

FNB CORP/FL/
Form 10-K
February 28, 2007

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

**FORM 10-K
Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

**For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006
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**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class

Name of Exchange on which Registered

Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share

New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes No

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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer" and "large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.
Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-accelerated Filer

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

The aggregate market value of the registrant's outstanding voting common stock held by non-affiliates on June 30, 2006, determined using a per share closing price on that date of \$15.77, as quoted on the New York Stock Exchange, was \$885,897,665.

As of January 31, 2007, the registrant had outstanding 60,404,759 shares of common stock.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the definitive Proxy Statement of F.N.B. Corporation to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on May 14, 2007 (Proxy Statement) are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The Proxy Statement will be filed on or before April 30, 2007.

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PART I

Forward-Looking Statements: From time to time F.N.B. Corporation (the Corporation) has made and may continue to make written or oral forward-looking statements with respect to the Corporation's outlook or expectations for earnings, revenues, expenses, capital levels, asset quality or other future financial or business performance, strategies or expectations, or the impact of legal, regulatory or supervisory matters on the Corporation's business operations or performance. This Annual Report on Form 10-K (the Report) also includes forward-looking statements. With respect to all such forward-looking statements, see Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information in Item 7 of this Report.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

The Corporation was formed in 1974 as a bank holding company. During 2000, the Corporation elected to become and remains a financial holding company under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999. The Corporation has four reportable business segments: Community Banking, Wealth Management, Insurance and Consumer Finance. As of December 31, 2006, the Corporation had 154 Community Banking offices in Pennsylvania and Ohio and 53 Consumer Finance offices in those states and Tennessee. The Corporation, through its Community Banking affiliate, also had four commercial loan production offices in Florida and one mortgage loan production office in Tennessee as of that date.

The Corporation, through its subsidiaries, provides a full range of financial services, principally to consumers and small- to medium-sized businesses in its market areas. The Corporation's business strategy focuses primarily on providing quality, community-based financial services adapted to the needs of each of the markets it serves. The Corporation emphasizes its community orientation by allowing local management certain autonomy in decision-making, enabling it to respond to customer requests more quickly and to concentrate on transactions within its market areas. However, while the Corporation seeks to preserve some decision-making at a local level, it has established centralized legal, loan review and underwriting, accounting, investment, audit, loan operations and data processing functions. The centralization of these processes has enabled the Corporation to maintain consistent quality of these functions and to achieve certain economies of scale.

On January 1, 2004, the Corporation spun off its Florida operations into a separate, publicly traded company known as First National Bankshares of Florida, Inc. (Bankshares). Effective January 1, 2004, the Corporation transferred all of its Florida operations, which included a community bank, wealth management and insurance agency, to Bankshares. At the same time, the Corporation distributed all of the outstanding stock of Bankshares to the Corporation's stockholders of record as of December 26, 2003. Stockholders eligible for the distribution received one share of Bankshares common stock for each outstanding share of the Corporation's common stock held. Immediately following the distribution, the Corporation and its subsidiaries did not own any shares of Bankshares common stock and Bankshares became an independent public company. Concurrent with the spin-off of its Florida operations, the Corporation moved its executive offices from Naples, Florida to Hermitage, Pennsylvania on January 1, 2004.

As a result of the spin-off, for periods prior to January 1, 2004, the Florida operations' earnings have been reclassified as discontinued operations and assets and liabilities related to these discontinued operations have been disclosed separately in Item 6, Selected Financial Data.

Business Segments

In addition to the following information relating to the Corporation's business segments, information is contained in the Business Segments footnote in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, which is included in Item 8 of this Report. As of December 31, 2006, the Community Banking segment consisted of a regional community bank. The Wealth Management segment consisted of a trust company, a registered investment advisor and a subsidiary which offers broker-dealer services through a third party networking arrangement with a non-affiliated licensed broker-dealer entity. The Insurance segment consisted of an insurance agency and a reinsurer. The Consumer Finance segment consisted of a multi-state consumer finance company.

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Community Banking

The Corporation's Community Banking affiliate, First National Bank of Pennsylvania (FNBPA), offers 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 goal of Community Banking is to generate quality, profitable revenue growth through increased business with its current customers, attraction of new customer relationships through FNBPA's current branches and loan production offices and expansion into new and existing markets through de novo branch openings, acquisitions and the establishment of additional loan production offices. Consistent with this strategy, on May 26, 2006, October 7, 2005 and February 18, 2005, the Corporation completed its acquisitions of The Legacy Bank (Legacy), North East Bancorp, Inc. (North East) and NSD Bancorp, Inc. (NSD), respectively. For information pertaining to these acquisitions, see the Mergers and Acquisitions footnote in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, which is included in Item 8 of this Report. In addition, the Corporation considers Community Banking a fundamental source of revenue opportunity through the cross-selling of products and services offered by the Corporation's other business segments.

Community Banking also includes four commercial loan production offices in Florida and a mortgage loan production office in Tennessee which were opened in 2005 and 2006, the underwriting for which is performed centrally. The Corporation has recent prior experience and knowledge of the Florida market due to its former ownership of the Bankshares operations, which were spun off on January 1, 2004.

The lending philosophy of Community Banking is to establish quality customer relationships while minimizing credit losses by following strict credit approval standards (which include independent analysis of realizable collateral value), diversifying its loan portfolio by industry and borrower and conducting ongoing review and management of the loan portfolio. Commercial loans are generally made to established businesses within the geographic market areas served by Community Banking. Consistent with its lending philosophy, Community Banking does not have any highly leveraged transaction loans.

No material portion of the loans or deposits of Community Banking has been obtained from a single or small group of customers, and the loss of any one customer's loans or deposits or a small group of customers' loans or deposits by Community Banking would not have a material adverse effect on the Community Banking segment or on the Corporation. The majority of the loans and deposits have been generated within the areas in which Community Banking operates.

Wealth Management

Wealth Management delivers comprehensive wealth management services to individuals, corporations and retirement funds as well as existing customers of Community Banking. Wealth Management provides services to individuals and corporations located within the Corporation's geographic markets.

The Corporation's trust subsidiary, First National Trust Company (FNTC), provides a broad range of personal and corporate fiduciary services, including the administration of decedent and trust estates. As of December 31, 2006, the market value of trust assets under management totaled approximately \$1.7 billion.

The Corporation's Wealth Management segment also includes two other wholly-owned subsidiaries. First National Investment Services Company, LLC offers a broad array of investment products and services for customers of Wealth Management through a networking relationship with a third-party licensed brokerage firm. F.N.B. Investment Advisors, Inc. (Investment Advisors), an investment advisor registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), offers customers of Wealth Management objective investment programs featuring mutual funds, annuities,

stocks and bonds.

