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CCFNB BANCORP INC  
Form 10-Q  
November 12, 2004

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 or 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE  
ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2004

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 or 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE  
ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission file number 0-19028

CCFNB BANCORP, INC.  
(Name of small business Issuer in its charter)

PENNSYLVANIA  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

23-2254643  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification Number)

232 East Street, Bloomsburg, PA  
(Address of principal executive offices)

17815  
(Zip Code)

Issuer's telephone number, including area code: (570) 784-4400

Check whether the issuer (1) 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 issuer was required to file such  
reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90  
days. Yes  No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's  
classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. 1,271,993 shares of  
\$1.25 (par) common stock were outstanding as of October 19, 2004.

CCFNB BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
INDEX 10-Q  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2004

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CCFNB BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
(IN THOUSANDS)

	Unaudited September 30, 2004	D 3
	-----	-----
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 5,016	\$
Interest-bearing deposits with other banks	3,517	
Federal funds sold	535	
Investment securities available-for-sale	64,490	
Loans, net of unearned income	149,103	
Allowance for loan losses	1,425	
	-----	
Net loans	147,678	
Premises and equipment, net	4,467	
Other real estate owned	36	
Cash surrender value of bank-owned life insurance	6,133	
Accrued interest receivable	812	
Other assets	618	
	-----	
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 233,302</b>	<b>\$</b>
	=====	
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Deposits:</b>		
Non-interest bearing	\$ 17,290	\$

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Interest bearing	154,238
	-----
Total Deposits	171,528
Short-term borrowings	20,734
Long-term borrowings	11,327
Accrued interest and other expenses	1,269
Other liabilities	87
	-----
TOTAL LIABILITIES	204,945
	-----
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Common stock, par value \$1.25 per share; authorized 5,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 1,271,993 shares in 2004 and 1,276,445 shares in 2003	1,590
Surplus	3,512
Retained earnings	22,931
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	324
	-----
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	28,357
	-----
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 233,302
	=====

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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CCFNB BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME  
(IN THOUSANDS EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)  
UNAUDITED

	For the Nine Months Ending September 30,		For the Three Months Ending September 30,	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	-----	-----	-----	-----
INTEREST INCOME				
Interest and fees on loans:				
Taxable	\$ 6,211	\$ 6,839	\$ 2,055	\$ 2,
Tax-exempt	271	153	108	
Interest and dividends on investment securities:				
Taxable interest	1,126	877	374	
Tax-exempt interest	345	479	105	
Dividends	52	45	26	
Federal funds sold	7	40	3	
Deposits in other banks	37	41	15	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL INTEREST INCOME	8,049	8,474	2,686	2,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Deposits	2,008	2,690	671	
Short-term borrowings	206	209	76	

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Long-term borrowings	510	508	171	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL INTEREST EXPENSE	2,724	3,407	918	1,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net interest income	5,325	5,067	1,768	1,
Provision for loan losses	110	150	30	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	5,215	4,917	1,738	1,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
NON-INTEREST INCOME				
Service charges and fees	582	507	213	
Trust department income	109	95	34	
Securities gains - net	3	8	3	
Bank-owned life insurance income	191	165	63	
Other income	233	359	81	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL NON-INTEREST INCOME	1,118	1,134	394	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
NON-INTEREST EXPENSES				
Salaries and wages	1,712	1,647	573	
Pensions and other employee benefits	598	585	198	
Occupancy expense, net	294	290	93	
Furniture and equipment expense	351	357	116	
Other operating expenses	1,357	1,191	429	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL NON-INTEREST EXPENSES	4,312	4,070	1,409	1,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income before income taxes	2,021	1,981	723	
Income tax expense	424	420	157	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
NET INCOME	\$ 1,597	\$ 1,561	\$ 566	\$
	=====	=====	=====	=====
PER SHARE DATA				
Net income	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.22	\$ 0.44	\$ 0
Cash dividends	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.18	\$ 0
Weighted average shares outstanding	1,275,743	1,283,475	1,275,743	1,283,

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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CCFNB BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(IN THOUSANDS)  
UNAUDITED

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OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Net income	\$
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Provision for loan losses	
Depreciation and amortization	
Premium amortization on investment securities	
Discount accretion on investment securities	
Deferred income taxes (benefit)	
(Gain) on sale of mortgage loans	
(Gain) on sales of investment securities	
Proceeds from sale of mortgage loans	
Originations of mortgage loans for resale	
(Gain) on sale of other real estate owned	
(Gain) loss from investment in insurance agency	
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable and other assets	
Net increase in cash surrender value of bank-owned life insurance	
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest, other expenses and other liabilities	

NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES

INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Purchase of investment securities Available-for-Sale	
Proceeds from sales, maturities and redemptions of investment securities Available-for-Sale	
Net (increase) decrease in loans	
Purchases of premises and equipment	
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	
Purchase of bank-owned life insurance policies	

NET CASH (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Net increase in deposits	
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	
Net increase (decrease) in long-term borrowings	
Acquisition of treasury stock	
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	
Cash dividends paid	

NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES

(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION Cash paid during the year for:

Interest	\$
Income taxes	\$

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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CCFNB BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2004

### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting and reporting policies of CCFNB Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiary (the "Corporation") are in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and conform to common practices within the banking industry. The more significant policies follow:

#### PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of CCFNB Bancorp, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary, Columbia County Farmers National Bank (the "Bank"). All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

#### NATURE OF OPERATIONS & LINES OF BUSINESS

The Corporation provides full banking services, including trust services, through the Bank, to individuals and corporate customers. The Bank has six offices covering an area of approximately 484 square miles in Northeastern Pennsylvania. The Corporation and its banking subsidiary are subject to regulation of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

Procuring deposits and making loans are the major lines of business. The deposits are mainly deposits of individuals and small businesses and the loans are mainly real estate loans covering primary residences and small business enterprises. The trust services, under the name of CCFNB and Co., include administration of various estates, pension plans, self-directed IRA's and other services. A third-party brokerage arrangement is also resident in the Lightstreet location. This investment center offers a full line of stocks, bonds and other non-insured financial services.

