	3	79	6,531	(2,406)	65,332
Provision for loan losses	12,033			1,701	175	13,909
Non-interest income	21,437	5,303	3,113	522	(1,925)	28,450
Non-interest expense	52,567	4,203	3,053	3,851	778	64,452
Intangible amortization	1,615	91	107			1,813
Income tax expense (benefit)	4,007	364	14	547	(1,922)	3,010
Net income (loss)	12,340	648	18	954	(3,362)	10,598
Total assets	8,541,012	18,987	23,891	163,370	(36,940)	8,710,320
Total intangibles	544,949	12,500	12,408	1,809		571,666

At or for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2008	Community Banking	Wealth Management	Insurance	Consumer Finance	Parent and Other	Consolidated
Interest income	\$ 96,809	\$ 13	\$ 137	\$ 7,853	\$ 485	\$ 105,297
Interest expense	35,360	1		1,355	3,024	39,740
Net interest income	61,449	12	137	6,498	(2,539)	65,557
Provision for loan losses	9,123			1,394	459	10,976
Non-interest income	19,491	5,933	3,580	517	(2,065)	27,456
Non-interest expense	49,530	3,995	2,986	3,858	426	60,795
Intangible amortization	999	90	130			1,219
Income tax expense (benefit)	6,040	660	221	636	(2,039)	5,518

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Net income (loss)	15,248	1,200	380	1,127	(3,450)	14,505
Total assets	7,901,578	18,913	26,035	157,679	(8,325)	8,095,880
Total intangibles	497,503	12,907	13,178	1,809		525,397

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At or for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2009	Community Banking	Wealth Management	Insurance	Consumer Finance	Parent and Other	Consolidated
Interest income	\$ 178,009	\$ 7	\$ 154	\$ 15,852	\$ 1,114	\$ 195,136
Interest expense	56,972			2,903	5,847	65,722
Net interest income	121,037	7	154	12,949	(4,733)	129,414
Provision for loan losses	21,033			3,105	285	24,423
Non-interest income	41,089	10,273	7,428	1,103	(3,264)	56,629
Non-interest expense	100,486	8,203	6,063	7,653	1,204	123,609
Intangible amortization	3,231	183	214			3,628
Income tax expense (benefit)	9,238	679	462	1,197	(3,442)	8,134
Net income (loss)	28,138	1,215	843	2,097	(6,044)	26,249
Total assets	8,541,012	18,987	23,891	163,370	(36,940)	8,710,320
Total intangibles	544,949	12,500	12,408	1,809		571,666

At or for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2008	Community Banking	Wealth Management	Insurance	Consumer Finance	Parent and Other	Consolidated
Interest income	\$ 177,477	\$ 31	\$ 242	\$ 15,706	\$ 366	\$ 193,822
Interest expense	70,883	3		2,864	5,550	79,300
Net interest income	106,594	28	242	12,842	(5,184)	114,522
Provision for loan losses	11,653			2,447	459	14,559
Non-interest income	34,983	9,938	6,942	1,142	(3,381)	49,624
Non-interest expense	83,787	7,057	5,632	7,442	167	104,085
Intangible amortization	1,955	96	241			2,292
Income tax expense (benefit)	12,678	999	479	1,472	(3,414)	12,214
Net income (loss)	31,504	1,814	832	2,623	(5,777)	30,996
Total assets	7,901,578	18,913	26,035	157,679	(8,325)	8,095,880
Total intangibles	497,503	12,907	13,178	1,809		525,397

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Corporation uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain financial assets and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures. Securities available for sale and derivatives are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. Additionally, from time to time, the Corporation may be required to record at fair value other assets on a nonrecurring basis, such as mortgage loans held for sale, certain impaired loans, other real estate owned (OREO) and certain other assets.

Fair value is defined as an exit price, representing the price 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. Fair value measurements are not adjusted for transaction costs. Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of a market participant who holds the asset or owes the liability rather than an entity-specific measure.

In determining fair value, the Corporation uses various valuation approaches, including market, income and cost approaches. FAS 157 establishes a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, which are developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Corporation. Unobservable inputs reflect the Corporation's assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability, which are developed based on the best information available in the circumstances.

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The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurement). The fair value hierarchy under FAS 157 is broken down into three levels based on the reliability of inputs as follows:

Level 1 valuation is based upon unadjusted quoted market prices for identical instruments traded in active markets.

Level 2 valuation is based upon quoted market prices for similar instruments traded in active markets, quoted market prices for identical or similar instruments traded in markets that are not active and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market or can be corroborated by market data.

Level 3 valuation is derived from other valuation methodologies including discounted cash flow models and similar techniques that use significant assumptions not observable in the market. These unobservable assumptions reflect estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in determining fair value.

A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Following is a description of valuation methodologies used for financial instruments recorded at fair value on either a recurring or nonrecurring basis:

Securities Available For Sale

Securities available-for-sale consists of both debt and equity securities. These securities are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. At June 30, 2009, approximately 97.3% of these securities used valuation methodologies involving market-based or market-derived information, collectively Level 1 and Level 2 measurements, to measure fair value. The remaining 2.7% of these securities were measured using model-based techniques, with primarily unobservable (Level 3) inputs.

The Corporation closely monitors market conditions involving assets that have become less actively traded. If the fair value measurement is based upon recent observable market activity of such assets or comparable assets (other than forced or distressed transactions) that occur in sufficient volume, and do not require significant adjustment using unobservable inputs, those assets are classified as Level 1 or Level 2; if not, they are classified as Level 3. Making this assessment requires significant judgment.

The Corporation uses prices from independent pricing services and to a lesser extent, indicative (non-binding) quotes from independent brokers, to measure the fair value of investment securities. The Corporation validates prices received from pricing services or brokers using a variety of methods, including, but not limited to, comparison to secondary pricing services, corroboration of pricing by reference to other independent market data such as secondary broker quotes and relevant benchmark indices, and review of pricing by Corporate personnel familiar with market liquidity and other market related conditions.

Valuation of its trust preferred debt securities is determined by the Corporation with the assistance of a third-party independent financial consulting firm that specializes in advisory services related to illiquid financial investments. The consulting firm provides the Corporation fully-documented valuation reports based on consensus with the firm as to appropriate valuation methodology, performance assumptions, modeling techniques, discounted cash flows, discount rates and sensitivity analyses with respect to levels of defaults and deferrals necessary to produce losses. Additionally, the Corporation utilizes the firm's expertise to reassess assumptions to reflect actual conditions. Accessing the services of a financial consulting firm with a focus on financial instruments assists the Corporation in accurately valuing these complex financial instruments and facilitates informed decision-making with respect to such instruments.

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Fair value for derivatives is determined using widely accepted valuation techniques including discounted cash flow analysis on the expected cash flows of each derivative. This analysis reflects contractual terms of the derivative, including the period to maturity and uses observable market based inputs, including interest rate curves and implied volatilities.

To comply with the provisions of FAS 157, the Corporation incorporates credit valuation adjustments to appropriately reflect both its own non-performance risk and the respective counterparty's non-performance risk in the fair value measurements. In adjusting the fair value of its derivative contracts for the effect of non-performance risk, the Corporation has considered the impact of netting and any applicable credit enhancements, such as collateral postings, thresholds, mutual puts and guarantees.

Although the Corporation has determined that the majority of the inputs used to value its derivatives fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the credit valuation adjustments associated with its derivatives utilize Level 3 inputs, such as estimates of current credit spreads to evaluate the likelihood of default by itself and its counterparties. However, as of June 30, 2009, the Corporation has assessed the significance of the impact of the credit valuation adjustments on the overall valuation of its derivative positions and has determined that the credit valuation adjustments are not significant to the overall valuation of its derivatives. As a result, the Corporation has determined that its derivative valuations in their entirety are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Residential Mortgage Loans Held For Sale

These loans are carried at the lower of cost or fair value. Under lower-of-cost-or-fair value accounting, periodically, it may be necessary to record nonrecurring fair value adjustments. Fair value, when recorded, is generally based on independent quoted market prices and is classified as Level 2. When observable inputs are not available, fair value is estimated based on the present value of expected future cash flows using the Corporation's best estimates of key assumptions. The Corporation classifies residential mortgage loans held for sale that are valued in this manner as Level 3 because significant unobservable inputs are used.

Impaired Loans

The Corporation reserves for commercial and commercial real estate loans that the Corporation considers impaired as defined in FAS 114 at the time the Corporation identifies the loan as impaired based upon the present value of expected future cash flows available to pay the loan, or based upon the fair value of the collateral less estimated selling costs where a loan is collateral dependent. Collateral may be real estate and/or business assets including equipment, inventory and accounts receivable.

The Corporation determines the value of real estate based on appraisals by licensed or certified appraisers. The value of business assets is generally based on amounts reported on the business's financial statements. Management must rely on the financial statements prepared and certified by the borrower or its accountants in determining the value of these business assets on an ongoing basis which may be subject to significant change over time. Based on the quality of information or statements provided, management may require the use of business asset appraisals and site-inspections to better value these assets. The Corporation may discount appraised and reported values based on management's historical knowledge, changes in market conditions from the time of valuation or management's knowledge of the borrower and the borrower's business. Since not all valuation inputs are observable, the Corporation classifies these nonrecurring fair value determinations as Level 2 or Level 3 based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The Corporation reviews and evaluates impaired loans no less frequently than quarterly for additional impairment based on the same factors identified above.

Other Real Estate Owned

OREO is comprised of commercial and residential real estate properties obtained in partial or total satisfaction of loan obligations plus some bank owned real estate. OREO acquired in settlement of indebtedness is recorded at the lower of carrying amount of the loan or fair value less costs to sell. Subsequently, these assets are carried at the lower of carrying value or fair value less costs to sell. Accordingly, it may be necessary to record nonrecurring fair value adjustments. Fair value, when recorded, is generally based upon appraisals by licensed or certified appraisers and is classified as Level 2.

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The following table presents the balances of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2009 (in thousands):

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets measured at fair value:				
Securities available for sale	\$ 1,066	\$ 618,090	\$ 17,026	\$ 636,182
Derivative financial instruments		13,248		13,248
	\$ 1,066	\$ 631,338	\$ 17,026	\$ 649,430
Liabilities measured at fair value:				
Derivative financial instruments		\$ 12,339		\$ 12,339
		\$ 12,339		\$ 12,339

The following table presents additional information about assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis and for which the Corporation has utilized Level 3 inputs to determine fair value (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2009	Six Months Ended June 30, 2009
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 18,205	\$ 23,394
Total gains (losses) realized/unrealized:		
Included in earnings	(312)	(312)
Included in other comprehensive income	(814)	(6,003)
Transfers in and/or (out) of Level 3	(53)	(53)
Balance at end of period	\$ 17,026	\$ 17,026

The Corporation reviews fair value hierarchy classifications on a quarterly basis. Changes in the observability of the valuation attributes may result in reclassification of certain financial assets or liabilities. Such reclassifications are reported as transfers in/out of Level 3 at fair value at the beginning of the period in which the changes occur.

The amount of total losses included in earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 attributable to the change in unrealized gains or losses relating to assets still held at June 30, 2009 is \$0.3 million. This loss is included in net impairment losses on securities reported as a component of non-interest income.