FNTC is required to maintain certain minimum capitalization levels in accordance with regulatory requirements. FNTC periodically measures its capital position to ensure all minimum capitalization levels are met.

No material portion of the business of Wealth Management has been obtained from a single or small group of customers, and the loss of any one customer's business or the business of a small group of customers by

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Wealth Management would not have a material adverse effect on the Wealth Management segment or on the Corporation.

Insurance

The Corporation's Insurance segment operates principally through First National Insurance Agency, LLC (FNIA). FNIA is a full-service agency offering numerous lines of commercial and personal insurance through major carriers to businesses and individuals primarily within the Corporation's geographic markets. The goal of FNIA is to grow revenue through cross-selling to existing clients of Community Banking and to gain new clients through its own channels.

The Corporation's Insurance segment also includes a reinsurance subsidiary, Penn-Ohio Life Insurance Company (Penn-Ohio). Penn-Ohio underwrites, as a reinsurer, credit life and accident and health insurance sold by the Corporation's lending subsidiaries. Additionally, FNBPA owns a direct subsidiary, First National Corporation (a Pennsylvania corporation), which offers title insurance products.

No material portion of the business of Insurance has been obtained from a single or small group of customers, and the loss of any one customer's business or the business of a small group of customers by Insurance would not have a material adverse effect on the Insurance segment or on the Corporation.

Consumer Finance

The Corporation's Consumer Finance segment operates through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Regency Finance Company (Regency), which is involved principally in making personal installment loans to individuals and purchasing installment sales finance contracts from retail merchants. Such activity is primarily funded through the sale of the Corporation's subordinated notes at Regency's branch offices. The Consumer Finance segment operates in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Tennessee.

No material portion of the business of Consumer Finance has been obtained from a single or small group of customers, and the loss of any one customer's business or the business of a small group of customers by Consumer Finance would not have a material adverse effect on the Consumer Finance segment or on the Corporation.

Other

The Corporation also has six other subsidiaries. First National Corporation (a Delaware corporation) holds equity securities and other assets for the holding company. F.N.B. Statutory Trust I and F.N.B. Statutory Trust II hold the junior subordinated debt securities of the Corporation (debentures). Regency Consumer Financial Services, Inc. and FNB Consumer Financial Services, Inc. are the general partner and limited partner, respectively, of FNB Financial Services, LP, a company established to issue, administer and repay subordinated notes. F.N.B. Capital Corporation, LLC (FNB Capital) offers subordinated debt and other types of financing options for small- to medium-sized commercial enterprises that need financial assistance beyond the parameters of typical bank commercial lending products. These subsidiaries, along with the Parent company and intercompany eliminations, are included in the Other category in the Business Segments footnote in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, which is included in Item 8 of this Report.

Market Area and Competition

The Corporation primarily operates in Pennsylvania and northeastern Ohio in an area that has a diversified mix of light manufacturing, service and distribution industries. This area is served by several major interstate highways and is

located at the approximate midpoint between New York City and Chicago. This area includes the Great Lakes shipping port of Erie, the Pennsylvania state capital of Harrisburg and the Greater Pittsburgh International Airport. The Corporation also has four commercial loan production offices in Florida and one mortgage loan production office in Tennessee. In addition to Pennsylvania, the Corporation's Consumer Finance segment also operates in northern and central Tennessee and central and southern Ohio.

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The Corporation's subsidiaries compete for deposits, loans and financial services business with a large number of other financial institutions, such as commercial banks, savings banks, savings and loan associations, credit life insurance companies, mortgage banking companies, consumer finance companies, credit unions and commercial finance and leasing companies, many of which have greater resources than the Corporation. In providing wealth and asset management services, as well as insurance brokerage and merchant banking products and services, the Corporation's subsidiaries compete with many other financial services firms, brokerage firms, mutual fund complexes, investment management firms, merchant and investment banking firms, trust and fiduciary service providers and insurance agencies.

In Regency's market areas of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Tennessee, the active competitors include banks, credit unions and national, regional and local consumer finance companies, some of which have substantially greater resources than that of Regency. The ready availability of consumer credit through charge accounts and credit cards constitutes additional competition. In this market area, competition is based on the rates of interest charged for loans, the rates of interest paid to obtain funds and the availability of customer services.

The ability to access and use technology is an increasingly important competitive factor in the financial services industry. Technology is not only important with respect to delivery of financial services, but also in processing information. The Corporation and each of its subsidiaries must continually make technological investments to remain competitive in the financial services industry.

Mergers and Acquisitions

See the Mergers and Acquisitions footnote in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, which is included in Item 8 of this Report.

Employees

As of January 31, 2007, the Corporation and its subsidiaries had 1,487 full-time and 357 part-time employees. Management of the Corporation considers its relationship with its employees to be satisfactory.

Government Supervision and Regulation

The following discussion describes elements of an extensive regulatory framework applicable to bank holding companies, financial holding companies and banks and specific information about the Corporation and its subsidiaries. Federal regulation of banks, bank holding companies and financial holding companies is intended primarily for the protection of depositors and the Bank Insurance Fund rather than for the protection of stockholders and creditors. Numerous laws and regulations govern the operations of financial services institutions and their holding companies. Accordingly, the following discussion is general in nature and does not purport to be complete or to describe all of the laws and regulations that apply to the Corporation and its subsidiaries.

General

As a registered bank holding company and financial holding company, the Corporation is subject to the supervision of, and regular inspection by, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRB). The Corporation's subsidiary bank (FNBPA) and trust company (FNTPC) are organized as national banking associations, which are subject to regulation, supervision and examination by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC). Likewise, FNBPA is subject to certain regulatory requirements of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the FRB and other federal and state regulatory agencies. In addition to banking laws, regulations and regulatory agencies, the

Corporation and its subsidiaries are subject to various other laws and regulations and supervision and examination by other regulatory agencies, all of which directly or indirectly affect the operations and management of the Corporation and its ability to make distributions to its stockholders.

As a regulated financial holding company, the Corporation's relationships and good standing with its regulators are of fundamental importance to the continuation and growth of the Corporation's businesses. The FRB, OCC, FDIC and SEC have broad enforcement powers, and authority to approve, deny or refuse to act upon applications or notices of the Corporation or its subsidiaries to conduct new activities, acquire or divest businesses

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or assets or reconfigure existing operations. In addition, the Corporation, FNBPA and FNTC are subject to examination by various regulators, which results in examination reports (which are not publicly available) and ratings that can impact the conduct and growth of the Corporation's businesses. These examinations consider not only compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including bank secrecy and anti-money laundering requirements, but also loan quality and administration, capital levels, asset quality and risk, management ability and performance, earnings, liquidity and various other factors, including community reinvestment. An examination downgrade by any of the Corporation's federal bank regulators could potentially result in the imposition of significant limitations on the activities and growth of the Corporation and its subsidiaries.