#### USE OF ESTIMATES

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

#### INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The Corporation classifies its investment securities as either "Held-to-Maturity" or "Available-for-Sale" at the time of purchase. Debt securities are classified as Held-to-Maturity when the Corporation has the ability and positive intent to hold the securities to maturity. Investment securities Held-to-Maturity are carried at cost adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts to maturity.

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included in the Available-for-Sale category, are carried at fair value, and the amount of any unrealized gain or loss net of the effect of deferred income taxes is reported as other comprehensive income (loss) in the consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity. Management's decision to sell Available-for-Sale securities is based on changes in economic conditions controlling the sources and uses of funds, terms, availability of and yield of alternative investments, interest rate risk, and the need for liquidity.

The cost of debt securities classified as Held-to-Maturity or Available-for-Sale is adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts to maturity. Such amortization and accretion, as well as interest and dividends, is included in interest income from investments. Realized gains and losses are included in net investment securities gains. The cost of investment securities sold, redeemed or matured is based on the specific identification method.

### LOANS

Loans are stated at their outstanding principal balances, net of deferred fees or costs, unearned income, and the allowance for loan losses. Interest on loans is accrued on the principal amount outstanding, primarily on an actual day basis. Non-refundable loan fees and certain direct costs are deferred and amortized over the life of the loans using the interest method. The amortization is reflected as an interest yield adjustment, and the deferred portion of the net fees and costs is reflected as a part of the loan balance.

Real estate mortgage loans held for resale are carried at the lower of cost or market on an aggregate basis. These loans are sold with limited recourse to the Corporation.

PAST DUE LOANS - Generally, a loan is considered past due when a payment is in arrears for a period of 10 or 15 days, depending on the type of loan. Delinquent notices are issued at this point and collection efforts will continue on loans past due beyond 60 days which have not been satisfied. Past due loans are continually evaluated with determination for charge-off being made when no reasonable chance remains that the status of the loan can be improved.

NON-ACCRUAL LOANS - Generally, a loan is classified as non-accrual, with the accrual of interest on such a loan discontinued when the contractual payment of principal or interest has become 90 days past due or management has serious doubts about further collectibility of principal or interest, even though the loan currently is performing. A loan may remain on accrual status if it is in the process of collection and is either guaranteed or well secured. When a loan is placed on non-accrual status, unpaid interest credited to income in the current year is reversed, and unpaid interest accrued in prior years is charged against the allowance for loan losses. Certain non-accrual loans may continue to perform, wherein, payments are still being received with those payments generally applied to principal. Non-accrual loans remain under constant scrutiny and if performance continues, interest income may be recorded on a cash basis based on management's judgement as to collectibility of principal.

ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES - The allowance for loan losses is established through provisions for loan losses charged against income. Loans deemed to be uncollectible are charged against the allowance for loan losses, and subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance.

A factor in estimating the allowance for loan losses is the measurement of impaired loans. A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Corporation will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Under current accounting standards, the allowance for loan losses related to impaired loans is based on discounted cash flows using the loan's effective interest rate or the fair value of the collateral for certain collateral dependent loans.

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level established by management to be adequate to absorb estimated potential loan losses. Management's periodic evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is based on the Corporation's past loan loss experience, known and inherent risks in the portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay (including the timing of future payments), the estimated value of any underlying collateral, composition of the loan portfolio, current economic conditions, and other relevant factors. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires material estimates, including the amounts and timing of future cash flows expected to be received on impaired loans that may be susceptible to significant change.

In addition, an allowance is provided for possible credit losses on off-balance sheet credit exposures. The allowance is estimated by management and is classified in other liabilities.

#### DERIVATIVES

The Bank has outstanding loan commitments that relate to the origination of mortgage loans that will be held for resale. Pursuant to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 133 "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" as amended by SFAS No. 138, "Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities", and SFAS No. 149 "Amendments to SFAS 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" and the guidance contained in the Derivatives Implementation Group Statement 133 Implementation Issue No. C 13, the Bank has accounted for such loan commitments as derivative instruments. The outstanding loan commitments in this category did not give rise to any losses for the period ended September 30, 2004 and the year ended December 31, 2003, as the fair market value of each outstanding loan commitment exceeded the Bank's cost basis in each loan commitment.

#### PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation computed principally on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Maintenance and minor repairs are charged to operations as incurred. The cost and accumulated depreciation of the premises and equipment retired or sold are eliminated from the property accounts at the time of retirement or sale, and the resulting gain or loss is reflected in current operations.

#### MORTGAGE SERVICING RIGHTS

The Corporation originates and sells real estate loans to investors in the secondary mortgage market. After the sale, the Corporation retains the right to service these loans. When originated mortgage loans are sold and servicing is retained, a servicing asset is capitalized based on relative fair value at the date of sale. Servicing assets are amortized as an offset to other fees in proportion to, and over the period of, estimated net servicing income. The unamortized cost is included in other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. The servicing rights are periodically evaluated for impairment based on their relative fair value.

#### OTHER REAL ESTATE OWNED

Real estate properties acquired through, or in lieu of, loan foreclosure are held for sale and are initially recorded at fair value on the date of



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foreclosure establishing a new cost basis. After foreclosure, valuations are periodically performed by management and the real estate is carried at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell and is included in other assets. Revenues derived from and costs to maintain the assets and subsequent gains and losses on sales are included in other non-interest income and expense.

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### BANK OWNED LIFE INSURANCE

The Corporation invests in Bank Owned Life Insurance (BOLI). Purchase of BOLI provides life insurance coverage on certain employees with the Corporation being owner and primary beneficiary of the policies.