In accordance with GAAP, from time to time, the Corporation measures certain assets at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. These adjustments to fair value usually result from the application of lower of cost or fair value accounting or write-downs of individual assets. Valuation methodologies used to measure these fair value adjustments were previously described. For assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis during the first six months of 2009 that were still held in the balance sheet at June 30, 2009, the following table provides the hierarchy level and the fair value of the related assets or portfolios (in thousands):

**Total Losses
for the Six**

	Level 1	Fair Value at June 30, 2009			Months Ended June 30,
		Level 2	Level 3	Total	2009
Impaired loans		\$ 21,607	\$ 3,584	\$ 25,191	\$ 5,979
Other real estate owned		2,747	2,365	5,112	1,894
		\$ 24,354	\$ 5,949	\$ 30,303	\$ 7,873

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Impaired loans measured or re-measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis during the first six months of 2009 had a carrying amount of \$29.0 million and an allocated allowance for loan losses of \$7.1 million at June 30, 2009. The allocated allowance is based on fair value of \$25.2 million less estimated costs to sell of \$3.3 million. The allowance for loan losses includes a provision applicable to the current period fair value measurements of \$6.0 million which was included in the provision for loan losses for the six months ended June 30, 2009.

OREO with a carrying amount of \$7.0 million were written down to \$5.1 million (fair value of \$5.8 million less estimated costs to sell of \$0.7 million), resulting in a loss of \$1.9 million, which was included in earnings for the six months ended June 30, 2009.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The estimated fair values of the Corporation's financial instruments are as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 494,479	\$ 494,479	\$ 172,203	\$ 172,203
Securities available for sale	636,182	636,182	482,270	482,270
Securities held to maturity	766,543	778,183	843,863	851,251
Net loans, including loans held for sale	5,694,401	5,722,254	5,726,358	5,733,157
Bank owned life insurance	204,497	204,497	217,737	217,737
Accrued interest receivable	28,214	28,214	29,838	29,838
Financial Liabilities				
Deposits	6,288,693	6,333,141	6,054,623	6,089,424
Short-term borrowings	540,573	540,573	596,263	596,263
Long-term debt	436,595	447,146	490,250	502,713
Junior subordinated debt owed to unconsolidated subsidiary trusts	205,049	112,861	205,386	107,062
Accrued interest payable	11,352	11,352	12,732	12,732

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each financial instrument:

Cash and Due from Banks, Accrued Interest Receivable and Accrued Interest Payable. For these short-term instruments, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Securities. For both securities available for sale and securities held to maturity, fair value equals the quoted market price from an active market, if available, and is classified within Level 1. If a quoted market price is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for similar securities or pricing models, and is classified as Level 2. Where there is limited market activity or significant valuation inputs are unobservable, securities are classified within Level 3. Under current market conditions, assumptions used to determine the fair value of Level 3 securities have greater subjectivity due to the lack of observable market transactions.

Loans. The fair value of fixed rate 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. The fair value of variable and adjustable rate loans approximates the carrying amount.

Bank Owned Life Insurance. The Corporation owns both general account and separate account bank owned life insurance (BOLI). The fair value of general account BOLI is based on the insurance contract cash surrender value. The fair value of separate account BOLI equals the quoted market price of the underlying securities, if available. If a quoted market price is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for similar securities. In connection with the separate account BOLI, the Corporation has purchased a stable value protection product that mitigates the impact of market value fluctuations of the underlying separate account assets.

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Deposits. 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 deposits is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities.

Short-Term Borrowings. The carrying amounts for short-term borrowings approximate fair value for amounts that mature in 90 days or less. The fair value of subordinated notes is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently offered.

Long-Term and Junior Subordinated Debt. The fair value of long-term and junior subordinated debt is estimated by discounting future cash flows based on the market prices for the same or similar issues or on the current rates offered to the Corporation for debt of the same remaining maturities.

Loan Commitments and Standby Letters of Credit. Estimates of the fair value of these off-balance sheet items were not made because of the short-term nature of these arrangements and the credit standing of the counterparties. Also, unfunded loan commitments relate principally to variable rate commercial loans, typically non-binding, and fees are not normally assessed on these balances.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

F.N.B. Corporation

We have reviewed the condensed consolidated balance sheet of F.N.B. Corporation and subsidiaries (F.N.B. Corporation) as of June 30, 2009, and the related condensed consolidated statements of income for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 and the consolidated statements of shareholders' equity and cash flows for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. These financial statements are the responsibility of F.N.B. Corporation's management.

We conducted our review in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the condensed consolidated financial statements referred to above for them to be in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We have previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of F.N.B. Corporation as of December 31, 2008, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein) and in our report dated February 25, 2009, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2008, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

/s/Ernst & Young LLP
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
August 10, 2009

Table of Contents**PART I.****ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

Management's discussion and analysis represents an overview of the consolidated results of operations and financial condition of the Corporation and highlights material changes to the financial condition and results of operations at and for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. The Corporation's results of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the year ending December 31, 2009.

IMPORTANT NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this report are forward-looking within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, which statements generally can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, such as may, will, expect, estimate, anticipate, believe, target, plan, project or continue or the negatives thereof, variations thereon or similar terminology, and are made on the basis of management's current plans and analyses of the Corporation, its business and the industry as a whole. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, economic conditions, competition, interest rate sensitivity and exposure to regulatory and legislative changes. The above factors in some cases could affect the Corporation's financial performance and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such forward-looking statements. The Corporation does not undertake to update or revise its forward-looking statements even if experience or future changes make it clear that the Corporation will not realize any projected results expressed or implied therein.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A description of the Corporation's critical accounting policies is included in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section of the Corporation's 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K under the heading Application of Critical Accounting Policies. There have been no significant changes in critical accounting policies since the year ended December 31, 2008, other than Goodwill, which is summarized below.

Goodwill

In accordance with the Corporation's annual review policy, its annual goodwill impairment analysis is conducted in September. Due to market conditions surrounding the banking industry, the Corporation updated its impairment analysis as of December 31, 2008 and at March 31, 2009. Based on the results of these reviews, the Corporation concluded that the estimated fair value of each reporting unit at March 31, 2009, December 31, 2008 and September 30, 2008 exceeded its respective carrying value; therefore, the Corporation determined there was no impairment of goodwill at those dates.

At June 30, 2009, total goodwill was \$529.1 million, of which \$510.3 million relates to the Corporation's Community Banking segment. Because adverse market conditions and risks and uncertainties in the market continued during the second quarter of 2009, the Corporation updated its review for goodwill impairment at June 30, 2009 for its Community Banking segment. To determine the fair value of the Community Banking reporting unit, the Corporation utilized an income approach (discounted cash flows). This approach is based on discounted cash flows derived from assumptions of balance sheet and income statement activity. It also factors in costs of equity and weighted-average costs of capital to determine an appropriate discount rate. Applying this methodology, the degree by which the fair value of the Community Banking reporting unit exceeded its carrying value at June 30, 2009 was approximately 36%.

The financial services industry and securities markets continue to be adversely affected by declining values of nearly all asset classes. If current economic conditions continue to result in a prolonged period of economic weakness, the Corporation's business segments, including the Community Banking segment, may be adversely affected, which may result in impairment of goodwill and other intangibles in the future. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse impact on the Corporation's financial condition and its results of operations.

Table of Contents**UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT CAPITAL PURCHASE PROGRAM**

In connection with the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (EESA), the UST implemented a CPP allowing qualifying financial institutions to issue preferred stock to the UST, subject to certain limitations and terms. The CPP is a voluntary program that was developed to attract participation by strong financial institutions to help restore stability and liquidity to the financial system.

On January 9, 2009, the Corporation issued to the UST 100,000 shares of Preferred Series C Stock and a warrant to purchase up to 1,302,083 shares (pursuant to Section 13(H) of the Warrant to Purchase Common Stock, the number of shares of common stock purchasable upon exercise of the warrant was reduced in half to 651,041.5 shares as of June 16, 2009, the date of the Corporation's recently completed public offering) of the Corporation's common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$100.0 million. The warrant has a ten-year term and an exercise price of \$11.52 per share. The Preferred Series C Stock ranks senior to the Corporation's common shares and pays a cumulative dividend of 5% per year for the first five years and 9% per year thereafter. The dividends on the Preferred Series C Stock are payable quarterly on February 15, May 15, August 15 and November 15 of each year. In the event dividends on the Preferred Series C Stock are not paid in full for six dividend periods, whether or not consecutive, the UST will have the right to elect two directors to the Corporation's Board of Directors. This right will end when all accrued and unpaid dividends to the UST on the Preferred Series C Stock have been paid in full. The Corporation plans to redeem the UST investment as quickly as prudently possible, subject to approval by its primary banking regulator.

The CPP also requires the Corporation to comply with a number of restrictions and provisions, including standards for executive compensation and corporate governance as well as limitations on share repurchases and the declaration and payment of dividends on common shares, so long as the UST owns any of the Corporation's debt or equity securities acquired in connection with the issuance of the Preferred Series C Stock. The UST may amend the restrictions and provisions relating to the CPP to the extent required to comply with any changes to the applicable federal statutes. Any such amendments may provide for additional executive compensation and corporate governance standards or modifications to the existing standards.

OVERVIEW

The Corporation is a diversified financial services company headquartered in Hermitage, Pennsylvania. Its primary businesses include community banking, consumer finance, wealth management and insurance. The Corporation also conducts leasing and merchant banking activities. The Corporation operates its community banking business through a full service branch network with offices in Pennsylvania and Ohio and loan production offices in Pennsylvania, Florida and Tennessee. The Corporation operates its wealth management and insurance businesses within the community banking branch network. It also conducts selected consumer finance business in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Tennessee.

On June 16, 2009, the Corporation completed its public offering of 24,150,000 shares of common stock at a price of \$5.50 per share, including 3,150,000 shares of common stock purchased by the underwriters pursuant to an over-allotment option, which the underwriters exercised in full. The net proceeds of the offering after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses were \$125.8 million.

On April 1, 2008, the Corporation completed the acquisition of Omega, a diversified financial services company with \$1.8 billion in assets, and on August 16, 2008, the Corporation completed the acquisition of IRGB, a bank holding company with \$301.7 million in assets. The assets and liabilities of each of these acquired companies were recorded on the Corporation's balance sheet at their fair values as of each of the acquisition dates, and their results of operations have been included in the Corporation's consolidated statement of income since the respective acquisition dates.

Because the Corporation issued Preferred Series C Stock to the UST in January 2009, the Corporation now reports net income available to common shareholders, which is net income adjusted for the preferred stock dividend and discount amortization requirements.

Table of Contents**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS*****Six Months Ended June 30, 2009 Compared to the Six Months Ended June 30, 2008***

Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2009 was \$26.2 million, compared to net income for the same period of 2008 of \$31.0 million. Net income available to common shareholders for the six months ended June 30, 2009 was \$23.4 million or \$0.26 per diluted share, compared to net income available to common shareholders for the same period of 2008 of \$31.0 million or \$0.42 per diluted share. For the six months ended June 30, 2009, the Corporation's return on average equity was 5.11% and its return on average assets was 0.62%, compared to 8.43% and 0.88%, respectively, for the six months ended June 30, 2008.