A financial holding company and the companies under its control are permitted to engage in activities considered financial in nature or incidental thereto as defined by the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act and FRB interpretations, including, without limitation, insurance and securities activities, and therefore may engage in a broader range of activities than permitted for bank holding companies and their subsidiaries. A financial holding company may engage directly or indirectly in activities considered financial in nature, either de novo or by acquisition, provided the financial holding company gives the FRB after-the-fact notice of the new activities. The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act also permits national banks, such as FNBPA, to engage in activities considered financial in nature through a financial subsidiary, subject to certain conditions and limitations and with the approval of the OCC.

The FRB is the umbrella regulator of a financial holding company. In addition, a financial holding company's operating entities, such as its subsidiary broker-dealers, investment managers, merchant banking operations, investment companies, insurance companies and banks, are also subject to the jurisdiction of various federal and state functional regulators.

Interstate Banking

Bank holding companies, including those that are also financial holding companies, are required to obtain the prior approval of the FRB before acquiring more than five percent of any class of voting stock of any non-affiliated bank. Pursuant to the Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994 (Interstate Banking Act), a bank holding company may acquire banks located in states other than its home state without regard to the permissibility of such acquisitions under state law, but subject to any state requirement that the bank has been organized and operating for a minimum period of time, not to exceed five years, and the requirement that the bank holding company, after the proposed acquisition, controls no more than 10 percent of the total amount of deposits of insured depository institutions in the United States and no more than 30 percent or such lesser or greater amount set by state law of such deposits in that state.

Subject to certain restrictions, the Interstate Banking Act also authorizes banks to merge across state lines to create interstate banks. The Interstate Banking Act also permits a bank to open new branches in a state in which it does not already have banking operations if such state enacts a law permitting de novo branching. During 2006, the Corporation had one retail subsidiary national bank, FNBPA. FNBPA owns and operates eleven interstate branch offices within Ohio.

Recent Statutory Developments

The Financial Services Regulatory Relief Act of 2006 (Relief Act) was enacted into law on October 13, 2006. The Relief Act is generally designed to remove or reduce various regulatory constraints and compliance orders imposed on the banking industry.

Changes in Regulations

Various legislation, including proposals to change substantially the financial institution regulatory system and to expand or contract the powers of banking institutions and bank holding companies, is from time to time introduced in Congress. This legislation may change banking statutes and the operating environment of the Corporation and its subsidiaries in substantial and unpredictable ways. If enacted, such legislation could increase or decrease the cost of doing business, limit or expand permissible activities or affect the competitive balance among banks, savings associations, credit unions and other financial institutions. The Corporation cannot predict whether any of this potential legislation will be enacted, and, if enacted, the effect that it, or any implemented regulations,

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would have on the financial condition or results of operations of the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries. A change in statutes, regulations or regulatory policies applicable to the Corporation or its subsidiaries could have a material adverse effect on the business of the Corporation and its subsidiaries.

Capital and Operational Requirements

The FRB, the OCC and the FDIC have issued substantially similar risk-based and leverage capital guidelines applicable to United States banking organizations. In addition, these regulatory agencies may from time to time require that a banking organization maintain capital above the minimum levels, whether because of its financial condition or actual or anticipated growth. The FRB's risk-based guidelines define a three-tier capital framework. Tier 1 capital includes common stockholders' equity and qualifying preferred stock, less goodwill and other adjustments. Tier 2 capital consists of preferred stock not qualifying as Tier 1 capital, mandatory convertible debt, limited amounts of subordinated debt, other qualifying term debt and the allowance for loan losses up to 1.25 percent of risk-weighted assets. Tier 3 capital includes subordinated debt that is unsecured, fully paid, has an original maturity of at least two years, is not redeemable before maturity without prior approval by the FRB and includes a lock-in clause precluding payment of either interest or principal if the payment would cause the issuing bank's risk-based capital ratio to fall or remain below the required minimum.

The sum of Tier 1 and 2 capital represents the Corporation's qualifying total capital. Risk-based capital ratios are calculated by dividing Tier 1 and total capital by risk-weighted assets. Assets and off-balance sheet exposures are assigned to one of four categories of risk-weights, based primarily on relative credit risk. The minimum Tier 1 capital ratio is four percent and the minimum total capital ratio is eight percent. At December 31, 2006, the Corporation's Tier 1 and total capital ratios under these guidelines were 9.9% and 11.4%, respectively. At December 31, 2006, the Corporation had \$146.5 million of capital securities that qualified as Tier 1 capital and \$9.1 million of subordinated debt that qualified as Tier 2 capital.

The leverage ratio is determined by dividing Tier 1 capital by adjusted average total assets. Although the stated minimum ratio is 100 to 200 basis points above three percent, banking organizations are required to maintain a ratio of at least five percent to be classified as well-capitalized. The Corporation's leverage ratio at December 31, 2006 was 7.3% and as such, the Corporation meets its leverage ratio requirements.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 (FDICIA), among other things, identified five capital categories for insured depository institutions (well-capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized and critically undercapitalized) and requires the respective federal regulatory agencies to implement systems for prompt corrective action for insured depository institutions that do not meet minimum capital requirements within such categories. FDICIA imposes progressively more restrictive constraints on operations, management and capital distributions, depending on the category in which an institution is classified. Failure to meet the capital guidelines could also subject a banking institution to capital-raising requirements. An undercapitalized bank must develop a capital restoration plan and its parent holding company must guarantee that bank's compliance with the plan. The liability of the parent holding company under any such guarantee is limited to the lesser of five percent of the bank's assets at the time it became undercapitalized or the amount needed to comply with the plan. Furthermore, in the event of the bankruptcy of the parent holding company, such guarantee would take priority over the parent's general unsecured creditors. In addition, FDICIA requires the various regulatory agencies to prescribe certain non-capital standards for safety and soundness relating generally to operations and management, asset quality and executive compensation and permits regulatory action against a financial institution that does not meet such standards.

The various regulatory agencies have adopted substantially similar regulations that define the five capital categories identified by FDICIA, using the total risk-based capital, Tier 1 risk-based capital and leverage capital ratios as the

relevant capital measures. Such regulations establish various degrees of corrective action to be taken when an institution is considered undercapitalized. Under the regulations, a well-capitalized institution must have a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of at least six percent, a total risk-based capital ratio of at least ten percent and a leverage ratio of at least five percent and not be subject to a capital directive order. Under these guidelines, FNBPA was considered well-capitalized as of December 31, 2006.