### INVESTMENT IN INSURANCE AGENCY

On January 2, 2001, the Corporation acquired a 50% interest in a local insurance agency, a corporation organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The income or loss from this investment is accounted for under the equity method of accounting. The carrying value of this investment as of September 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003 was \$180,498 and \$170,296, respectively, and is carried in other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

### INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes is based on the results of operations, adjusted primarily for tax-exempt income. Certain items of income and expense are reported in different periods for financial reporting and tax return purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the consolidated financial statement and income tax bases of assets and liabilities measured by using the enacted tax rates and laws expected to be in effect when the timing differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax expense or benefit is based on the difference between deferred tax asset or liability from period to period.

### PER SHARE DATA

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 128, "Earnings Per Share", requires dual presentation of basic and diluted earnings per share. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding at the end of each period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by increasing the denominator for the assumed conversion of all potentially dilutive securities. The Corporation does not have any securities which have or will have a dilutive effect, accordingly, basic and diluted per share data are the same.

### CASH FLOW INFORMATION

For purposes of reporting consolidated cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and due from banks, interest-bearing deposits in other banks and federal funds sold. The Corporation considers cash classified as interest-bearing deposits with other banks as a cash equivalent because they are represented by cash accounts essentially on a demand basis. Federal funds are also included as a cash equivalent because they are generally purchased and sold for one-day periods.

### TRUST ASSETS AND INCOME

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Property held by the Corporation in a fiduciary or agency capacity for its customers is not included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements because such items are not assets of the Corporation. Trust Department income is generally recognized on a cash basis and is not materially different than if it was reported on an accrual basis.

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### SEGMENT REPORTING

The Corporation's banking subsidiary acts as an independent community financial services provider, and offers traditional banking and related financial services to individual, business and government customers. Through its branch, internet banking, telephone and automated teller machine network, the Bank offers a full array of commercial and retail financial services, including the taking of time, savings and demand deposits; the making of commercial, consumer and mortgage loans; and the providing of other financial services. The Bank also performs personal, corporate, pension and fiduciary services through its Trust Department as well as offering diverse investment products through its investment center.

Management does not separately allocate expenses, including the cost of funding loan demand, between the commercial, retail, trust and investment center operations of the Corporation. As such, discrete financial information is not available and segment reporting would not be meaningful.

### RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In November 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Interpretation No. 45 (FIN 45), "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others". This Interpretation expands the disclosures to be made by a guarantor about its obligations under certain guarantees and requires the guarantor to recognize a liability in its financial statements for the obligation assumed under a guarantee. In general, FIN 45 applies to contracts of indemnification agreements that contingently require the guarantor to make payments to the guaranteed party based on changes in an underlying agreement that is related to an asset, liability, or equity security of the guaranteed party. Certain guarantee contracts are excluded from both the disclosure and recognition requirements of this Interpretation, while other guarantees are subject to just the disclosure requirements of FIN 45 but not to the recognition provisions. The disclosure requirements of FIN 45 were effective for the Corporation as of December 31, 2002 and require disclosure of the nature of the guarantee, the maximum potential amount of future payments the guarantor could be required to make under the guarantee, and the current amount of the liability, if any, for the guarantor's obligations under the guarantee. The recognition requirements of FIN 45 are applied prospectively to guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002. This standard did not have any impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

In December 2002, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure - an amendment of SFAS No. 123," is generally effective for financial statements for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 31, 2002. The statement amends SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. The statement also amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based compensation and the

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effect of the method used on reported results. The Corporation does not have any stock-based compensation, therefore the standard has no impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

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In December 2002, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 149, "Amendments to SFAS 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" is generally effective for contracts entered into after June 30, 2003. This statement amends and clarifies financial accounting and reporting for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts (collectively referred to as derivatives) and for hedging activities under SFAS No. 133 "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." The changes in this statement improve financial reporting by requiring that contracts with comparable characteristics be accounted for similarly. The changes will result in more consistent reporting of contracts as either derivatives or hybrid instruments. This standard does not have any impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In January 2003, the FASB issued FIN 46, which provides guidance on how to identify a variable interest entity (VIE) and determine when the assets, liabilities, noncontrolling interests, and results of operations of a VIE are to be included in an entity's consolidated financial statements. A VIE exists when either the total equity investment at risk is not sufficient to permit the entity to finance its activities by itself, or the equity investors lack one of three characteristics associated with owning a controlling financial interest. Those characteristics include the direct or indirect ability to make decisions about an entity's activities through voting rights or similar rights, the obligations to absorb the expected losses of an entity if they occur, or the right to receive the expected residual returns of the entity if they occur. This standard did not have any impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial positions or results of operations.

In May 2003, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 150, "Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Both Liabilities and Equity" is generally effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003 and for contracts in existence at the start of the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. This statement establishes new standards for classification, measurement and disclosure of certain types of financial instruments having characteristics of both liabilities and equity, including instruments that are mandatory redeemable and that embody obligations requiring or permitting settlement by transferring assets or by issuing an entity's own shares. In December 2003, the FASB deferred for an indefinite period the application of the guidance in SFAS 150 to noncontrolling interests that are classified as equity in the financial statements of a subsidiary but would be classified as a liability in the parent's financial statements under SFAS 150. The deferral is limited to mandatory redeemable noncontrolling interests associated with finite-lived subsidiaries. This standard does not have any impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In December 2003, the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) issued No. 03-01 "The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and its Application to Certain Investments" is generally effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2003, and addresses how to define an "other-than-temporary impairment" as well as its application to investments classified as either "Available-for-Sale" and "Held-to-Maturity" under SFAS 115. The EITF requires disclosure of securities in a continuous unrealized loss position to be stratified based on length of time those securities were carried in such a position (less than 12 months, and 12

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months or more). Additional information is required to be disclosed annually to include the nature of the investment, the cause of the decline in value and the evidence considered in reaching the conclusion that the investment is not other than temporarily impaired. The disclosure was initially required for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2003, however, in September 2004 the effective date has been delayed by the FASB. Comparative information for earlier periods is not required.