In addition to evaluating its results of operations in accordance with GAAP, the Corporation routinely supplements its evaluation with an analysis of certain non-GAAP financial measures, such as return on average tangible equity, return on average tangible common equity and return on average tangible assets. The Corporation believes these non-GAAP financial measures provide information useful to investors in understanding the Corporation's operating performance and trends, and facilitates comparisons with the performance of the Corporation's peers.

The following tables summarize the Corporation's non-GAAP financial measures for the year-to-date periods indicated derived from amounts reported in the Corporation's financial statements (dollars in thousands):

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
Return on average tangible equity:		
Net income (annualized)	\$ 52,934	\$ 62,333
Amortization of intangibles, net of tax (annualized)	4,755	2,996
	\$ 57,689	\$ 65,329
Average total stockholders' equity	\$ 1,035,060	\$ 739,364
Less: Average intangibles	(573,328)	(382,297)
	\$ 461,732	\$ 357,067
Return on average tangible equity	12.49%	18.30%
Return on average tangible common equity:		
Net income available to common stockholders (annualized)	\$ 47,263	\$ 62,333
Amortization of intangibles, net of tax (annualized)	4,755	2,996
	\$ 52,018	\$ 65,329
Average total stockholders' equity	\$ 1,035,060	\$ 739,364
Less: Average preferred stockholders' equity	(91,292)	
Less: Average intangibles	(573,328)	(382,297)
	\$ 370,440	\$ 357,067

Return on average tangible common equity	14.04%	18.30%
Return on average tangible assets:		
Net income (annualized)	\$ 52,934	\$ 62,333
Amortization of intangibles, net of tax (annualized)	4,755	2,996
	\$ 57,689	\$ 65,329
Average total assets	\$ 8,519,266	\$ 7,046,665
Less: Average intangibles	(573,328)	(382,297)
	\$ 7,945,938	\$ 6,664,368
Return on average tangible assets	0.73%	0.98%

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The following table provides information regarding the average balances and yields earned on interest earning assets and the average balances and rates paid on interest bearing liabilities (dollars in thousands):

	Six Months Ended June 30,					
	2009			2008		
	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate
Assets						
Interest earning assets:						
Interest bearing deposits with banks	\$ 2,749	\$ 3	0.25%	\$ 3,923	\$ 61	3.14%
Federal funds sold	28,453	127	0.88	22,240	233	2.07
Taxable investment securities (1)	1,137,988	25,595	4.46	945,313	22,945	4.84
Non-taxable investment securities (2)	181,707	5,222	5.75	177,809	4,917	5.53
Loans (2) (3)	5,816,857	167,234	5.79	5,001,312	168,537	6.77
Total interest earning assets (2)	7,167,754	198,181	5.55	6,150,597	196,693	6.42
Cash and due from banks	329,586			129,063		
Allowance for loan losses	(106,917)			(60,819)		
Premises and equipment	122,400			95,490		
Other assets	1,006,443			732,334		
	\$ 8,519,266			\$ 7,046,665		
Liabilities						
Interest bearing liabilities:						
Deposits:						
Interest bearing demand	\$ 2,106,648	7,649	0.73	\$ 1,670,006	12,921	1.56
Savings	849,719	1,852	0.44	683,190	3,532	1.04
Certificates and other time	2,302,995	37,271	3.26	1,982,789	39,358	3.99
Treasury management accounts	444,070	2,323	1.04	330,530	4,156	2.49
Other short-term borrowings	104,165	1,974	3.77	149,356	2,875	3.81
Long-term debt	460,187	9,412	4.12	498,747	10,658	4.30
Junior subordinated debt	205,214	5,241	5.15	178,419	5,800	6.54
Total interest bearing liabilities (2)	6,472,998	65,722	2.05	5,493,037	79,300	2.90
Non-interest bearing demand	916,611			736,559		
Other liabilities	94,597			77,705		
	7,484,206			6,307,301		
Stockholders equity	1,035,060			739,364		
	\$ 8,519,266			\$ 7,046,665		
Excess of interest earning assets over interest bearing liabilities	\$ 694,756			\$ 657,560		

Fully tax-equivalent net interest income	132,459	117,393
Tax-equivalent adjustment	3,045	2,871
Net interest income	\$ 129,414	\$ 114,522
Net interest spread	3.51%	3.52%
Net interest margin (2)	3.71%	3.83%

(1) The average balances and yields earned on securities are based on historical cost.

(2) The interest income amounts are reflected on a fully taxable equivalent (FTE) basis which adjusts for the tax benefit of income on certain tax-exempt loans and investments using the federal statutory tax rate of 35% for each period presented. The yields on earning assets and the net interest margin are presented on an FTE and annualized basis. The rates paid on interest bearing

liabilities are also presented on an annualized basis. The Corporation believes this measure to be the preferred industry measurement of net interest income and provides relevant comparison between taxable and non-taxable amounts.

- (3) Average balances include non-accrual loans. Loans consist of average total loans less average unearned income. The amount of loan fees included in interest income on loans is immaterial.

Table of Contents*Net Interest Income*

Net interest income, which is the Corporation's principal source of revenue, is the difference between interest income from earning assets (loans, securities and federal funds sold) and interest expense paid on liabilities (deposits, treasury management accounts and short- and long-term borrowings). For the six months ended June 30, 2009, net interest income, which comprised 69.6% of net revenue (net interest income plus non-interest income) compared to 69.8% for the same period in 2008, was affected by the general level of interest rates, changes in interest rates, the shape of the yield curve, the level of non-accrual loans and changes in the amount and mix of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities.

Net interest income, on an FTE basis, increased \$15.1 million or 12.8% from \$117.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008 to \$132.5 million for the same period of 2009. Average interest earning assets increased \$1.0 billion or 16.5% and average interest bearing liabilities increased \$1.0 billion or 17.8% from the six months ended June 30, 2008 due to organic loan and deposit growth and the Omega and IRGB acquisitions. The Corporation's net interest margin decreased from 3.83% for the first six months of 2008 to 3.71% for the first six months of 2009 as loan yields declined faster than deposit rates, reflecting the actions taken by the FRB to lower interest rates during the fourth quarter of 2008 combined with competitive pressures on deposit rates. Details on changes in tax equivalent net interest income attributed to changes in interest earning assets, interest bearing liabilities, yields and cost of funds are set forth in the preceding table.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding changes in net interest income attributable to changes in the volumes of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities and changes in the rates for the six months ended June 30, 2009 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2008 (in thousands):

	Volume	Rate	Net
Interest Income			
Interest bearing deposits with banks	\$ (14)	\$ (44)	\$ (58)
Federal funds sold	52	(158)	(106)
Securities	4,093	(1,138)	2,955
Loans	24,134	(25,437)	(1,303)
	28,265	(26,777)	1,488
Interest Expense			
Deposits:			
Interest bearing demand	2,928	(8,200)	(5,272)
Savings	686	(2,366)	(1,680)
Certificates and other time	5,963	(8,050)	(2,087)
Treasury management accounts	1,107	(2,940)	(1,833)
Other short-term borrowings	(521)	(380)	(901)
Long-term debt	(819)	(427)	(1,246)
Junior subordinated debt	787	(1,346)	(559)
	10,131	(23,709)	(13,578)
Net Change	\$ 18,134	\$ (3,068)	\$ 15,066

(1) The amount of change not solely due to

rate or volume changes was allocated between the change due to rate and the change due to volume based on the net size of the rate and volume changes.

- (2) Interest income amounts are reflected on an FTE basis which adjusts for the tax benefit of income on certain tax-exempt loans and investments using the federal statutory tax rate of 35% for each period presented. The Corporation believes this measure to be the preferred industry measurement of net interest income and provides relevant comparison between taxable and non-taxable amounts.

Interest income, on an FTE basis, of \$198.2 million for the first six months of 2009 increased by \$1.5 million or 0.8% from the same period of 2008. Average interest earning assets of \$7.2 billion for the first six months of 2009 grew \$1.0 billion or 16.5% from the same period of 2008 primarily driven by the Omega and IRGB acquisitions which increased loans by \$1.1 billion and \$160.2 million, respectively, at the time of acquisition. The Corporation also recognized organic average loan growth of \$83.1 million or 1.7% for the first six months of 2009 compared to the same period of 2008. The yield on interest earning assets decreased 87 basis points from the six months ended June 30, 2008

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to 5.55% for the six months ended June 30, 2009, reflecting changes in interest rates as the FRB has lowered its federal funds target rate from 4.25% at the beginning of 2008 to a current range of 0.00% to 0.25%.

Interest expense of \$65.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 decreased by \$13.6 million or 17.1% from the same period of 2008. The rate paid on interest bearing liabilities decreased 85 basis points to 2.05% during the first six months of 2009 compared to the first six months of 2008, reflecting changes in interest rates and a favorable shift in mix. Average interest bearing liabilities increased \$1.0 billion or 17.8% to average \$6.5 billion for the first six months of 2009. This growth was primarily attributable to the Omega and IRGB acquisitions combined with organic growth. The Omega and IRGB acquisitions increased deposits by \$1.3 billion and \$256.8 million, respectively, at the time of acquisition. The Corporation also recognized organic average deposit and treasury management account growth of \$313.1 million or 5.8% for the first six months of 2009, compared to the first six months of 2008 driven by success with ongoing marketing campaigns designed to attract new customers to the Corporation's local approach to banking combined with customer preferences to keep funds in banks due to uncertainties in the market.

Provision for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses is determined based on management's estimates of the appropriate level of allowance for loan losses needed to absorb probable losses inherent in the existing loan portfolio, after giving consideration to charge-offs and recoveries for the period.

The provision for loan losses of \$24.4 million during the first six months of 2009 increased \$9.9 million from the same period in 2008 due to higher net charge-offs and increased allocations for a weaker economic environment. The significant increases primarily reflect continued weakness in the Corporation's Florida portfolio, and, to a much lesser extent, the slowing economy in Pennsylvania. The \$24.4 million provision for loan losses for the first six months of 2009 was comprised of \$14.2 million relating to FNBPA's Florida region, \$3.1 million relating to Regency and \$7.1 million relating to the remainder of the Corporation's portfolio, which is predominantly in Pennsylvania. During the first six months of 2009, net charge-offs were \$29.8 million or 1.03% (annualized) of average loans compared to \$7.1 million or 0.29% (annualized) of average loans for the same period in 2008. The net charge-offs for the first six months of 2009 were comprised of \$19.4 million or 13.51% (annualized) of average loans relating to FNBPA's Florida region, \$3.2 million or 4.12% (annualized) of average loans relating to Regency and \$7.2 million or 0.27% (annualized) of average loans relating to the remainder of the Corporation's portfolio. For additional information relating to the allowance and provision for loan losses, refer to the Allowance and Provision for Loan Losses section of this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Non-Interest Income

Total non-interest income of \$56.6 million for the first six months of 2009 increased \$7.0 million or 14.1% from the same period of 2008. This increase resulted primarily from increases in all major fee businesses reflecting organic growth and the impact of acquisitions combined with a gain on the sale of a building acquired in a previous acquisition and gains on the sale of residential mortgage loans, partially offset by a decrease in gain on the sale of securities. These items are further explained in the following paragraphs.