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Federal regulators must also take into consideration (a) concentrations of credit risk; (b) interest rate risk (when the interest rate sensitivity of an institution's assets does not match the sensitivity of its liabilities or its off-balance sheet position) and (c) risks from non-traditional activities, as well as an institution's ability to manage those risks when determining the adequacy of an institution's capital. This evaluation is made as a part of the institution's regular safety and soundness examination. In addition, the Corporation, and any bank with significant trading activity, must incorporate a measure for market risk in their regulatory capital calculations.

Dividend Restrictions

The Corporation's primary source of funds for cash distributions to its stockholders, and funds used to pay principal and interest on its indebtedness, are dividends received from FNBPA. FNBPA is subject to federal laws and regulations governing its ability to pay dividends to the Corporation. In addition to dividends from FNBPA, other sources of parent company liquidity for the Corporation include cash and short-term investments, as well as dividends and loan repayments from other subsidiaries. FNBPA is subject to various regulatory policies and requirements relating to the payment of dividends, including requirements to maintain capital above regulatory minimums. The appropriate federal regulatory agency is authorized to determine under certain circumstances relating to the financial condition of a bank or bank holding company that the payment of dividends would be an unsafe or unsound practice and to prohibit payment thereof.

In addition, the ability of the Corporation and FNBPA to pay dividends may be affected by the various minimum capital requirements and the capital and non-capital standards established under FDICIA, as described above. The right of the Corporation, its stockholders and its creditors to participate in any distribution of the assets or earnings of its subsidiaries is further subject to the prior claims of creditors of the respective subsidiaries.

Source of Strength

According to FRB policy, a financial or bank holding company is expected to act as a source of financial strength to each of its subsidiary banks and to commit resources to support each such subsidiary. Consistent with the source of strength policy for subsidiary banks, the FRB has stated that, as a matter of prudent banking, a bank holding company generally should not maintain a rate of cash dividends unless its net income available to common stockholders has been sufficient to fully fund the dividends and the prospective rate of earnings retention appears to be consistent with the Corporation's capital needs, asset quality and overall financial condition. This support may be required at times when a bank holding company may not be able to provide such support. Similarly, under the cross-guarantee provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, in the event of a loss suffered or anticipated by the FDIC either as a result of default of a banking subsidiary or related to FDIC assistance provided to a subsidiary in danger of default, the other banks that are members of the FDIC may be assessed for the FDIC's loss, subject to certain exceptions.

In addition, if FNBPA was no longer well-capitalized and well-managed within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act and FRB rules (which take into consideration capital ratios, examination ratings and other factors), the expedited processing of certain types of FRB applications would not be available to the Corporation. Moreover, examination ratings of 3 or lower, unsatisfactory ratings, lower capital ratios below well-capitalized levels, regulatory concerns regarding management, controls, assets, operations or other factors can all potentially result in practical limitations on the ability of a bank or bank holding company to engage in new activities, grow, acquire new businesses, repurchase its stock or pay dividends or continue to conduct existing activities.

Securities and Exchange Commission

The Corporation is also subject to regulation by the SEC by virtue of the Corporation's status as a public company and due to the nature of certain of its businesses.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 contains important requirements for public companies in the area of financial disclosure and corporate governance. In accordance with section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, written certifications by the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are required with respect to each of the Corporation's quarterly and annual reports filed with the SEC. These certifications attest that

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the applicable report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact. The Corporation also maintains a program designed to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which includes the identification of significant processes and accounts, documentation of the design of control effectiveness over process and entity level controls and testing of the operating effectiveness of key controls. See Item 9A, Controls and Procedures, of this Report for the Corporation's evaluation of its disclosure controls and procedures.

Investment Advisors is registered with the SEC as an investment advisor and, therefore, is subject to the requirements of the Investment Advisors Act of 1940 and the SEC's regulations thereunder. The principal purpose of the regulations applicable to investment advisors is the protection of clients and the securities markets, rather than the protection of creditors and stockholders of investment advisors. The regulations applicable to investment advisors cover all aspects of the investment advisory business, including limitations on the ability of investment advisors to charge performance-based or non-refundable fees to clients, record-keeping, operating, marketing and reporting requirements, disclosure requirements, limitations on principal transactions between an advisor or its affiliates and advisory clients, as well as other anti-fraud prohibitions. The Corporation's investment advisory subsidiary also may be subject to certain state securities laws and regulations.

Additional legislation, changes in or new rules promulgated by the SEC and other federal and state regulatory authorities and self-regulatory organizations or changes in the interpretation or enforcement of existing laws and rules, may directly affect the method of operation and profitability of Investment Advisors. The profitability of Investment Advisors could also be affected by rules and regulations that impact the business and financial communities in general, including changes to the laws governing taxation, antitrust regulation, homeland security and electronic commerce.

Under various provisions of the federal and state securities laws, including in particular those applicable to broker-dealers, investment advisors and registered investment companies and their service providers, a determination by a court or regulatory agency that certain violations have occurred at a company or its affiliates can result in a limitation of permitted activities and disqualification to continue to conduct certain activities.

Investment Advisors is also subject to rules and regulations promulgated by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (NASD), among others. The principal purpose of these regulations is the protection of clients and the securities markets, rather than the protection of stockholders and creditors.

Consumer Finance Subsidiary

Regency is subject to regulation under Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Ohio state laws that require, among other things, that it maintain licenses in effect for consumer finance operations for each of its offices. Representatives of the Pennsylvania Department of Banking, the Tennessee Department of Financial Institutions and the Ohio Division of Consumer Finance periodically visit Regency's offices and conduct extensive examinations in order to determine compliance with such laws and regulations. Additionally, the FRB, as umbrella regulator of the Corporation pursuant to the Gramm-Leach Bliley Act, may conduct an examination of Regency's offices or operations. Such examinations include a review of loans and the collateral therefor, as well as a check of the procedures employed for making and collecting loans. Additionally, Regency is subject to certain federal laws that require that certain information relating to credit terms be disclosed to customers and, in certain instances, afford customers the right to rescind transactions.

Insurance Agencies

FNIA is subject to licensing requirements and extensive regulation under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the various states in which FNIA conducts business. These laws and regulations are primarily for the benefit of clients. In all jurisdictions, the applicable laws and regulations are subject to amendment or

interpretation by regulatory authorities. Generally, such authorities are vested with relatively broad discretion to grant, renew and revoke licenses and approvals and to implement regulations. Licenses may be denied or revoked for various reasons, including the violation of such regulations or the conviction of crimes. Possible sanctions that may be imposed for violation of regulations include the suspension of individual employees, limitations on engaging in a particular business for a specified period of time, revocation of licenses, censures and fines.