ADVERTISING COSTS

It is the Corporation's policy to expense advertising costs in the period in which they are incurred. Advertising expense for the periods ended September 30, 2004 and September 30, 2003, were approximately \$57,388 and \$54,238, respectively.

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RECLASSIFICATION

Certain amounts in the consolidated financial statements of the prior years have been reclassified to conform with presentation used in the 2004 consolidated financial statements. Such reclassifications had no effect on the Corporation's consolidated financial condition or net income.

NOTE 2 - ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

Changes in the allowance for loan losses for the periods ended September 30, 2004 and September 30, 2003 were as follows:

	(Amounts in thousands)	
	2004	2003
	-----	-----
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1,415	\$ 1,415
Provision charged to operations	110	110
Loans charged-off	(124)	(124)
Recoveries	24	24
	-----	-----
Balance, September 30	\$ 1,425	\$ 1,425
	=====	=====

At September 30, 2004, the recorded investment in loans that are considered to be impaired as defined by SFAS No. 114 was \$77,706. No additional charge to operations was required to provide for the impaired loans since the total allowance for loan losses is estimated by management to be adequate to provide for the loan loss allowance required by SFAS No. 114 along with any other potential losses.

At September 30, 2004, there were no significant commitments to lend additional funds with respect to non-accrual and restructured loans.

Non-accrual loans at September 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003 were \$1,110,522 and \$1,851,686, respectively.

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Loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest amounted to \$273,000 at September 30, 2004.

NOTE 3 - SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

Federal funds purchased, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and Federal Home Loan Bank advances generally represented overnight or less than 30-day borrowings. U.S. Treasury tax and loan notes for collections made by the Bank were payable on demand.

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NOTE 4 - LONG-TERM BORROWINGS

Long-term borrowings are comprised of advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank.

NOTE 5 - DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS

The Bank has entered into certain non-qualified deferred compensation agreements with certain executive officers and directors. Expenses related to these non-qualified deferred compensation plans amounted to \$92,419 and \$53,072 for September 30, 2004 and September 30, 2003, respectively.

There were no substantial changes in other plans as disclosed in the 2003 Annual Report.

NOTE 6 - STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Changes in stockholders' equity for the period ended September 30, 2004 were as follows:

	(Amounts in Thousands, Except Common S				
	Common Shares	Common Stock	Surplus	Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at January 1, 2004	1,276,445	\$ 1,595	\$ 3,635		\$ 21,997
Comprehensive Income:					
Net income				\$ 1,597	1,597
Change in unrealized gain (loss) on investment securities available-for-sale net of reclassification adjustment and tax effects				(52)	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				\$ 1,545	
				=====	

Issuance of 5,548 shares of common stock under dividend reinvestment and stock

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purchase plans	5,548	7	153	--
Purchase of 10,000 shares of treasury stock	--	--	--	--
Retirement of 10,000 shares of treasury stock	(10,000)	(12)	(276)	--
Cash dividends \$.52 per share	--	--	--	(663)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at September 30, 2004	1,271,993	\$ 1,590	\$ 3,512	\$ 22,931
	-----	-----	-----	-----

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NOTE 7 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISK AND CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK

The Corporation is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. These consolidated financial instruments include commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit and commercial letters of credit. Those instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the consolidated balance sheets. The contract or notional amounts of those instruments reflect the extent of involvement the Corporation has in particular classes of financial instruments. The Corporation does not engage in trading activities with respect to any of its financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk.

The Corporation may require collateral or other security to support financial instruments with off-balance sheet credit risk. The contract or notional amounts at September 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003 were as follows:

	(Amounts in Thousands)	
	September 30, 2004	Decemb 31, 20
	-----	-----
Financial instruments whose contract amounts represent credit risk:		
Commitments to extend credit	\$ 15,682	\$ 13
Financial standby letters of credit	1,669	1
Performance standby letters of credit	829	
Dealer floor plans	2,165	1

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Because many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The Corporation evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Corporation upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the counter-party. Collateral held varies but may include accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant, equipment and income-producing commercial properties.

Standby letters of credit and commercial letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Corporation to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is

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essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. The Corporation holds collateral supporting those commitments for which collateral is deemed necessary.

The Corporation's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit and letters of credit is represented by the contractual notional amount of those instruments. The Corporation uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations, as it does for on-balance sheet instruments.

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The Corporation granted commercial, consumer and residential loans to customers within Pennsylvania. Of the total loan portfolio at September 30, 2004, 80.1% was for real estate loans, principally residential. It was the opinion of management that the high concentration did not pose an adverse credit risk. Further, it was management's opinion that the remainder of the loan portfolio was balanced and diversified to the extent necessary to avoid any significant concentration of credit.

### NOTE 8 - MANAGEMENT'S ASSERTIONS AND COMMENTS REQUIRED TO BE PROVIDED WITH FORM 10Q FILING

In management's opinion, the consolidated interim financial statements reflect fair presentation of the consolidated financial position of CCFNB Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiary, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the interim periods presented. Further, the consolidated interim financial statements are unaudited, however they reflect all adjustments, which are in the opinion of management, necessary to present fairly the consolidated financial condition and consolidated results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods presented and that all such adjustments to the consolidated financial statements are of a normal recurring nature.

The results of operations for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2004, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

These consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with requirements of Form 10Q and therefore do not include all disclosures normally required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to financial institutions as included with consolidated financial statements included in the Corporation's annual Form 10K filing. The reader of these consolidated interim financial statements may wish to refer to the Corporation's annual report or Form 10K for the period ended December 31, 2003, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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### REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Stockholders of CCFNB Bancorp, Inc.:

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of CCFNB Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiary as of September 30, 2004, and the related consolidated statements of income and cash flows for the three and nine-month periods ended

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September 30, 2004 and 2003. These consolidated interim financial statements are the responsibility of the management of CCFNB Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiary.