Service charges on loans and deposits of \$28.2 million for the first six months of 2009 increased \$3.1 million or 12.6% from the same period of 2008, reflecting organic growth and the expansion of the Corporation's customer base as a result of the Omega and IRGB acquisitions during 2008.

Insurance commissions and fees of \$8.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 increased \$0.8 million or 10.0% from the same period of 2008 primarily as a result of the acquisition of Omega during 2008.

Securities commissions of \$3.8 million for the first six months of 2009 increased by \$0.2 million or 4.9% from the same period of 2008 primarily due to the acquisition of Omega during 2008 and an increase in annuity revenue due to a favorable interest rate environment, partially offset by lower activity due to market conditions and the conversion to a new broker/dealer.

Trust fees of \$5.9 million for the first six months of 2009 increased by \$0.1 million or 2.3% from the same period of 2008 due to growth in assets under management resulting from the Omega acquisition during 2008, partially offset by the negative effect of market conditions on assets under management.

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Income from bank owned life insurance of \$3.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 increased by \$0.2 million or 5.7% from the same period of 2008. This increase was primarily attributable to the Omega and IRGB acquisitions in 2008, partially offset by lower yields resulting from the low interest rate environment.

Gain on the sale of residential mortgage loans of \$1.7 million for the first six months of 2009 increased by \$0.7 million or 70.8% from the same period of 2008 due to a higher volume of loan sales. For the first six months of 2009, the Corporation sold \$113.2 million of residential mortgage loans compared to \$60.5 million for the same period of 2008.

Gain on the sale of securities of \$0.3 million for the first six months of 2009 decreased \$0.5 million or 56.7% from the same period of 2008 as management did not sell as many equity securities during 2009 due to unfavorable market prices for the bank stock portfolio. During 2008, most of the gain related to the Visa, Inc. initial public offering. The Corporation is a member of Visa USA since it issues Visa debit cards. As such, a portion of the Corporation's ownership interest in Visa was redeemed in the first quarter of 2008 in exchange for \$0.7 million. This entire amount was recorded as gain on sale of securities since the Corporation's cost basis in Visa is zero.

Net impairment losses on securities of \$0.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 increased by \$0.5 million from the same period of 2008 due to impairment losses during 2009 of \$0.3 million related to investments in pooled trust preferred securities and \$0.6 million related to investments in bank stocks.

Other income of \$5.7 million for the first six months of 2009 increased \$2.8 million or 98.0% from the same period of 2008. The primary reason for this increase was a gain of \$0.8 million on the sale of a building acquired in a previous acquisition, combined with an increase of \$0.7 million in fees earned through an interest rate swap program for larger commercial customers who desire fixed rate loans while the Corporation benefits from a variable rate asset, thereby helping to reduce volatility in its net interest income. Additionally, the Corporation recognized \$0.7 million more in gains relating to payments received on impaired loans acquired in previous acquisitions.

Non-Interest Expense

Total non-interest expense of \$127.2 million for the first six months of 2009 increased \$20.9 million or 19.6% from the same period of 2008. This increase was primarily attributable to operating expenses resulting from the Omega and IRGB acquisitions in 2008 combined with increases in salaries and employee benefits resulting from costs associated with a former executive and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance resulting from a one-time special assessment and an increase in assessment rates.

Salaries and employee benefits of \$63.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 increased \$6.1 million or 10.7% from the same period of 2008. This increase was primarily attributable to the acquisitions of Omega and IRGB during 2008 combined with \$2.3 million in additional pension expense during the first six months of 2009 as a result of an increase in the actuarial valuation amount.

Combined net occupancy and equipment expense of \$19.5 million for the first six months of 2009 increased \$3.5 million or 21.7% from the combined level for the same period in 2008, primarily due to the Omega and IRGB acquisitions during 2008.

Amortization of intangibles expense of \$3.6 million for the first six months of 2009 increased \$1.3 million or 58.3% from the same period of 2008 due to higher intangible balances resulting from the Omega and IRGB acquisitions during 2008.

Outside services expense of \$11.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 increased \$1.7 million or 16.8% from the same period in 2008 primarily due to the Omega and IRGB acquisitions during 2008, combined with higher fees for professional services, including legal fees incurred for loan workout efforts.

FDIC insurance of \$8.6 million for the first six months of 2009 increased \$8.2 million from the same period of 2008 due to a one-time special assessment of \$4.0 million paid during the second quarter of 2009, combined with an increase in FDIC insurance premium rates for 2009 and FNBPA having utilized its FDIC insurance premium credits in prior periods.

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Other non-interest expenses remained stable at \$19.9 million for both the first six months of 2009 and the first six months of 2008. During the first six months of 2008, the Corporation recorded merger-related expenses of \$3.6 million relating to the acquisition of Omega. Additional operating costs during the first six months of 2009 associated with the Corporation's acquisitions of Omega and IRGB in 2008 were offset by the decrease in merger-related expense.

Income Taxes

The Corporation's income tax expense of \$8.1 million for the first six months of 2009 decreased \$4.1 million or 33.4% from the same period of 2008. The effective tax rate of 23.7% for the first six months of 2009 declined from 28.3% for the same period of 2008, primarily due to lower taxable income for the first six months of 2009. Income taxes and the effective tax rate for both the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 were favorably impacted by \$0.2 million due to the resolution of previously uncertain tax positions. The lower effective tax rate reflects benefits resulting from tax-exempt income on investments, loans and bank owned life insurance. Both periods' tax rates are lower than the 35.0% federal statutory tax rate due to the tax benefits primarily resulting from tax-exempt instruments and excludable dividend income.

Three Months Ended June 30, 2009 Compared to the Three Months Ended June 30, 2008

Net income for the quarter ended June 30, 2009 was \$10.6 million, compared to net income for the same period of 2008 of \$14.5 million. Net income available to common shareholders for the three months ended June 30, 2009 was \$9.1 million or \$0.10 per diluted share, compared to net income available to common shareholders for the same period of 2008 of \$14.5 million or \$0.17 per diluted share. For the three months ended June 30, 2009, the Corporation's return on average equity was 4.05% and return on average assets was 0.49%, compared to 6.26% and 0.73%, respectively, for the three months ended June 30, 2008.

The following tables summarize the Corporation's non-GAAP financial measures for the quarterly periods indicated derived from amounts reported in the Corporation's financial statements (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
Return on average tangible equity:		
Net income (annualized)	\$ 42,508	\$ 58,337
Amortization of intangibles, net of tax (annualized)	4,727	3,188
	\$ 47,235	\$ 61,525
Average total stockholders' equity	\$ 1,049,464	\$ 932,530
Less: Average intangibles	(572,701)	(503,598)
	\$ 476,763	\$ 428,932
Return on average tangible equity	9.91%	14.34%
Return on average tangible common equity:		
Net income available to common stockholders (annualized)	\$ 36,616	\$ 58,337
Amortization of intangibles, net of tax (annualized)	4,727	3,188
	\$ 41,343	\$ 61,525

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Average total stockholders' equity	\$ 1,049,464	\$ 932,530
Less: Average preferred stockholders' equity	(95,389)	
Less: Average intangibles	(572,701)	(503,598)
	\$ 381,374	\$ 428,932
Return on average tangible common equity	10.84%	14.34%

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	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
Return on average tangible assets:		
Net income (annualized)	\$ 42,508	\$ 58,337
Amortization of intangibles, net of tax (annualized)	4,727	3,188
	\$ 47,235	\$ 61,525
Average total assets	\$ 8,604,059	\$ 7,989,171
Less: Average intangibles	(572,701)	(503,598)
	\$ 8,031,358	\$ 7,485,573
Return on average tangible assets	0.59%	0.82%

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The following table provides information regarding the average balances and yields earned on interest earning assets and the average balances and rates paid on interest bearing liabilities (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,					
	2009			2008		
	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate
Assets						
Interest earning assets:						
Interest bearing						
deposits with banks	\$ 2,851	\$ 1	0.08%	\$ 6,406	\$ 50	3.16%
Federal funds sold	45,055	112	0.99	44,183	231	2.07
Taxable investment securities (1)	1,146,473	12,554	4.34	1,062,709	12,504	4.70
Non-taxable investment securities (2)	175,369	2,530	5.77	175,953	2,485	5.65
Loans (2) (3)	5,808,867	83,327	5.75	5,594,922	91,633	6.58
 Total interest earning assets (2)	 7,178,615	 98,524	 5.50	 6,884,173	 106,903	 6.24
 Cash and due from banks	 408,621			 152,222		
Allowance for loan losses	(106,881)			(68,308)		
Premises and equipment	121,235			110,341		
Other assets	1,002,469			910,743		
	\$ 8,604,059			\$ 7,989,171		
 Liabilities						
Interest bearing liabilities:						
Deposits:						
Interest bearing						
demand	\$ 2,183,606	3,691	0.68	\$ 1,880,726	6,029	1.29
Savings	865,549	858	0.40	779,431	1,679	0.87
Certificates and other time	2,290,536	17,984	3.15	2,223,657	20,511	3.71
Treasury management accounts	434,259	1,067	0.97	367,502	1,860	2.00
Other short-term borrowings	101,249	944	3.69	127,630	1,164	3.61
Long-term debt	445,450	4,564	4.11	520,579	5,436	4.20
Junior subordinated debt	205,131	2,594	5.07	205,806	3,061	5.98

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Total interest bearing liabilities (2)	6,525,780	31,702	1.95	6,105,331	39,740	2.61
Non-interest bearing demand	934,366			870,592		
Other liabilities	94,449			80,718		
	7,554,595			7,056,641		
Stockholders equity	1,049,464			932,530		
	\$ 8,604,059			\$ 7,989,171		
Excess of interest earning assets over interest bearing liabilities	\$ 652,835			\$ 778,842		
Fully tax-equivalent net interest income		66,822			67,163	
Tax-equivalent adjustment		1,490			1,606	
Net interest income		\$ 65,332			\$ 65,557	
Net interest spread			3.55%			3.62%
Net interest margin (2)			3.73%			3.92%

(1) The average balances and yields earned on securities are based on historical cost.

(2) The interest income amounts are reflected on a FTE basis which adjusts for the tax benefit of income on certain tax-exempt loans and

investments using the federal statutory tax rate of 35% for each period presented. The yields on earning assets and the net interest margin are presented on an FTE and annualized basis. The rates paid on interest bearing liabilities are also presented on an annualized basis. The Corporation believes this measure to be the preferred industry measurement of net interest income and provides relevant comparison between taxable and non-taxable amounts.

- (3) Average balances include non-accrual loans. Loans consist of average total loans less average unearned income. The amount of loan fees included in interest income on loans is immaterial.

Table of Contents*Net Interest Income*

Net interest income, which is the Corporation's principal source of revenue, is the difference between interest income from earning assets and interest expense paid on liabilities. For the three months ended June 30, 2009, net interest income, which comprised 69.7% of net revenue (net interest income plus non-interest income) compared to 70.5% for the same period in 2008, was affected by the general level of interest rates, changes in interest rates, the shape of the yield curve, the level of non-accrual loans and changes in the amount and mix of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities.