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Penn-Ohio is subject to examination on a triennial basis by the Arizona Department of Insurance. Representatives of the Arizona Department of Insurance periodically determine whether Penn-Ohio has maintained required reserves, established adequate deposits under a reinsurance agreement and complied with reporting requirements under the applicable Arizona statutes.

Merchant Banking

FNB Capital is subject to regulation and examination by the FRB and is subject to rules and regulations issued by the NASD.

Governmental Policies

The operations of the Corporation and its subsidiaries are affected not only by general economic conditions, but also by the policies of various regulatory authorities. In particular, the FRB regulates money and credit and interest rates in order to influence general economic conditions. These policies have a significant influence on overall growth and distribution of loans, investments and deposits and affect interest rates charged on loans or paid for time and savings deposits. FRB monetary policies have had a significant effect on the operating results of all financial institutions in the past and may continue to do so in the future.

Available Information

The Corporation maintains a website at www.fnbcorporation.com. **The Corporation makes available on its website, free of charge, its Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K (and amendments to any of the foregoing) as soon as practicable after such reports are filed with or furnished to the SEC. These reports are available on the Corporation's website at www.fnbcorporation.com and are also available to stockholders, free of charge, upon written request to F.N.B. Corporation, Attn: David B. Mogle, Corporate Secretary, One F.N.B. Boulevard, Hermitage, PA 16148. A fee to cover the Corporation's reproduction costs will be charged for any requested exhibits to these documents.** The Corporation's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the symbol FNB. The Corporation filed the certifications of its Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) required pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002 with respect to its Annual Report on Form 10-K for 2005 with the SEC as exhibits to that Report and have filed certifications required by Section 302 of that Act with respect to this Annual Report on Form 10-K as exhibits to this Report. The Corporation's CEO submitted the required annual CEO Certification regarding the NYSE's corporate governance listing standards to the NYSE within 30 days of the 2006 annual shareholders meeting. The Corporation's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, the Charters of its Audit, Compensation, Corporate Governance and Nominating Committees and the Corporation's Corporate Governance Guidelines are available on the Corporation's website and in printed form upon request.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The Corporation is subject to a number of risks that may potentially impact its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. As a financial services organization, certain elements of risk are inherent in every one of its transactions and are presented by every business decision it makes. Thus, the Corporation encounters risk as part of the normal course of its business, and designs its risk management processes to help manage these risks.

In many cases, there are risks that are known to exist at the outset of a transaction but which cannot reasonably be eliminated. For example, every loan transaction presents credit risk (the risk that the borrower may not perform in accordance with contractual terms) and interest rate risk (a potential loss in earnings or economic value due to adverse

movement in market interest rates or credit spreads), with the nature and extent of these risks principally depending on the identity of the borrower and overall economic conditions. These risks are inherent in every loan transaction; if the Corporation wishes to make loans, it must manage these risks through the terms and structure of the loans and through the management of deposits and other funding sources. The success of the Corporation's business is dependent on its ability to identify, understand and manage the risks presented by its

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business activities so that it can appropriately balance revenue generation and profitability with these inherent risks. The Corporation discusses its principal risk management processes and, in appropriate places, related historical performance in the Market Risk section included in Item 7 of this Report.

The following are the most significant risk factors that affect the Corporation. These risk factors are also discussed further in other parts of this Report.

The Corporation's status as a holding company makes it dependent on dividends from its subsidiaries to meet its obligations.

The Corporation is a holding company and conducts almost all of its operations through its subsidiaries. The Corporation does not have any significant assets other than the stock of its subsidiaries. Accordingly, the Corporation depends on dividends from its subsidiaries to meet its obligations and obtain revenue. The Corporation's right to participate in any distribution of earnings or assets of its subsidiaries is subject to the prior claims of creditors of such subsidiaries. Under federal and state law, FNBPA is limited in the amount of dividends it may pay to the Corporation without prior regulatory approval. Also, bank regulators have the authority to prohibit FNBPA from paying dividends if the bank regulators determine the payment would be an unsafe and unsound banking practice.

Interest rate volatility could significantly harm the Corporation's business.

The Corporation's results of operations are affected by the monetary and fiscal policies of the federal government and the regulatory policies of governmental authorities. A significant component of the Corporation's earnings is its net interest income, which is the difference between the income from interest earning assets, such as loans, and the expense of interest bearing liabilities, such as deposits. A change in market interest rates could adversely affect the Corporation's earnings if market interest rates change such that the interest the Corporation pays on deposits and borrowings increases faster or decreases more slowly than the interest it collects on loans and investments. Consequently, the business of the Corporation, along with that of other financial institutions, generally is sensitive to interest rate fluctuations.

The Corporation's results of operations are significantly affected by the ability of its borrowers to repay their loans.

Lending money is an essential part of the banking business. However, borrowers do not always repay their loans. The risk of non-payment is affected by:

credit risks of a particular borrower;

changes in economic and industry conditions;

the duration of the loan; and

in the case of a collateralized loan, uncertainties as to the future value of the collateral.

Generally, commercial/industrial, construction and commercial real estate loans present a greater risk of non-payment by a borrower than other types of loans. In addition, consumer loans typically have shorter terms and lower balances with higher yields compared to real estate mortgage loans, but generally carry higher risks of default. Consumer loan collections are dependent on the borrower's continuing financial stability, and thus are more likely to be affected by adverse personal circumstances. Furthermore, the application of various federal and state laws, including bankruptcy and insolvency laws, may limit the amount that can be recovered on these loans.

The Corporation's financial condition and results of operations would be adversely affected if its allowance for loan losses is not sufficient to absorb actual losses.

There is no precise method of predicting loan losses. The Corporation can give no assurance that its allowance for loan losses is or will be sufficient to absorb actual loan losses. Excess loan losses could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's financial condition and results of operations. The Corporation attempts to maintain an appropriate allowance for loan losses to provide for estimated losses in its loan portfolio. The

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Corporation periodically determines the amount of its allowance for loan losses based upon consideration of several factors, including:

- a regular review of the quality, mix and size of the overall loan portfolio;
- historical loan loss experience;
- evaluation of non-performing loans;
- assessment of economic conditions and their effects on the Corporation's existing portfolio; and
- the amount and quality of collateral, including guarantees, securing loans.

The Corporation's financial condition may be adversely affected if it is unable to attract sufficient deposits to fund its anticipated loan growth.

The Corporation funds its loan growth primarily through deposits. To the extent that the Corporation is unable to attract and maintain sufficient levels of deposits to fund its loan growth, the Corporation would be required to raise additional funds through public or private financings. The Corporation can give no assurance that it would be able to obtain these funds on terms that are favorable to it.