We conducted our reviews 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 (United States), 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 reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the consolidated interim financial statements referred to above for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of CCFNB Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiary as of December 31, 2003, 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 January 13, 2004, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2003, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

/s/ J.H. WILLIAMS & CO., LLP

J.H. Williams & Co., LLP  
Kingston, Pennsylvania  
October 19, 2004

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CCFNB BANCORP, INC.  
FORM 10-Q  
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 2004

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

Consolidated Summary of Operations  
(Dollars in Thousands, except for per share data)

At and For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		At and For the		
2004	2003	2003	2002	2001



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Income and Expense:					
Interest income	\$ 8,049	\$ 8,474	\$ 11,221	\$ 12,780	\$ 13,7
Interest expense	2,724	3,407	4,366	5,741	6,9
Net interest income	5,325	5,067	6,855	7,039	6,7
Loan loss provision	110	150	200	309	1
Net interest income after loan loss Provision	5,215	4,917	6,655	6,730	6,6
Non-interest income	1,118	1,134	1,508	1,210	1,1
Non-interest expense	4,312	4,070	5,409	5,479	5,1
Income before income taxes	2,021	1,981	2,754	2,461	2,6
Income taxes	424	420	591	539	6
Net income	\$ 1.597	\$ 1.561	\$ 2,163	\$ 1,922	\$ 2,0
Per Share: (1)					
Net income	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.22	\$ 1.69	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.
Cash dividends paid	.52	.49	.66	.63	.
Average shares outstanding	1,275,743	1,283,475	1,281,265	1,309,084	1,338,0
Average Balance Sheet:					
Loans	\$ 148,367	\$ 150,560	\$ 149,485	\$ 147,545	\$ 139,2
Investments	63,633	59,248	58,152	54,197	50,5
Other earning assets	17,501	6,785	8,036	5,309	6,5
Total assets	233,108	231,173	230,975	223,476	208,6
Deposits	171,657	172,596	171,956	150,883	149,6
Other interest-bearing liabilities	32,193	30,246	30,473	29,356	31.6
Stockholders' equity	27,980	26,973	27,223	26,615	25,8
Balance Sheet Data:					
Loans	\$ 149,103	\$ 149,339	\$ 147,631	\$ 151,338	\$ 142,9
Investments	64,490	64,969	62,775	53,528	57,1
Other earning assets	4,052	3,502	6,003	10,068	63,3
Total assets	233,302	233,314	232,914	229,032	214,2
Deposits	171,528	173,066	171,786	172,127	142,9
Other interest-bearing liabilities	32,061	31,870	32,325	28,621	31,3
Stockholders' equity	28,357	27,106	27,603	26,840	26,0
Ratios: (2)					
Return on average assets	.98%	.96%	.94%	.86%	.
Return on average equity	7.61%	7.72%	7.95%	7.22%	7.
Dividend payout ratio	41.52%	40.17%	39.02%	42.86%	38.
Average equity to average assets ratio	12.00%	11.67%	11.79%	11.77%	12.

(1) Per share data has been calculated on the weighted average number of shares outstanding.

(2) The ratios for the nine month period ending September 30, 2004 and 2003 are annualized.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Form 10-Q, both in the MD & A and elsewhere, contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements are not historical facts and include expressions about our confidence and strategies and our expectations about new and existing programs and products, relationships, opportunities, technology and market conditions.

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These statements may be identified by such forward-looking terminology as "expect," "look," "believe," "anticipate," "may," "will," or similar statements or variations of such terms. Such forward-looking statements involve certain risks and uncertainties. These include, but are not limited to, the direction of interest rates, continued levels of loan quality and origination volume, continued relationships with major customers, and sources for loans, as well as the effects of economic conditions and legal and regulatory barriers and structure. Actual results may differ materially from such forward-looking statements. We assume no obligation for updating any such forward-looking statement at any time. Our consolidated financial condition and results of operations are essentially those of our wholly-owned subsidiary bank, Columbia County Farmers National Bank. Therefore, our discussion and analysis that follows is primarily centered on the performance of this bank.

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### EARNINGS SUMMARY

Net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 was \$1,597 thousand or \$1.25 per basic and diluted share. These results compare with net income of \$1,561 thousand, or \$1.22 per basic and diluted share for the same period in 2003. Annualized return on average equity decreased to 7.61 percent from 7.72 percent, while the annualized return on average assets increased to .98 percent from .96 percent, for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Net interest income continues to be the largest source of our operating income. Net interest income on a tax equivalent basis increased to \$5.6 million at September 30, 2004, compared with \$5.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003. The increase in net interest income is primarily due to the decreased interest rates on deposits and short term borrowings. The tax equalized interest margin increased to 3.41 percent for the nine months ended September 30, 2004, compared to 3.32 percent for the nine months ended September 30, 2003.

Average interest earning assets increased \$.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 over the same period in 2003. Average loans decreased \$2.2 million, average investments increased \$4.4 million or 7.4 percent and average federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits with other financial institutions decreased 1.8 million for this nine month period.

Average interest bearing liabilities for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 decreased \$.4 million from the same period in 2003. Average short-term borrowings were \$20.9 million at September 30, 2004 and \$18.9 million at September 30, 2003. Long-term debt, which includes primarily FHLB advances, remained at \$11.3 million on September 30, 2004 and September 30, 2003. Average demand deposits increased \$1.4 million from 2003 balances.