Net interest income, on an FTE basis, decreased \$0.3 million from \$67.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008 to \$66.8 million for the same period of 2009. Average interest earning assets increased \$294.4 million or 4.3% and average interest bearing liabilities increased \$420.4 million or 6.9% from the three months ended June 30, 2008 due to organic loan and deposit growth and the IRGB acquisition. The Corporation's net interest margin decreased from 3.92% for the second quarter of 2008 to 3.73% for the second quarter of 2009 as loan yields declined faster than deposit rates, reflecting the actions taken by the FRB to lower interest rates during the fourth quarter of 2008 combined with competitive pressures on deposit rates. Details on changes in tax equivalent net interest income attributed to changes in interest earning assets, interest bearing liabilities, yields and cost of funds are set forth in the preceding table.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding changes in net interest income attributable to changes in the volumes of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities and changes in the rates for the three months ended June 30, 2009 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2008 (in thousands):

	Volume	Rate	Net
Interest Income			
Interest bearing deposits with banks	\$ (18)	\$ (31)	\$ (49)
Federal funds sold	4	(123)	(119)
Securities	834	(739)	95
Loans	2,826	(11,132)	(8,306)
	3,646	(12,025)	(8,379)
Interest Expense			
Deposits:			
Interest bearing demand	1,261	(3,599)	(2,338)
Savings	269	(1,090)	(821)
Certificates and other time	836	(3,363)	(2,527)
Treasury management accounts	293	(1,086)	(793)
Other short-term borrowings	(182)	(38)	(220)
Long-term debt	(759)	(113)	(872)
Junior subordinated debt	(10)	(457)	(467)
	1,708	(9,746)	(8,038)
Net Change	\$ 1,938	\$ (2,279)	\$ (341)

(1) The amount of change not solely due to rate or volume

changes was allocated between the change due to rate and the change due to volume based on the net size of the rate and volume changes.

- (2) Interest income amounts are reflected on an FTE basis which adjusts for the tax benefit of income on certain tax-exempt loans and investments using the federal statutory tax rate of 35% for each period presented. The Corporation believes this measure to be the preferred industry measurement of net interest income and provides relevant comparison between taxable and non-taxable amounts.

Interest income, on an FTE basis, of \$98.5 million for the second quarter of 2009 decreased by \$8.4 million or 7.8% from the same period of 2008 as growth on average interest earning assets was offset by a lower net interest margin. Average interest earning assets of \$7.2 billion for the second quarter of 2009 grew \$294.4 million or 4.3% from the same period of 2008 primarily driven by the IRGB acquisition which increased loans by \$160.2 million at the time of acquisition. The Corporation also recognized organic average loan growth of \$53.7 million or 1.0% for the second quarter of 2009 compared to the same period of 2008. The yield on interest earning assets decreased 74 basis points from the three months ended June 30, 2008 to 5.50% for the three months ended June 30, 2009, reflecting

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changes in interest rates as the FRB has lowered its federal funds target rate from 4.25% at the beginning of 2008 to a current range of 0.00% to 0.25%.

Interest expense of \$31.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 decreased by \$8.0 million or 20.2% from the same period of 2008. The rate paid on interest bearing liabilities decreased 66 basis points to 1.95% during the second quarter of 2009 compared to the second quarter of 2008, reflecting changes in interest rates and a favorable shift in mix. Average interest bearing liabilities increased \$420.4 million or 6.9% to average \$6.5 billion for the second quarter of 2009. This growth was primarily attributable to the IRGB acquisition combined with organic growth. The IRGB acquisition increased deposits by \$256.8 million at the time of acquisition. The Corporation also recognized organic average deposit and treasury management account growth of \$328.3 million or 5.36% for the second quarter of 2009, compared to the second quarter of 2008 driven by success with ongoing marketing campaigns designed to attract new customers to the Corporation's local approach to banking combined with customer preferences to keep funds in banks due to uncertainties in the market.

Provision for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses is determined based on management's estimates of the appropriate level of allowance for loan losses needed to absorb probable losses inherent in the existing loan portfolio, after giving consideration to charge-offs and recoveries for the period.

The provision for loan losses of \$13.9 million during the second quarter of 2009 increased \$2.9 million from the same period in 2008 due to higher net charge-offs and increased allocations for a weaker economic environment. The increase primarily reflects continued weakness in the Corporation's Florida portfolio, and, to a lesser extent, the slowing economy in Pennsylvania. The \$13.9 million provision for loan losses for the second quarter of 2009 was comprised of \$7.2 million relating to FNBPA's Florida region, \$1.7 million relating to Regency and \$5.0 million relating to the remainder of the Corporation's portfolio, which is predominantly in Pennsylvania. During the second quarter of 2009, net charge-offs were \$17.6 million or 1.22% (annualized) of average loans compared to \$4.1 million or 0.30% (annualized) of average loans for the same period in 2008. The net charge-offs for the second quarter of 2009 were comprised of \$11.2 million or 15.60% (annualized) of average loans relating to FNBPA's Florida region, \$1.5 million or 3.99% (annualized) of average loans relating to Regency and \$4.9 million or 0.36% (annualized) of average loans relating to the remainder of the Corporation's portfolio. For additional information relating to the allowance and provision for loan losses, refer to the Allowance and Provision for Loan Losses section of this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Non-Interest Income

Total non-interest income of \$28.5 million for the second quarter of 2009 increased \$1.0 million or 3.6% from the same period of 2008. This increase resulted primarily from higher other non-interest income and gains on sales of residential mortgage loans, partially offset by decreases in the revenue from all major fee categories due to the market conditions. These items are further explained in the following paragraphs.

Service charges on loans and deposits of \$14.6 million for the second quarter of 2009 decreased \$0.3 million or 1.8% from the same period of 2008, reflecting the market conditions.

Insurance commissions and fees of \$3.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 decreased \$0.3 million or 8.3% from the same period of 2008 due to contingent revenue timing and commission revenue due to an accrual in 2008.

Securities commissions of \$2.0 million for the second quarter of 2009 decreased by \$0.1 million or 4.3% from the same period of 2008 primarily due to lower activity given the market conditions combined with the conversion to a new broker/dealer.

Trust fees of \$3.0 million for the second quarter of 2009 decreased by \$0.6 million or 15.7% from the same period of 2008 primarily due to the negative effect of market conditions on assets under management combined with the recognition of one-time estate revenue of \$0.1 million from Omega in 2008.

Income from bank owned life insurance of \$1.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 decreased by \$0.3 million or 17.0% from the same period of 2008. This decrease was primarily attributable to death claims, lower yields and a \$13.7 million withdrawal from the policy due to the unfavorable market conditions during the second quarter of 2009.

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Gain on the sale of residential mortgage loans of \$1.1 million for the second quarter of 2009 increased by \$0.6 million or 114.9% from the same period of 2008 due to a higher volume of loan sales. For the second quarter of 2009, the Corporation sold \$70.0 million of residential mortgage loans compared to \$32.4 million for the same period of 2008.

Net impairment losses on securities of \$0.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 increased by \$0.3 million from the same period of 2008 due to impairment losses during the second quarter of 2009 of \$0.3 million related to investments in pooled trust preferred securities and \$0.4 million related to investments in bank stocks.

Other income of \$3.1 million for the second quarter of 2009 increased \$2.2 million or 248.4% from the same period of 2008. The primary reason for this increase was increases of \$1.0 million in fees earned through an interest rate swap program for larger commercial customers who desire fixed rate loans while the Corporation benefits from a variable rate asset, thereby helping to reduce volatility in its net interest income and \$0.6 million in gains relating to payments received on impaired loans acquired in previous acquisitions, partially offset by an increase of \$0.1 million in dividends on non-marketable equity securities.

Non-Interest Expense

Total non-interest expense of \$66.3 million for the second quarter of 2009 increased \$4.3 million or 6.9% from the same period of 2008. This increase was primarily attributable to a \$6.4 million increase in FDIC insurance, including the payment of a special FDIC assessment of \$4.0 million during the second quarter of 2009.

Salaries and employee benefits of \$31.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 decreased \$0.7 million or 2.2% from the same period of 2008. This decrease was primarily attributable to accruals relating to the retirement of FNBPA's Chief Executive Officer and Omega related costs during the second quarter of 2008, partially offset by higher pension costs resulting from an increase in the actuarial valuation amount during the second quarter of 2009.

Combined net occupancy and equipment expense of \$9.5 million for the second quarter of 2009 increased \$0.3 million or 3.6% from the combined level for the same period in 2008, primarily due to the IRGB acquisition during 2008.

Amortization of intangibles expense of \$1.8 million for the second quarter of 2009 increased \$0.6 million or 48.7% from the same period of 2008 primarily due to higher intangible balances resulting from the IRGB acquisition during 2008.

Outside services expense of \$6.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 increased \$0.6 million or 10.5% from the same period in 2008 primarily due to the IRGB acquisition during 2008, combined with higher fees for professional services, including legal fees related to loan workout efforts.

FDIC insurance of \$6.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 increased \$6.4 million from the same period of 2008 due to a one-time special assessment of \$4.0 million paid during the second quarter of 2009, combined with an increase in FDIC insurance premium rates for 2009 and FNBPA having utilized its FDIC insurance premium credits in prior periods.

Other non-interest expenses of \$10.3 million for the second quarter of 2009 decreased \$3.0 million or 22.7% from the same period of 2008. This decrease is primarily the result of merger-related expenses of \$3.6 million relating to the acquisition of Omega recorded by the Corporation during the second quarter of 2008, partially offset by an increase in OREO expense of \$0.6 million during the second quarter of 2009 relating to increased foreclosure activity and write-downs of OREO property, particularly in the Florida market.

Income Taxes

The Corporation's income tax expense of \$3.0 million for the second quarter of 2009 decreased \$2.5 million or 45.4% from the same period of 2008. The effective tax rate of 22.1% for the second quarter of 2009 declined from 27.6% for the same period of 2008, primarily due to lower taxable income for the second quarter of 2009. The lower effective tax rate reflects benefits resulting from tax-exempt income on investments, loans and bank owned life

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insurance. Both periods' tax rates are lower than the 35.0% federal statutory tax rate due to the tax benefits primarily resulting from tax-exempt instruments and excludable dividend income.

LIQUIDITY

The Corporation's goal in liquidity management is to satisfy the cash flow requirements of depositors and borrowers as well as the operating cash needs of the Corporation with cost-effective funding. The Board of Directors of the Corporation has established an Asset/Liability Policy in order to achieve and maintain earnings performance consistent with long-term goals while maintaining acceptable levels of interest rate risk, a well-capitalized balance sheet and adequate levels of liquidity. The Board of Directors of the Corporation has also established a Contingency Funding Policy to address liquidity crisis conditions. These policies designate the Corporate Asset/Liability Committee (ALCO) as the body responsible for meeting these objectives. The ALCO, which includes members of executive management, reviews liquidity on a periodic basis and approves significant changes in strategies that affect balance sheet or cash flow positions. Liquidity is centrally managed on a daily basis by the Corporation's Treasury Department.