The Corporation could experience significant difficulties and complications in connection with its growth and acquisition strategy.

The Corporation has grown significantly through acquisitions over the last few years and may seek to continue to grow by acquiring financial institutions and branches as well as non-depository entities engaged in permissible activities for its financial institution subsidiaries. However, the market for acquisitions is highly competitive. The Corporation may not be as successful in the future as it has been in the past in identifying financial institution and branch acquisition candidates, integrating acquired institutions or preventing deposit erosion at acquired institutions or branches.

As part of its acquisition strategy, the Corporation may acquire additional banks and non-bank entities that it believes provide a strategic fit with its business. To the extent that the Corporation is successful with this strategy, there can be no assurance that the Corporation will be able to manage this growth adequately and profitably. For example, acquiring any bank or non-bank entity will involve risks commonly associated with acquisitions, including:

- potential exposure to unknown or contingent liabilities of banks and non-bank entities the Corporation acquires;
- exposure to potential asset quality issues of acquired banks and non-bank entities;
- potential disruption to the Corporation's business;
- potential diversion of the time and attention of the Corporation's management; and
- the possible loss of key employees and customers of the banks and other businesses the Corporation acquires.

In addition to acquisitions, FNBPA may expand into additional communities or attempt to strengthen its position in its current markets by undertaking additional de novo branch openings or establishing additional loan production offices. Based on its experience, the Corporation believes that it generally takes up to three years for new banking facilities to achieve operational profitability due to the impact of organizational and overhead expenses and the start-up phase of generating loans and deposits. To the extent that FNBPA undertakes additional de novo branch openings, FNBPA is likely to continue to experience the effects of higher operating expenses relative to operating income from the new banking facilities, which may have an adverse effect on the Corporation's net income, earnings per share, return on average equity and return on average assets.

The Corporation may encounter unforeseen expenses, as well as difficulties and complications in integrating expanded operations and new employees without disruption to its overall operations. Following each acquisition, the Corporation must expend substantial resources to integrate the entities. The integration of non-

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banking entities often involves combining different industry cultures and business methodologies. The failure to integrate successfully the entities the Corporation acquires into its existing operations may adversely affect its results of operations and financial condition.

The Corporation could be adversely affected by changes in the law, especially changes in the regulation of the banking industry.

The Corporation and its subsidiaries operate in a highly regulated industry and are subject to supervision and regulation by several governmental agencies, including, among others, the FRB, the OCC and the FDIC. Regulations are generally intended to provide protection for depositors and customers rather than for investors. The Corporation is subject to changes in federal and state law, regulations, governmental policies, income tax laws and accounting principles. Changes in regulation could adversely affect the banking and financial services industry as a whole and could limit the Corporation's growth and the return to investors by restricting such activities as:

the payment of dividends;

mergers with or acquisitions of other institutions;

investments;

loans and interest rates;

the provision of securities, insurance or trust services; and

the types of non-deposit activities in which the Corporation's financial institution subsidiaries may engage.

In addition, legislation may change present capital requirements, which could restrict the Corporation's activities and require the Corporation to maintain additional capital.

The Corporation's results of operations could be adversely affected due to significant competition.

The Corporation may not be able to compete effectively in its markets, which could adversely affect the Corporation's results of operations. The banking and financial services industry in each of the Corporation's market areas is highly competitive. The competitive environment is a result of:

changes in regulation;

changes in technology and product delivery systems; and

the accelerated pace of consolidation among financial services providers.

The Corporation competes for loans, deposits and customers with various bank and non-bank financial service providers, many of which are larger in terms of total assets and capitalization, have greater access to the capital markets and offer a broader array of financial services than the Corporation does. Competition with such institutions may cause the Corporation to increase its deposit rates or decrease its interest rate spread on loans it originates. Loan pricing and credit standards are under competitive pressure as various lenders seek to deploy capital and a broader range of borrowers have access to the capital markets. Likewise, traditional deposit activities are subject to intense pricing pressures and increasing customer migration as the financial service providers compete for consumers investment dollars.

The Corporation's continued pace of growth may require it to raise additional capital in the future, but that capital may not be available when it is needed.

The Corporation is required by federal and state regulatory authorities to maintain adequate levels of capital to support its operations. As a financial holding company, the Corporation seeks to maintain capital sufficient to meet the well-capitalized standard set by regulators. The Corporation anticipates that its current capital resources will satisfy its capital requirements for the foreseeable future. The Corporation may at some point, however, need to raise additional capital to support continued growth, whether such growth occurs internally or through acquisitions.

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The Corporation's ability to raise additional capital, if needed, will depend on conditions in the capital markets at that time, which are outside the Corporation's control, and on its financial performance. Accordingly, there can be no assurance of the Corporation's ability to raise additional capital, if needed, on terms acceptable to it. If the Corporation cannot raise additional capital when needed, its ability to expand its operations through internal growth and acquisitions could be materially impaired.

Adverse economic conditions in the Corporation's market area may adversely impact its results of operations and financial condition.

The majority of the Corporation's business is concentrated in Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, which are traditionally slower growth markets than other areas of the United States. Also, the Corporation originates commercial loans in Florida. As a result, FNBPA's loan portfolio and results of operations may be adversely affected by factors that have a significant impact on the economic conditions in these market areas. The local economies of the Pennsylvania and Ohio market areas historically have been less robust than the economy of the nation as a whole and may not be subject to the same fluctuations as the national economy. Adverse economic conditions in the Corporation's market areas, including the loss of certain significant employers, could reduce its growth rate, affect its borrowers' ability to repay their loans and generally affect the Corporation's financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, a downturn in real estate values in FNBPA's market areas could cause many of its loans to become inadequately collateralized.

The Corporation's ability to access and use technology in an effective and secure manner may be adversely impacted by an interruption or breach in security.

The ability to securely access and use technology is a critically important competitive factor in the financial services industry. Technology is important not only with respect to delivery of financial services but also in processing information. Moreover, the ability to effectively protect and maintain the security of financial and personal information is absolutely necessary in order to compete in the financial services industry. The Corporation consistently and prudently makes significant investments in technology upgrades to maintain efficient and cost-effective delivery and processing of financial information and to protect the security of such information.

Certain provisions of the Corporation's Articles of Incorporation and By-laws and Florida law may discourage takeovers.