The average interest rate on total interest earning assets was 5.32 percent for the nine months ended September 30, 2004, compared with 5.22 percent for the nine months ended September 30, 2003. The average interest rate for loans decreased 19 basis points to 6.07 percent at September 30, 2004 compared to 6.26 percent September 30, 2003. Interest-bearing deposits with other Financial Institutions interest rates decreased 5 basis points to 1.10 percent from 1.15 percent at September 30, 2004 and September 30, 2003, respectively. Average rates on interest bearing deposits decreased by 56 basis points to 1.73 percent from 2.29 percent one year ago. Average interest rates also decreased on total interest bearing liabilities by 48 basis points to 1.95 percent from 2.43 percent. The reason for these decreases on interest bearing liabilities was

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primarily attributed to the decreasing rates on all deposit liabilities.

### NET INTEREST INCOME

Net interest income increased to \$5.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 compared to \$5.1 million for the same period in 2003.

The following table reflects the components of net interest income for each of the nine months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003.

### ANALYSIS OF AVERAGE ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL EQUITY AND NET INTEREST INCOME ON A TAX EQUIVALENT BASIS

#### AVERAGE BALANCE SHEET AND RATE ANALYSIS (Dollars in Thousands)

	Average Balance	Interest Income / Expense	Average Yield / Rate	Average Balance
	(1)	(2)		(1)
<b>ASSETS:</b>				
Interest-bearing deposits with other financial institutions	\$ 4,498	\$ 37	1.10%	\$ 4,745
Investment securities (3)	63,633	1,523	3.91%	59,248
Federal funds sold	529	7	1.76%	2,040
Loans	148,367	6,482	6.07%	150,560
	-----	-----		-----
Total interest earning assets	\$ 217,027	\$ 8,049	5.32%	\$ 216,593
	-----	-----		-----
Reserve for loan losses	(1,420)			(1,371)
Cash and due from banks	5,687			5,403
Other assets	11,814			10,548
	-----			-----
Total assets	\$ 233,108			\$ 231,173
	-----			-----

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#### LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL:

Interest bearing deposits	\$ 154,356	\$ 2,008	1.73%	\$ 156,731
Short-term borrowings	20,862	206	1.32%	18,903
Long-term borrowings	11,331	510	6.00%	11,343
	-----	-----		-----
Total interest-bearing liabilities	\$ 186,549	\$ 2,724	1.95%	\$ 186,977
	-----	-----		-----

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Demand deposits	\$ 17,301	\$ 15,865
Other liabilities	1,278	1,358
Stockholders' equity	27,980	26,973
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and capital	\$ 233,108	\$ 231,173
	-----	-----

NET INTEREST INCOME / NET INTEREST MARGIN (4) \$ 5,328 3.27%

TAX EQUIVALENT NET INTEREST INCOME / NET INTEREST MARGIN (5) \$ 5,642 3.41%

- (1) Average volume information was computed using daily averages.
- (2) Interest on loans includes fee income.
- (3) Yield on tax-exempt obligations has been computed on a tax-equivalent basis.
- (4) Net interest margin is computed by dividing net interest income by total interest earning assets.
- (5) Interest and yield are presented on a tax-equivalent basis using 34 percent for 2004 and 2003.

The following table demonstrates the relative impact on net interest income of changes in volume of interest earnings assets and interest bearing liabilities and changes in rates earned and paid by us on such assets and liabilities.

CHANGE IN NET INTEREST INCOME ON A TAX EQUIVALENT BASIS

	Volume	Increase (Decrease)	Rate
	-----	-----	-----
	(In thousands)		
Interest income:			
Loans (1)	\$ (137)	\$	
Investments		163	
Federal funds sold and other short-term investments		(28)	
Interest expense:			
Deposits		(54)	
Short-term borrowings		29	
Long term debt		(1)	
Net:	\$ 24		\$

- (1) Interest income is adjusted to a tax equivalent basis using a 34 percent tax rate.
- (2) Variances resulting from a combination of changes in volume and rates are allocated to the categories in proportion to the absolute dollar amounts of the change in each category.

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The outstanding balance of net loans at September 30, 2004 was \$147.7 million compared to \$146.2 million at December 31, 2003.

Interest income from investment securities increased 7.1 percent from \$1.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 to \$1.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2004. The average balance of investment securities for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 increased 7.4 percent to \$63.6 million, compared to the \$59.2 million for the same period of 2003.

Total interest expense decreased \$.7 million or 20.6 percent for the first nine months of 2004 as compared to the first nine months of 2003. The cost of interest bearing liabilities decreased on an average yield basis from 2.43 percent through September 2003 compared to 1.95 percent through September 2004. The average yield on interest earning assets increased from 5.22 percent to 5.32 percent through September 2003 and 2004, respectively.

Average short-term borrowings increased \$2 million from \$18.9 million at September 30, 2003 to \$20.9 million at September 30, 2004.

Long-term borrowings from Federal Home Loan Bank remained constant at an average \$11.3 million at September 30, 2004 and 2003.

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### NON-INTEREST INCOME

The following table presents the components of non-interest income for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003.

	Nine Months Ended September 30, (In thousands)	
	2004	2003
Service charges and fees	\$ 582	\$
Trust Department income	109	
Investment Securities Gain -net	3	
Gain on Sale of Loans	12	
Gain on Sale of Other Real Estate Owned	0	
Gain on Cash Surrender Value Life Insurance	191	
Mortgage Servicing Rights, net of amortization	(12)	
Third party brokerage income	90	
Other	143	
	-----	-----
Total	\$ 1,118	\$ 1
	-----	-----

Non-interest income continues to represent a considerable source of our income. We are committed to increasing non-interest income. Increases will be derived from our existing sources of non-interest income and any new opportunities that may develop.

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For the nine months ended September 30, 2004, total non-interest income decreased \$16 thousand to \$1,118 thousand or 1.4 percent, compared to \$1,134 thousand for the nine months period ended September 30, 2003.