The principal sources of the parent company's liquidity are its strong existing cash resources plus dividends it receives from its subsidiaries. These dividends may be impacted by the parent's or its subsidiaries' capital needs, statutory laws and regulations, corporate policies, contractual restrictions and other factors. Cash on hand at the parent at June 30, 2009 was \$246.2 million, up from \$66.8 million at December 31, 2008, as the Corporation took a number of actions to bolster its cash position. On January 9, 2009, the Corporation completed the sale of 100,000 shares of newly issued preferred stock valued at \$100.0 million as part of the UST's CPP. Additionally, on January 21, 2009, the Corporation's Board of Directors elected to reduce the common stock dividend rate from \$0.24 to \$0.12 per quarter, thus reducing 2009's liquidity needs by approximately \$43.1 million. Finally, on June 16, 2009, the Corporation completed a common stock offering that raised \$125.8 million in total capital, \$38.0 million of which was invested in FNBPA at June 30, 2009. The parent also may draw on an approved guidance line of credit with a major domestic bank. This line was unused and totaled \$25.0 million as of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008. In addition, the Corporation also issues subordinated notes on a regular basis.

FNBPA generates liquidity from its normal business operations. Liquidity sources from assets include payments from loans and investments as well as the ability to securitize, pledge or sell loans, investment securities and other assets. Liquidity sources from liabilities are generated primarily through the 225 banking offices of FNBPA in the form of deposits and treasury management accounts. The Corporation also has access to reliable and cost-effective wholesale sources of liquidity. Short-term and long-term funds can be acquired to help fund normal business operations as well as serve as contingency funding in the event that the Corporation would be faced with a liquidity crisis.

The recent financial market crisis, which began in 2007, escalated in the second half of 2008 and resulted in the UST, FRB and FDIC intervening with a number of programs designed to provide liquidity, capital and increased deposit insurance to the U.S. financial system. The Corporation has voluntarily elected to participate in a number of these programs, including the previously mentioned UST's CPP program and the FDIC's Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (TLGP).

The liquidity position of the Corporation continues to be strong as evidenced by its ability to generate strong growth in deposits and treasury management accounts. As a result, the Corporation is less reliant on capital markets funding as witnessed by its ratio of total deposits and treasury management accounts to total assets of 77.2% and 77.3% as of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. The Corporation had unused wholesale credit availability of \$2.9 billion or 33.9% of total assets at June 30, 2009 and \$2.7 billion or 32.9% of total assets at December 31, 2008. These sources include the availability to borrow from the FHLB, the FRB, correspondent bank lines and access to certificates of deposit issued through brokers. During the first six months of 2009, the Corporation expanded its borrowing capacity at the FRB by approximately \$400.0 million by pledging additional loans as collateral. The Corporation also took a number of actions to bolster liquidity throughout 2008. These actions included a \$200.0 million increase in federal fund lines, increased brokered CD capacity and becoming a participant in the Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Services (CDARS) program operated by the Promontory Interfinancial Network, LLC. Further, the Corporation's election not to opt out of the FDIC's TLGP resulted in \$140.0 million of

increased funding availability.

The ALCO regularly monitors various liquidity ratios and forecasts of its liquidity position. Management believes the Corporation has sufficient liquidity available to meet its normal operating and contingency funding cash needs.

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Market risk refers to potential losses arising from changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and commodity prices. The Corporation is susceptible to current and future impairment charges on holdings in its investment portfolio. The Securities footnote discusses the impairment charges taken during both 2009 and 2008 relating to the pooled trust preferred securities and bank stock portfolios. The Securities footnote also discusses the ongoing process management utilizes to determine whether impairment exists.

The Corporation is primarily exposed to interest rate risk inherent in its lending and deposit-taking activities as a financial intermediary. To succeed in this capacity, the Corporation offers an extensive variety of financial products to meet the diverse needs of its customers. These products sometimes contribute to interest rate risk for the Corporation when product groups do not complement one another. For example, depositors may want short-term deposits while borrowers desire long-term loans.

Changes in market interest rates may result in changes in the fair value of the Corporation's financial instruments, cash flows and net interest income. The ALCO is responsible for market risk management: devising policy guidelines, risk measures and limits, and managing the amount of interest rate risk and its effect on net interest income and capital. The Corporation uses derivative financial instruments for interest rate risk management purposes and not for trading or speculative purposes.

Interest rate risk is comprised of repricing risk, basis risk, yield curve risk and options risk. Repricing risk arises from differences in the cash flow or repricing between asset and liability portfolios. Basis risk arises when asset and liability portfolios are related to different market rate indexes, which do not always change by the same amount. Yield curve risk arises when asset and liability portfolios are related to different maturities on a given yield curve; when the yield curve changes shape, the risk position is altered. Options risk arises from embedded options within asset and liability products as certain borrowers have the option to prepay their loans when rates fall while certain depositors can redeem their certificates of deposit early when rates rise.

The Corporation uses a sophisticated asset/liability model to measure its interest rate risk. Interest rate risk measures utilized by the Corporation include earnings simulation, economic value of equity (EVE) and gap analysis.

Gap analysis and EVE are static measures that do not incorporate assumptions regarding future business. Gap analysis, while a helpful diagnostic tool, displays cash flows for only a single rate environment. EVE's long-term horizon helps identify changes in optionality and longer-term positions. However, EVE's liquidation perspective does not translate into the earnings-based measures that are the focus of managing and valuing a going concern. Net interest income simulations explicitly measure the exposure to earnings from changes in market rates of interest. In these simulations, the Corporation's current financial position is combined with assumptions regarding future business to calculate net interest income under various hypothetical rate scenarios. The ALCO reviews earnings simulations over multiple years under various interest rate scenarios on a periodic basis. Reviewing these various measures provides the Corporation with a comprehensive view of its interest rate profile.

The following gap analysis compares the difference between the amount of interest earning assets (IEA) and interest bearing liabilities (IBL) subject to repricing over a period of time. A ratio of more than one indicates a higher level of repricing assets over repricing liabilities for the time period. Conversely, a ratio of less than one indicates a higher level of repricing liabilities over repricing assets for the time period.

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The following table presents the amounts of IEA and IBL as of June 30, 2009 that are subject to repricing within the periods indicated (dollars in thousands):

	Within 1 Month	2-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-12 Months	Total 1 Year
Interest Earning Assets (IEA)					
Loans	\$ 1,675,488	\$ 406,559	\$ 358,889	\$ 581,196	\$ 3,022,132
Investments	282,415	104,370	157,480	315,613	859,878
	1,957,903	510,929	516,369	896,809	3,882,010
Interest Bearing Liabilities (IBL)					
Non-maturity deposits	1,600,087				1,600,087
Time deposits	193,904	224,143	337,529	464,948	1,220,524
Borrowings	554,202	39,079	104,484	123,490	821,255
	2,348,193	263,222	442,013	588,438	3,641,866
Period Gap	\$ (390,290)	\$ 247,707	\$ 74,356	\$ 308,371	\$ 240,144
Cumulative Gap	\$ (390,290)	\$ (142,583)	\$ (68,227)	\$ 240,144	
IEA/IBL (Cumulative)	0.83	0.95	0.98	1.07	
Cumulative Gap to IEA	(5.2)%	(1.9)%	(0.9)%	3.2%	

The cumulative twelve-month IEA to IBL ratio changed slightly to 1.07 for June 30, 2009 from 1.08 for December 31, 2008.

The allocation of non-maturity deposits to the one-month maturity category is based on the estimated sensitivity of each product to changes in market rates. For example, if a product's rate is estimated to increase by 50% as much as the market rates, then 50% of the account balance was placed in this category. The current allocation is representative of the estimated sensitivities for a +/- 100 basis point change in market rates.

The measures were calculated using rate shocks, representing immediate rate changes that move all market rates by the same amount. The variance percentages represent the change between the net interest income or EVE calculated under the particular rate shock versus the net interest income or EVE that was calculated assuming market rates as of June 30, 2009.

The following table presents an analysis of the potential sensitivity of the Corporation's net interest income and EVE to changes in interest rates:

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008	ALCO Guidelines
Net interest income change (12 months):			
+ 200 basis points	(0.1)%	(0.3)%	+/-5.0%
+ 100 basis points	0.1%	0.2%	+/-5.0%
- 100 basis points	(0.8)%	(2.4)%	+/-5.0%

Economic value of equity:

+ 200 basis points	(5.3)%	(0.1)%
+ 100 basis points	(2.2)%	1.1%
- 100 basis points	1.2%	6.3%

The Corporation has a relatively neutral interest rate risk position. The Corporation bases its conclusion on its relatively stable net interest margin despite the recent market rate volatility.

During the first six months of 2009, the ALCO utilized several strategies to maintain the Corporation's interest rate risk position at a relatively neutral level. For example, the Corporation successfully achieved growth in longer-term certificates of deposit. On the lending side, the Corporation regularly sells long-term fixed-rate residential mortgages to

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the secondary market and has been successful in the origination of commercial loans with short-term repricing characteristics. Total variable and adjustable-rate loans increased from 54.6% of total loans as of December 31, 2008 to 55.5% of total loans as of June 30, 2009. The investment portfolio is used, in part, to improve the Corporation's interest rate risk position. The average life of the investment portfolio is relatively low at 2.6 years versus 2.7 years for December 31, 2008. Finally, the Corporation has made use of interest rate swaps to lessen its interest rate risk position. For additional information regarding interest rate swaps, see the Interest Rate Swaps footnote.

The Corporation recognizes that asset/liability models such as those used by the Corporation to measure its interest rate risk are based on methodologies that may have inherent shortcomings. Furthermore, asset/liability models require certain assumptions to be made, such as prepayment rates on interest earning assets and pricing impact on non-maturity deposits, which may differ from actual experience. These business assumptions are based upon the Corporation's experience, business plans and published industry experience. While management believes such assumptions to be reasonable, there can be no assurance that modeled results will be achieved.

DEPOSITS AND TREASURY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTS

Following is a summary of deposits and treasury management accounts (in thousands):

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Non-interest bearing	\$ 948,925	\$ 919,539
Savings and NOW	3,077,091	2,816,628
Certificates of deposit and other time deposits	2,262,677	2,318,456
Total deposits	6,288,693	6,054,623
Treasury management accounts	436,936	414,705
Total deposits and treasury management accounts	\$ 6,725,629	\$ 6,469,328

Total deposits and treasury management accounts increased by \$256.3 million or 4.0% to \$6.7 billion at June 30, 2009 compared to December 31, 2008, primarily as a result of an increase in transaction accounts, which is comprised of non-interest bearing, savings and NOW accounts, which was partially offset by a decline in certificates of deposit. The increase in transaction accounts is a result of the Corporation's ability to capitalize on competitor disruption in the marketplace, with ongoing marketing campaigns designed to attract new customers to the Corporation's local approach to banking. Certificates of deposit are down by design reflecting the Corporation's continuing strategy to focus on new customer acquisition.

LOANS

The loan portfolio consists principally of loans to individuals and small- and medium-sized businesses within the Corporation's primary market area of Pennsylvania and northeastern Ohio. The portfolio also consists of commercial loans in Florida, which totaled \$274.5 million or 4.8% of total loans as of June 30, 2009 compared to \$294.2 million or 5.1% of total loans as of December 31, 2008. In addition, the portfolio contains consumer finance loans to individuals in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Tennessee, which totaled \$156.8 million or 2.7% of total loans as of June 30, 2009. The Corporation also operates a mortgage loan production office in Tennessee.