The Corporation's Articles of Incorporation and By-laws contain certain anti-takeover provisions that may discourage or may make more difficult or expensive a tender offer, change in control or takeover attempt that is opposed by the Corporation's Board of Directors. In particular, the Corporation's Articles of Incorporation and By-laws:

classify its Board of Directors into three classes, so that stockholders elect only one-third of its Board of Directors each year;

permit stockholders to remove directors only for cause;

do not permit stockholders to take action except at an annual or special meeting of stockholders;

require stockholders to give the Corporation advance notice to nominate candidates for election to its Board of Directors or to make stockholder proposals at a stockholders meeting;

permit the Corporation's Board of Directors to issue, without stockholder approval unless otherwise required by law, preferred stock with such terms as its Board of Directors may determine; and

require the vote of the holders of at least 75% of the Corporation's voting shares for stockholder amendments to its By-laws.

Under Florida law, the approval of a business combination with a stockholder owning 10% or more of the voting shares of a corporation requires the vote of holders of at least 2/3 of the voting shares not owned by such stockholder, unless the transaction is approved by a majority of the corporation's disinterested directors. In addition, Florida law generally provides that shares of a corporation that are acquired in excess of certain specified thresholds

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will not possess any voting rights unless the voting rights are approved by a majority of the corporation's disinterested stockholders.

These provisions of the Corporation's Articles of Incorporation and By-laws and of Florida law could discourage potential acquisition proposals and could delay or prevent a change in control, even though a majority of the Corporation's stockholders may consider such proposals desirable. Such provision could also make it more difficult for third parties to remove and replace members of the Corporation's Board of Directors. Moreover, these provisions could diminish the opportunities for stockholders to participate in certain tender offers, including tender offers at prices above the then-current market price of the Corporation's common stock, and may also inhibit increases in the trading price of the Corporation's common stock that could result from takeover attempts.

The Corporation's business and financial performance could be adversely affected, directly or indirectly, by natural disasters, terrorist activities or international hostilities.

The impact of natural disasters, terrorist activities and international hostilities cannot be predicted with respect to severity or duration. However, any of these could impact the Corporation directly (for example, by causing significant damage to its facilities or preventing it from conducting its business in the ordinary course), or could impact the Corporation indirectly through a direct impact on its borrowers, depositors, other customers, suppliers or other counterparties. The Corporation could also suffer adverse consequences to the extent that natural disasters, terrorist activities or international hostilities affect the economy and financial and capital markets generally. These types of impacts could lead, for example, to an increase in delinquencies, bankruptcies or defaults that could result in the Corporation experiencing higher levels of non-performing assets, net charge-offs and provisions for loan losses.

The Corporation's ability to mitigate the adverse consequences of such occurrences is in part dependent on the quality of its resiliency planning, including its ability to anticipate the nature of any such event that occurs. The adverse impact of natural disasters or terrorist activities also could be increased to the extent that there is a lack of preparedness on the part of national or regional emergency responders or on the part of other organizations and businesses that the Corporation deals with, particularly those that it depends on.

Loss of members of the Corporation's executive team could have a negative impact on business.

The Corporation's success is dependent, in part, on the continued service of its executive officers. The loss of the service of one or more of these executive officers could have a negative impact on the Corporation's business because of their skills, relationships in the banking community and years of industry experience and the difficulty of promptly finding qualified replacement executive officers.

The Corporation may not be able to attract and retain skilled people

The Corporation's success depends, in large part, on its ability to attract and retain key people. Competition for the best people in most activities engaged in by the Corporation can be intense and the Corporation may not be able to hire people or to retain them. The unexpected loss of services of one or more of the Corporation's key personnel could have a material adverse impact on the Corporation's business because of their skills, knowledge of the Corporation's market, years of industry experience and the difficulty of promptly finding qualified replacement personnel.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

NONE

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The Corporation owns a six-story building in Hermitage, Pennsylvania that serves as its headquarters, executive and administrative offices. It shares this facility with Community Banking and Wealth Management.

The Community Banking offices are located in 23 counties in Pennsylvania and four counties in Ohio. Community Banking also has commercial loan production offices located in four counties in Florida and a mortgage loan production office located in one county in Tennessee. Wealth Management operates in existing

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Community Banking offices. The Consumer Finance offices are located in 17 counties in Pennsylvania, 16 counties in Tennessee and 12 counties in Ohio. The Insurance offices are located in seven counties in Pennsylvania. At December 31, 2006, the Corporation's subsidiaries owned 118 of the Corporation's properties and leased 104 properties under operating leases expiring at various dates through the year 2046. For additional information regarding the lease commitments, see the Premises and Equipment footnote in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, which is included in Item 8 of this Report.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Corporation and its subsidiaries are involved in a number of legal proceedings arising from the conduct of their business activities. These actions include claims brought against the Corporation and its subsidiaries where the Corporation acted as one or more of the following: a depository bank, lender, underwriter, fiduciary, financial advisor, broker or engaged in other business activities. Although the ultimate outcome 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 loss can be reasonably estimated.

Based on information currently available, advice of counsel, available insurance coverage and established reserves, the Corporation believes that the eventual outcome of all claims against the Corporation and its subsidiaries will not, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's consolidated financial position or results of operations. However, in the event of unexpected future developments, it is possible that the ultimate resolution of these matters, if unfavorable, could be material to the Corporation's consolidated results of operations for a particular period.

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

NONE

Table of Contents**EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT**

The name, age, position with the Corporation and principal occupation for the last five years of each of the current executive officers of the Corporation is set forth below:

Name	Age	Position with the Corporation and Prior Occupations in Previous Five Years
Stephen J. Gurgovits	63	President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation since January 2004; Vice Chairman of the Corporation from 1998 to 2003; Chairman of FNBPA since 2004; President and Chief Executive Officer of FNBPA from 1988 to 2004.
Brian F. Lilly	49	Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation since January 2004; Chief Administrative Officer of FNBPA since 2003; Chief Financial Officer of Billingzone, LLC, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania from 2000 to 2003; Chief Financial Officer of various businesses of PNC Financial Services Group, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania from 1991 to 2000.
Gary J. Roberts	57	President and Chief Executive Officer of FNBPA since 2004; Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of FNBPA from 2003 to 2004; Senior Executive Vice President of FNBPA from 2002 to 2003; President and Chief Executive Officer of Metropolitan National Bank, Youngstown, Ohio from 1997 to 2002.
David B. Mogle	57	Corporate Secretary of the Corporation since 1994; Treasurer of the Corporation from 1986 to 2004; Secretary and Senior Vice President of FNBPA since 1994; Treasurer of FNBPA from 1999 to 2004.
James G. Orié	49	Chief Legal Officer of the Corporation since January 2004; Vice President and Corporate Counsel of the Corporation from 1996 to 2003; Senior Vice President of FNBPA since January 2004.
Scott D. Free	43	Treasurer of the Corporation since 2005; Treasurer and Senior Vice President of FNBPA since 2005; various titles at First Merit Corporation, Akron, Ohio from 1994 to 2004, last as Senior Vice President.