Service charges and fees increased \$75 thousand from \$507 thousand at September 30, 2003 to \$582 thousand or 14.8 percent at September 30, 2004. Some of this increase can be attributed to a new overdraft privilege product that was introduced in May 2004. Trust Department income increased from \$95 thousand at September 30, 2003 to \$109 thousand or 14.7 percent at September 30 2004. Investment securities gains were \$3 thousand at September 30, 2004 and \$8 thousand at September 30, 2003, a decrease of \$5 thousand. Sale of Loans generated \$12 thousand in income through September 30, 2004 compared to \$92 thousand for the same period of 2003. Gain on Sale of Other Real Estate Owned realized income of \$0 at September 30, 2004 compared to \$12 thousand for the nine months ended September 30, 2003. Bank Owned Life Insurance gain in Cash Surrender Value was \$191 thousand at September 30, 2004 compared to \$165 thousand at September 30, 2003. Third party brokerage income reflected a \$16 thousand increase or 21.6 percent comparing September 30, 2004 to September 30, 2003.

Other non-interest income increased from \$109 thousand at September 30, 2003 to \$143 thousand or 31.2 percent at September 30, 2004.

### NON-INTEREST EXPENSE

The following table presents the components of non-interest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003.

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2004	2003
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
Salaries and wages	\$ 1,712	\$ 1,712
Employee benefits	598	585
Net occupancy expense	294	294
Furniture and equipment expense	351	351
State shares tax	212	212
Other expense	1,145	1,145
	-----	-----
Total	\$ 4,312	\$ 4,312
	-----	-----

Non-interest expense increased to \$4.3 million at September 30, 2004 compared to \$4.1 million at September 30, 2003.

Generally, non-interest expense accounts for the cost of maintaining facilities; providing salaries and benefits to employees; and paying for insurance, supplies, advertising, data processing services, taxes and other related expenses. Some of the costs and expenses are variable while others are fixed. To the extent possible, we utilize budgets and related measures to control variable expenses.

Salaries increased 3.9 percent at September 30, 2004 compared to September 30, 2003. A 2.2 percent increase was reflected in employee benefits from \$585 thousand at September 30, 2003, to \$598 thousand at September 30, 2004.

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Increased cost of health coverage accounted for a significant part of the overall increase in employee benefits.

Pennsylvania Bank Shares Tax increased 2.9 percent from \$206 thousand at September 30, 2003 compared to \$212 thousand at September 30, 2004.

Other expenses increased 16.2 percent, or \$160 thousand, from \$985 thousand at September 30, 2003 to \$1,145 thousand at September 30, 2004. The largest increases were in Officers Deferred Compensation with a \$27 thousand increase; Donations with a \$39 thousand increase, the result of a State enacted tax credit available against Pennsylvania Shares Tax in 2005 and 2006; and telephone and data processing expenses associated with the installation of high speed data lines to all offices at \$19 thousand.

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### INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense as a percentage of pre-tax income was 21.0 percent for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 compared with 21.2 percent for the same period in 2003. The effective tax rate for 2004 is expected to approximate 34 percent.

### ASSET / LIABILITY MANAGEMENT

#### INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY

Our success is largely dependent upon our ability to manage interest rate risk. Interest rate risk can be defined as the exposure of our net interest income to the movement in interest rates. Our interest rate risk management is the responsibility of the Asset / Liability Management Committee ("ALCO"), which reports to the Board of Directors. ALCO establishes policies that monitor and coordinate our sources, uses and pricing of funds as well as interest-earning asset pricing and volume.

We use a simulation model to analyze net interest income sensitivity to movements in interest rates. The simulation model projects net interest income based on various interest rate scenarios over a 12 and 24 month period. The model is based on the actual maturity and repricing characteristics of rate sensitive assets and liabilities. The model incorporates assumptions regarding the impact of changing interest rates on the prepayment rates of certain assets and liabilities. In the current stagnant interest rate environment, our net interest income is not expected to change materially.

#### LIQUIDITY

Our cash requirements consist primarily of dividends to shareholders. This cash need is routinely satisfied by dividends collected from the bank along with cash and investments owned. Projected cash flows from this source are expected to be adequate to pay dividends, given the current capital levels and current profitable operations of the bank. In addition, we may repurchase shares of our outstanding common stock for benefit plans and other corporate purposes. The cash required for a purchase of shares can be met by using our own funds, dividends received from the bank, and borrowed funds.

As of September 30, 2004, we had \$64.5 million of securities available for sale recorded at their fair value, compared with \$62.8 million at December 31, 2003. As of September 30, 2004, the investment securities available for sale had an unrealized gain of \$324 thousand, net of deferred taxes, compared with an

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unrealized gain of 376 thousand, net of deferred taxes, at December 31, 2003. These securities are not considered trading account securities which may be sold on a continuous basis, but rather are securities which may be sold to meet our various liquidity and interest rate requirements.

In accordance with disclosures required by EITF NO. 03-1, the summary below shows the gross unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by investment category that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than or more than 12 months as of September 30, 2004.

Description of Security	Less than Fair Value	12 months Unrealized Loss	12 months Fair Value	Or more Unrealized Loss
Obligations of U. S. Government Corporations and Agencies				
Mortgage Backed	\$12,930,088	\$ 89,647	\$ 6,378,459	\$ 88,991
Other	7,209,063	40,938	0	0
Obligations of state and political				
Subdivisions	323,040	204	0	0
Marketable Equity Securities	80,320	151	88,262	10,202
Total	\$20,542,511	\$ 130,940	\$ 6,466,721	\$ 99,193

The Corporation invests in various forms of agency debt including mortgage backed securities and callable agency debt. The fair market value of these securities is influenced by market interest rates, prepayment speeds on mortgage securities, bid to offer spreads in the market place and credit premiums for various types of agency debt. These factors change continuously and therefore the market value of these securities may be higher or lower than the Corporations carrying value at any measurement date.