Following is a summary of loans, net of unearned income (in thousands):

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Commercial	\$ 3,182,045	\$ 3,173,941
Direct installment	1,005,736	1,070,791
Residential mortgages	590,111	638,356
Indirect installment	541,168	531,430

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Consumer lines of credit	373,161	340,750
Other	74,888	65,112
	\$ 5,767,109	\$ 5,820,380

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Commercial is comprised of both commercial real estate loans and commercial and industrial loans. Direct installment is comprised of fixed-rate, closed-end consumer loans for personal, family or household use, such as home equity loans and automobile loans. Residential mortgages consist of conventional mortgage loans for non-commercial properties. Indirect installment is comprised of loans written by third parties, primarily automobile loans. Consumer lines of credit includes home equity lines of credit (HELOC) and consumer lines of credit that are either unsecured or secured by collateral other than home equity. Other is primarily comprised of commercial leases, mezzanine loans and student loans.

Unearned income on loans was \$34.9 million and \$34.0 million at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively.

Total loans decreased by \$53.3 million or 0.9% to \$5.8 billion at June 30, 2009 from December 31, 2008, reflecting a mix of seasonally weaker demand for consumer loans and higher refinancing activity. Additionally, the commercial loan growth was slower given the economic environment.

The composition of the Corporation's commercial loan portfolio in Florida remains consistent with December 31, 2008 and was comprised of the following as of June 30, 2009: unimproved residential land (14.9%), unimproved commercial land (26.5%), improved land (4.5%), income producing commercial real estate (30.7%), residential construction (7.8%), commercial construction (12.1%), commercial and industrial (2.3%) and owner-occupied (1.2%). The weighted average loan-to-value ratio for this portfolio is 66.4% as of June 30, 2009.

The majority of the Corporation's loan portfolio consists of commercial loans, which is comprised of both commercial real estate loans and commercial and industrial loans. As of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, commercial real estate loans were \$2.0 billion at each date, or 34.6% and 34.3% of total loans, respectively. Approximately 46.0% of the commercial real estate loans are owner-occupied, while the remaining 54.0% are non-owner-occupied. As of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the Corporation had construction loans of \$186.5 million and \$176.7 million, respectively, representing 3.2% and 3.0% of total loans, respectively.

NON-PERFORMING ASSETS

Non-performing loans include non-accrual loans and restructured loans. Non-accrual loans represent loans for which interest accruals have been discontinued. Restructured loans are loans in which the borrower has been granted a concession on the interest rate or the original repayment terms due to financial distress. Non-performing assets also include debt securities on which OTTI has been taken in the current or prior periods.

The Corporation discontinues interest accruals when principal or interest is due and has remained unpaid for 90 to 180 days depending on the loan type. When a loan is placed on non-accrual status, all unpaid interest is reversed. Non-accrual loans may not be restored to accrual status until all delinquent principal and interest has been paid and doubt about the ultimate collectibility of principal and interest no longer exists.

Non-performing loans are closely monitored on an ongoing basis as part of the Corporation's loan review and work-out process. The potential risk of loss on these loans is evaluated by comparing the loan balance to the fair value of any underlying collateral or the present value of projected future cash flows. Losses are recognized where appropriate.

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Following is a summary of non-performing assets (in thousands):

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Non-accrual loans	\$ 117,013	\$ 139,607
Restructured loans	5,743	3,872
Total non-performing loans	122,756	143,479
Other real estate owned (OREO)	18,145	9,177
Total non-performing loans and OREO	140,901	152,656
Non-performing investments	7,768	10,456
Total non-performing assets	\$ 148,669	\$ 163,112

Asset quality ratios:

Non-performing loans as a percent of total loans	2.13%	2.47%
Non-performing loans + OREO as a percent of total loans + OREO	2.44%	2.62%

During the second quarter of 2009, non-performing loans and OREO decreased \$22.3 million from \$163.2 million at March 31, 2009 to \$140.9 million at June 30, 2009. This decrease in non-performing loans and OREO occurred due to the Corporation's efforts to reduce exposure in its Florida portfolio. In the second quarter of 2009, the Corporation received payoffs and paydowns on three non-performing loans totaling \$15.2 million. Of the total reduction in non-performing loans and OREO, Florida accounted for \$22.7 million, including charge-offs taken during the quarter. This 24.0% decrease in Florida related non-performing assets reflects the Corporation's strategy to aggressively reduce this exposure.

Following is a summary of loans 90 days or more past due on which interest accruals continue (dollars in thousands):

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Loans 90 days or more past due	\$ 12,032	\$ 13,677
As a percentage of total loans	0.21%	0.23%

Following is a summary of information pertaining to loans considered to be impaired (in thousands):

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Impaired loans with an allocated allowance	\$ 61,406	\$ 78,823
Impaired loans without an allocated allowance	67,826	59,323
Total impaired loans	\$ 129,232	\$ 138,146
Allocated allowance on impaired loans	\$ 15,448	\$ 20,505

The majority of the loans deemed impaired were evaluated using the fair value of the collateral as the measurement method.

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The following tables provide additional information relating to non-performing loans for the Corporation's core portfolios (dollars in thousands):

	FNBPA (PA)	FNBPA (FL)	Regency	Total
June 30, 2009				
Non-performing loans	\$51,113	\$65,597	\$6,046	\$122,756
Other real estate owned (OREO)	9,106	7,967	1,072	18,145
Total past due loans	55,597		5,167	60,764
Non-performing loans/total loans	0.96%	23.90%	3.86%	2.13%
Non-performing loans + OREO/total loans + OREO	1.13%	26.05%	4.51%	2.44%
December 31, 2008				
Non-performing loans	\$45,458	\$93,116	\$4,905	\$143,479
Other real estate owned (OREO)	7,054	1,138	985	9,177
Total past due loans	51,458		5,613	57,071
Non-performing loans/total loans	0.85%	31.65%	3.10%	2.47%
Non-performing loans + OREO/total loans + OREO	0.98%	31.91%	3.70%	2.62%

FNBPA (PA) reflects FNBPA's total portfolio excluding the Florida portfolio which is presented separately.

ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

The allowance for loan losses represents management's estimate of probable loan losses inherent in the loan portfolio at a specific point in time. This estimate includes losses associated with specifically identified loans, as well as estimated probable credit losses inherent in the remainder of the loan portfolio. Additions are made to the allowance through both periodic provisions charged to income and recoveries of losses previously incurred. Reductions to the allowance occur as loans are charged off. Management evaluates the adequacy of the allowance at least quarterly, and in doing so relies on various factors including, but not limited to, assessment of historical loss experience, delinquency and non-accrual trends, portfolio growth, underlying collateral coverage and current economic conditions. This evaluation is subjective and requires material estimates that may change over time.

The components of the allowance for loan losses represent estimates based upon FAS 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*, and FAS 114, *Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan*. FAS 5 applies to homogeneous loan pools such as consumer installment, residential mortgages and consumer lines of credit, as well as commercial loans that are not individually evaluated for impairment under FAS 114. FAS 114 is applied to commercial loans that are individually evaluated for impairment.

Under FAS 114, a loan is impaired when, based upon current information and events, it is probable that the loan will not be repaid according to its original contractual terms, including both principal and interest. Management performs individual assessments of impaired loans to determine the existence of loss exposure and, where applicable, the extent of loss exposure based upon the present value of expected future cash flows available to pay the loan, or based upon the fair value of the collateral less estimated selling costs where a loan is collateral dependent.

In estimating loan loss contingencies, management considers numerous factors, including historical charge-off rates and subsequent recoveries. Management also considers, but is not limited to, qualitative factors that influence the Corporation's credit quality, such as delinquency and non-performing loan trends, changes in loan underwriting guidelines and credit policies, as well as the results of internal loan reviews. Finally, management considers the impact of changes in current local and regional economic conditions in the markets that the Corporation serves. Assessment of relevant economic factors indicates that the Corporation's primary markets historically tend to lag the national economy, with local economies in the Corporation's primary market areas also improving or weakening, as the case may be, but at a more measured rate than the national trends. Regional economic factors influencing management's estimate of reserves include uncertainty of the labor markets in the regions the Corporation serves and a

contracting labor force due, in part, to productivity growth and industry consolidations. Homogeneous loan pools are evaluated using similar criteria that are based upon historical loss rates of various loan types. Historical loss rates are adjusted to

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incorporate changes in existing conditions that may impact, both positively or negatively, the degree to which these loss histories may vary. This determination inherently involves a high degree of uncertainty and considers current risk factors that may not have occurred in the Corporation's historical loan loss experience.

During the fourth quarter of 2008, the Corporation began applying its methodology for establishing the allowance for loan losses to the Pennsylvania and Florida loan portfolios separately instead of continuing to evaluate the portfolios on a combined basis. This decision was based on the fact that the two loan portfolios have different risk characteristics and that the Florida economic environment was deteriorating at an accelerated rate in the fourth quarter of 2008.

In evaluating its Florida loan portfolio at that time, the Corporation increased the allowance to address the heightened level of inherent risk in that portfolio given the significant deterioration in that market. In applying the methodology to this portfolio, the Corporation utilized quantitative loss factors provided by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) based on a prior recession because no historical data had yet become publicly available for economic conditions in Florida during 2008 and the impact on lenders like the Corporation. The combined impact of the significant deterioration in the Florida market and separately evaluating the Florida loan portfolio utilizing these quantitative factors was a \$12.3 million increase in the Corporation's allowance for loan losses for the Florida loan portfolio at December 31, 2008, with the predominant factor being the impact of the significant deterioration in the Florida market.

The Corporation also increased qualitative allocations to address increased inherent risk associated with its Florida loans including, but not limited to, current levels and trends of the Florida portfolio, collateral valuations, charge-offs, non-performing assets, delinquency, risk rating migration, competition, legal and regulatory issues and local economic trends. The combined impact of the significant deterioration in the Florida market and separately evaluating the Florida loan portfolio utilizing these qualitative factors was a \$2.3 million increase in the Corporation's allowance for loan losses for the Florida loan portfolio at December 31, 2008.

Following is a summary of changes in the allowance for loan losses (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 103,127	\$ 53,396	\$ 104,730	\$ 52,806
Addition from acquisitions		11,243	15	11,243
Charge-offs	(18,381)	(5,298)	(31,239)	(9,030)
Recoveries	760	1,166	1,486	1,905
Net charge-offs	(17,621)	(4,132)	(29,753)	(7,125)
Provision for loan losses	13,909	10,976	24,423	14,559
Balance at end of period	\$ 99,415	\$ 71,483	\$ 99,415	\$ 71,483

Allowance for loan losses to:

Total loans, net of unearned income	1.72%	1.28%
Non-performing loans	81.49%	117.09%

The national trends in the economy and real estate market deteriorated during 2008, and the deterioration accelerated significantly in the fourth quarter of 2008. These trends were particularly evident in the Florida market where excess inventory built up, new construction slowed dramatically and credit markets stopped functioning normally. With economic activity turning negative across all sectors of the economy, sales activity in the Florida real estate market virtually ceased during the fourth quarter of 2008. The significant deterioration in the Florida market during the fourth quarter of 2008 also reflected increased stress on borrowers' cash flow streams and increased stress on guarantors characterized by significant reductions in their liquidity positions.

During the first six months of 2009, activity throughout the Florida marketplace increased across various asset classes as price points had been reduced to levels that generated interest from buyers. The Corporation experienced increased activity and levels of interest in condominiums and developed residential lots. In addition, the Corporation also experienced increased interest in land as a number of clients pursued sales opportunities for further development.