There are no family relationships among any of the above executive officers, and there is no arrangement or understanding between any of the above executive officers and any other person pursuant to which he was selected as an officer. The executive officers are elected by and serve at the pleasure of the Corporation's Board of Directors.

Table of Contents**PART II.****ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES**

The Corporation's common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the symbol FNB. The accompanying table shows the range of high and low sales prices per share of the common stock as reported by the NYSE for 2006 and 2005. The table also shows dividends per share paid on the outstanding common stock during these periods. As of January 31, 2007, there were 11,014 holders of record of the Corporation's common stock.

Quarter Ended 2006	Low	High	Dividends
March 31	\$ 15.74	\$ 17.70	\$.235
June 30	15.19	17.24	.235
September 30	15.15	17.00	.235
December 31	16.31	18.85	.235
Quarter Ended 2005			
March 31	18.55	20.70	.23
June 30	17.49	19.85	.23
September 30	16.80	21.00	.23
December 31	16.18	18.87	.235

The information required by this Item 5 with respect to securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans is set forth in Part III, Item 12 of this Report.

The following table provides information about purchases by the Corporation of its equity securities:

Period	Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities(1)			
	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1 - 31, 2006	50,000	\$ 16.97	N/A	N/A
November 1 - 30, 2006	75,000	17.36	N/A	N/A
December 1 - 31, 2006	75,000	17.94	N/A	N/A

(1)

All shares were purchased in open-market transactions under SEC Rule 10b-18, and were not purchased as part of a publicly announced purchase plan or program. The Corporation has funded the shares required for employee benefit plans and the Corporation's dividend reinvestment plan through open-market transactions or purchases directed by the Corporation. This practice may be discontinued at the Corporation's discretion.

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STOCK PERFORMANCE GRAPH

Comparison of Total Return on F.N.B. Corporation's Common Stock with Certain Averages

The following five-year performance graph compares the cumulative total shareholder return (assuming reinvestment of dividends) on the Corporation's common stock (u) to the NASDAQ Bank Index (5) and the Russell 2000 Index (). This stock performance graph assumes \$100 was invested on December 31, 2001, and the cumulative return is measured as of each subsequent fiscal year end.

F.N.B. Corporation Five-Year Stock Performance
Total Return, Including Stock and Cash Dividends

Total Return Performance

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Dollars in thousands, except per share data

Year Ended December 31	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Total interest income	\$342,422	\$295,480	\$253,568	\$256,102	\$275,061
Total interest expense	153,585	108,780	84,390	86,990	98,372
Net interest income	188,837	186,700	169,178	169,112	176,689
Provision for loan losses	10,412	12,176	16,280	17,155	13,624
Total non-interest income	79,275	57,807	77,326	67,319	65,595
Total non-interest expense	160,514	155,226	140,892	183,272	183,661
Income from continuing operations	67,649	55,258	61,795	27,038	31,271
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax				31,751	32,064
Net income	67,649	55,258	61,795	58,789	63,335
At Year-End					
Total assets	\$6,007,592	\$5,590,326	\$5,027,009	\$8,308,310	\$7,090,232
Assets of discontinued operations				3,751,136	2,735,204
Net loans	4,200,569	3,698,340	3,338,994	3,213,058	3,188,223
Deposits	4,372,842	4,011,943	3,598,087	3,439,510	3,304,105
Short-term borrowings	363,910	378,978	395,106	232,966	255,370
Long-term and junior subordinated debt	670,921	662,569	636,209	584,808	400,056
Liabilities of discontinued operations				3,386,021	2,467,123
Total stockholders equity	537,372	477,202	324,102	606,909	598,596
Per Common Share (1)					
Basic earnings per share					
Continuing operations	\$1.15	\$.99	\$1.31	\$.58	\$.68
Discontinued operations				.69	.69
Net income	1.15	.99	1.31	1.27	1.37
Diluted earnings per share					
Continuing operations	1.14	.98	1.29	.57	.67
Discontinued operations				.68	.68
Net income	1.14	.98	1.29	1.25	1.35
Cash dividends declared	.94	.925	.92	.93	.81
Book value (2)	8.90	8.31	6.47	13.10	12.93
Ratios					
Return on average assets (2)	1.15%	.99%	1.29%	.74%	.93%
Return on average equity (2)	13.15	12.44	23.54	9.66	10.97

Return on average tangible equity (2)	26.30	23.62	30.42	16.81	11.46
Dividend payout ratio (2)	81.84	94.71	72.56	72.90	59.03
Average equity to average assets (2)	8.73	7.97	5.50	7.66	8.51

- (1) Per share amounts for 2003 and 2002 have been restated for the common stock dividend declared on April 28, 2003.
- (2) Effective January 1, 2004, F.N.B. Corporation spun off its Florida operations into a separate independent public company. As a result of the spin-off, the Florida operations' earnings for prior years have been classified as discontinued operations on the Corporation's consolidated income statements and the assets and liabilities related to the discontinued operations have been disclosed separately on the Corporation's consolidated balance sheets for prior years. In addition, note that the book value at period end, stockholders' equity, the return on average assets ratio, the return on average equity ratio, return on average tangible equity ratio and the dividend payout ratio for 2003 and 2002 include the discontinued operations.

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Dollars in thousands, except per share data

Quarter Ended 2006	Mar. 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31
Total interest income	\$ 77,621	\$ 83,465	\$ 90,576	\$ 90,760
Total interest expense	31,802	36,772	42,209	42,802
Net interest income	45,819	46,693	48,367	47,958
Provision for loan losses	2,958	2,497	2,428	2,529
Gain on sale of securities	547	340	510	405
Other non-interest income	19,082	19,998	19,502	18,891
Total non-interest expense	39,771	40,723	40,625	39,395
Net income	15,802	16,635	17,619	17,593
Per Common Share				
Basic earnings per share	\$.28	\$.29	\$.29	\$.29
Diluted earnings per share	.27	.28	.29	.29
Cash dividends declared	.235	.235	.235	.235
Quarter Ended 2005	Mar. 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31
Total interest income	\$ 69,073	\$ 73,749	\$ 75,475	\$ 77,183
Total interest expense	23,490	26,335	28,555	30,400
Net interest income	45,583	47,414	46,920	46,783
Provision for loan losses	2,331	2,686	3,448	3,711
Gain (loss) on sale of securities	607	564	431	(13,305)
Impairment loss on equity security				(1,953)
Other non-interest income	17,686	17,777	18,306	17,694
Total non-interest expense	39,888	37,766	37,501	40,071
Net income	14,910	17,541	18,086	4,721