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During the second quarter of 2009, the Corporation was able to reduce its land related portfolio including OREO by \$16.0 million or 10.7%, reducing total land related exposure to \$133.0 million. In addition, the condominium portfolio exposure was reduced by \$7.4 million or 53.0% to stand at \$6.4 million at June 30, 2009. These reductions are consistent with the Corporation's objective to reduce this exposure in the Florida portfolio.

The allowance for loan losses at June 30, 2009 increased \$27.9 million from June 30, 2008 representing a 39.1% increase in reserves for loan losses between June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2009, due to higher net charge-offs, additions from acquisitions, additional specific reserves related to increases in non-accrual loans and increased allocations for a weaker economic environment. The significant increase primarily reflects deterioration in Florida that accelerated in the fourth quarter of 2008, and to a much lesser extent, the slowing economy in Pennsylvania. Net charge-offs increased \$22.6 million or 317.6% reflecting higher loan charge-offs due to the weaker economic environment during the first six months of 2009 compared to the first six months of 2008. The total charge-offs for the six months ended June 30, 2009 included \$17.5 million related to three Florida loans, of which nearly \$7.0 million relates to a performing land loan whereby the Corporation reached an agreement with the borrower to restructure the loan at \$16.3 million based upon the borrower's capacity and commitment to support the project. In doing so, the borrower posted contractual payments for one year in conjunction with a remarking of the collateral position supporting the performing status of the loan. Additionally, during the first six months of 2009, the Corporation provided \$14.2 million related to Florida loans to the reserve, bringing the total allowance for loan losses for the Florida portfolio to \$23.3 million or 8.49% of total loans in that portfolio.

The allowance for loan losses as a percentage of non-performing loans decreased from 117.09% as of June 30, 2008 to 80.99% as of June 30, 2009. While the allowance for loan losses increased \$27.9 million or 39.1% on a year-over-year basis, non-performing loans increased \$61.7 million or 101.1% over the same period. The reduction in the allowance coverage of non-performing loans relates to the nature of the loans that were added to non-performing status which were supported to a large extent by real estate collateral at current valuations and therefore did not require a 100% reserve allocation given the estimated loss exposure on the loans.

The following tables provide additional information relating to the provision and allowance for loan losses for the Corporation's core portfolios (dollars in thousands):

	FNBPA (PA)	FNBPA (FL)	Regency	Total
At or for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2009				
Provision for loan losses	\$ 4,970	\$ 7,238	\$ 1,701	\$ 13,909
Allowance for loan losses	69,678	23,307	6,430	99,415
Net loan charge-offs	4,880	11,206	1,535	17,621
Net loan charge-offs (annualized)/average loans	0.36%	15.60%	3.99%	1.22%
Allowance for loan losses/total loans	1.31%	8.49%	4.10%	1.72%
Allowance for loan losses/non-performing loans	136.32%	35.53%	106.35%	80.99%

**At or for the Three Months Ended
December 31, 2008**

Provision for loan losses	\$ 17,532	\$ 32,035	\$ 1,731	\$ 51,298
Allowance for loan losses	69,745	28,506	6,479	104,730
Net loan charge-offs	5,759	13,745	1,644	21,148
Net loan charge-offs (annualized)/average loans	0.45%	18.59%	4.15%	1.44%
Allowance for loan losses/total loans	1.30%	9.69%	4.10%	1.80%
Allowance for loan losses/non-performing loans	153.43%	30.61%	132.09%	72.99%

At June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Corporation had \$10.8 million and \$11.0 million of loans, respectively, that were impaired loans acquired and have no associated allowance for loan losses as they were accounted for in accordance with SOP 03-3, *Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer*.

Table of Contents**CAPITAL RESOURCES AND REGULATORY MATTERS**

The assessment of capital adequacy depends on a number of factors such as asset quality, liquidity, earnings performance, changing competitive conditions and economic forces. The Corporation seeks to maintain a strong capital base to support its growth and expansion activities, to provide stability to current operations and to promote public confidence.

The Corporation has an effective shelf registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Pursuant to this registration statement, the Corporation may, from time to time, issue and sell in one or more offerings any combination of common stock, preferred stock, debt securities or trust preferred securities. As of June 30, 2009, the Corporation has issued 24,150,000 common shares in a public equity offering.

The Corporation and FNBPA are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Quantitative measures established by regulators to ensure capital adequacy require the Corporation and FNBPA to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of total and Tier 1 capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined) and of leverage ratio (as defined). Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory, and possibly additional discretionary actions, by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Corporation and FNBPA must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of assets, liabilities and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Corporation's and FNBPA's capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors.

The Corporation's management believes that, as of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the Corporation and FNBPA met all capital adequacy requirements to which either of them was subject.

As of June 30, 2009, the most recent notification from the federal banking agencies categorized the Corporation and FNBPA as well-capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. There are no conditions or events since the notification which management believes have changed this categorization.

Following are the capital ratios as of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 for the Corporation and FNBPA (dollars in thousands):

	Actual		Well-Capitalized Requirements		Minimum Capital Requirements	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
June 30, 2009						
Total Capital (to risk-weighted assets):						
F.N.B. Corporation	\$899,919	14.8%	\$610,226	10.0%	\$488,180	8.0%
FNBPA	682,772	11.5	595,905	10.0	476,724	8.0
Tier 1 Capital (to risk-weighted assets):						
F.N.B. Corporation	813,374	13.3	366,135	6.0	244,090	4.0
FNBPA	608,045	10.2	357,543	6.0	238,362	4.0
Leverage Ratio:						
F.N.B. Corporation	813,374	10.1	402,200	5.0	321,760	4.0
FNBPA	608,045	7.7	393,819	5.0	315,055	4.0

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	Actual		Well-Capitalized Requirements		Minimum Capital Requirements	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
December 31, 2008						
Total Capital (to risk-weighted assets):						
F.N.B. Corporation	\$662,600	11.1%	\$595,569	10.0%	\$476,455	8.0%
FNBPA	624,976	10.7	583,070	10.0	466,456	8.0
Tier 1 Capital (to risk-weighted assets):						
F.N.B. Corporation	577,317	9.7	357,342	6.0	238,228	4.0
FNBPA	551,931	9.5	349,842	6.0	233,228	4.0
Leverage Ratio:						
F.N.B. Corporation	577,317	7.3	393,141	5.0	314,513	4.0
FNBPA	551,931	7.2	385,201	5.0	308,161	4.0

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The information called for by this item is provided under the caption *Market Risk* in Item 2 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. There are no material changes in the information provided under Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk included in the Corporation's 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the SEC on March 2, 2009.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

EVALUATION OF DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES. The Corporation's management, with the participation of the Corporation's principal executive and financial officers, evaluated the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13(a)-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based on this evaluation, the Corporation's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report, the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of such date at the reasonable assurance level as discussed below to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Corporation in the reports it files under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Corporation's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

LIMITATIONS ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CONTROLS. The Corporation's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that the Corporation's disclosure controls and internal controls will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Corporation have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. In addition, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people or by management override of the controls.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROLS. The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the changes to the Corporation's internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the Corporation's fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2009, as required by paragraph (d) of Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and have concluded that there were no such changes that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's internal controls over financial reporting.

Table of Contents**PART II****ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

The Corporation and its subsidiaries are involved in various pending and threatened legal proceedings in which claims for monetary damages and other relief are asserted. These actions include claims brought against the Corporation and its subsidiaries where the Corporation or a subsidiary acted as one or more of the following: a depository bank, lender, underwriter, fiduciary, financial advisor, broker or was engaged in other business activities. Although the ultimate outcome for any asserted claim cannot be predicted with certainty, the Corporation believes that it and its subsidiaries have valid defenses for all asserted claims. Reserves are established for legal claims when losses associated with the claims are judged to be probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

Based on information currently available, advice of counsel, available insurance coverage and established reserves, the Corporation does not anticipate, at the present time, that the aggregate liability, if any, arising out of such legal proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's consolidated financial position. However, the Corporation cannot determine whether or not any claims asserted against it will have a material adverse effect on its consolidated results of operations in any future reporting period.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There are no material changes in the risk factors previously disclosed in the Corporation's 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 2, 2009 and in the Corporation's Prospectus Supplement filed with the SEC on June 10, 2009.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

NONE

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

NONE

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

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders of F.N.B. Corporation was held on May 20, 2009. Proxies were solicited pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and there was no solicitation in opposition to the Corporation's solicitation.

The ratification of Ernst & Young as the Corporation's independent registered public accounting firm for 2009 was approved with 71,373,975 shares voted for, 1,233,460 shares voted against and 211,756 abstentions.

The approval of the Corporation's overall executive compensation policy and procedures was approved with 53,336,303 shares voted for, 17,570,004 shares voted against and 1,912,884 abstentions.

The five director nominees proposed by the Board of Directors were elected with the following vote:

	Shares For	Shares Withhold
Former Class II Directors (terms expiring at the 2009 Annual Meeting)		
Phillip E. Gingerich	69,779,612	3,039,579
Robert B. Goldstein	69,360,994	3,458,197
David J. Malone	69,235,381	3,583,810
Arthur J. Rooney, II	54,594,190	18,225,001
William J. Strimbu	69,812,126	3,007,065

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Directors whose term of office as a director continued after the meeting date were as follows:

Former Class III Directors (terms expiring at the 2010 Annual Meeting)

Stephen J. Gurgovits
William B. Campbell
Harry F. Radcliffe
John W. Rose
Stanton R. Sheetz

Former Class I Directors (term expiring at the 2011 Annual Meeting)

D. Stephen Martz
Henry M. Ekker
Dawne S. Hickton
Peter Mortensen
Earl K. Wahl, Jr.

Effective December 17, 2008, the Corporation's Board of Directors voted to amend and restate the Corporation's Bylaws to declassify its Board of Directors. Under the amendment, each director in office as of December 17, 2008 will continue to serve until the expiration of the term of office to which the director was most recently elected or appointed or the director's earlier death, resignation, retirement, disqualification or removal. After December 31, 2008, each director who is elected at any meeting of shareholders or appointed to fill a vacancy on the Board of Directors shall serve a one year term until the next meeting of shareholders.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

NONE

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

- 11 Computation of Per Share Earnings *
- 15 Letter Re: Unaudited Interim Financial Information. (filed herewith).
- 31.1. Certification of Chief Executive Officer Sarbanes-Oxley Act Section 302. (filed herewith).
- 31.2. Certification of Chief Financial Officer Sarbanes-Oxley Act Section 302. (filed herewith).
- 32.1. Certification of Chief Executive Officer Sarbanes-Oxley Act Section 906. (filed herewith).
- 32.2. Certification of Chief Financial Officer Sarbanes-Oxley Act Section 906. (filed herewith).

* This information is provided under the heading Earnings Per Share in Item 1, Part I, in this Report on Form 10-Q.

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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.

F.N.B. Corporation

(Registrant)

Dated: August 10, 2009

/s/Stephen J. Gurgovits

Stephen J. Gurgovits
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Dated: August 10, 2009

/s/Vincent J. Calabrese

Vincent J. Calabrese
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer and Principal
Accounting Officer)

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