The Corporation's marketable equity securities represent common stock positions in various financial institutions. The fair market value of these equities tends to fluctuate with the overall equity markets as well as the trends specific to each institution.

The Corporation has both the intent and ability to hold the securities contained in the previous table for a time necessary to recover the cost.

NON-PERFORMING ASSETS

Shown below is a summary of past due and non-accrual loans:

	(Dollars in thousands)	
	September 30, 2004	December 2003
Past due and non-accrual:		
Days 30 - 89	\$ 809	\$
Days 90 plus	273	



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Non-accrual	1,111	1
	-----	-----
Total	\$ 2,193	\$ 2
	-----	-----

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Past due and non-accrual loans decreased \$.5 million from \$2.7 million at December 31, 2003 to \$2.2 million at September 30, 2004. The loan delinquency expressed as a ratio to total loans was 1.4% at September 30, 2004 and 1.8% at December 31, 2003. Subsequently, one non-accrual loan was paid off in October 2004 totaling \$360 thousand, leaving a balance of \$751 thousand in non-accrual loans at October 31, 2004.

Any loans classified for regulatory purposes as loss, doubtful, substandard, or special mention that have not been disclosed under Industry Guide 3 do not (i) represent or result from trends or uncertainties which we reasonably expect will materially impact future operating results, liquidity, or capital resources, or (ii) represent material credits about which we are aware of any information which causes us to have serious doubts as to the ability of such borrowers to comply with the loan repayment terms.

We adhere to principles provided by Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 114, "Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan" - Refer to Note 2 above for other details.

The following analysis provides a schedule of loan maturities / interest rate sensitivities. This schedule presents a repricing and maturity analysis as required by the FFIEC:

MATURITY AND REPRICING DATA FOR LOANS AND LEASES

(Dollar  
Thousa  
September 3

Closed-end loans secured by first liens and 1-4 family residential properties with a remaining maturity or repricing frequency of:

- (1) Three months or less \$ 1
- (2) Over three months through 12 months 1
- (3) Over one year through three years 2
- (4) Over three years through five years 1
- (5) Over five years through 15 years 1
- (6) Over 15 years 1

All loans and leases other than closed-end loans secured by first liens on 1-4 family residential properties with a remaining maturity or repricing frequency of:

- (1) Three months or less 2
- (2) Over three months through 12 months 1
- (3) Over one year through three years 1
- (4) Over three years through five years 1
- (5) Over five years through 15 years 1
- (6) Over 15 years 1

Sub-total \$ 14

Add: non-accrual loans not included above

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Less: unearned income

Total Loans and Leases

-----  
\$ 14

### ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

The allowance for loan losses reflected a balance of \$1.4 million at September 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003. The allowance is believed adequate for possible loan losses in the future.

The provision for loan losses was \$110 thousand for the first nine months of 2004 compared to \$150 thousand for the first nine months of 2003.

Because our loan portfolio contains a significant number of commercial loans with relatively large balances the deterioration of one or several of these loans may result in a possible significant increase in non-performing loans. An increase in non-performing loans could result in a loss of interest income, higher carrying costs, and an increase in the provision for loan losses and loan charge-offs.

We maintain an allowance for loan losses to absorb any loan losses based on our historical experience, an evaluation of economic conditions, and regular reviews of delinquencies and loan portfolio quality. In evaluating our allowance for loan losses, we segment our loans into the following categories:

- o Commercial (including investment property mortgages),
- o Residential mortgages, and
- o Consumer.

We evaluate some loans as a homogeneous group and others on an individual basis. Commercial loans with balances exceeding \$250 thousand are reviewed individually. After our evaluation of these loans, we determine the required allowance for loan losses based upon the following considerations:

- o Historical loss levels,
- o Prevailing economic conditions,
- o Delinquency trends,
- o Changes in the nature and volume of the portfolio,
- o Concentrations of credit risk, and
- o Changes in loan policies or underwriting standards.

Management and the Board of Directors review the adequacy of the reserve on a quarterly basis and adjustments, if needed, are made accordingly.

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-----		-----
Average loans outstanding:		\$ 148,367
Total loans at end of period		149,103
	Balance at beginning of period	1,415
	Total charge-offs	(124)
	Total recoveries	24
	Net charge-offs	(100)
	Provision for loan losses	110
	Balance at end of period	\$ 1,425
-----		-----
Net charge-offs as a percent of average loans outstanding during period		.07%
Allowance for loan losses as a percent of total loans		.96%

The allowance for loan losses is based on our evaluation of the allowance for loan losses in relation to the credit risk inherent in the loan portfolio. In establishing the amount of the provision required, management considers a variety of factors, including but not limited to, general economic conditions, volumes of various types of loans, collateral adequacy and potential losses from significant borrowers. On a monthly basis, the Board of Directors and the bank's Credit Administration Committee review information regarding specific loans and the total loan portfolio in general in order to determine the amount to be charged to the provision for loan losses.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY

A major strength of any financial institution is a strong capital position. This capital is very critical as it must provide growth, dividend payments to shareholders, and absorption of unforeseen losses. Our federal regulators provide standards that must be met. These standards measure "risk-adjusted" assets against different categories of capital. The "risk-adjusted" assets reflect off balance sheet items, such as commitments to make loans, and also place balance sheet assets on a "risk" basis for collectibility. The adjusted assets are measured against the standards of Tier I Capital and Total Qualifying Capital. Tier I Capital is common shareholders' equity. Total Qualifying Capital includes so-called Tier II Capital which is common shareholders' equity and the allowance for loan and lease losses. The allowance for loan and lease losses must be lower than or equal to common shareholders' equity to be eligible for Total Qualifying Capital.

We exceed all minimum capital requirements as reflected in the following table:

	September 30, 2004		
	Calculated Ratios	Minimum Standard Ratios	Calculated Ratios
	-----	-----	-----
Risk Based Ratios:			
Tier I Capital to risk-weighted assets	18.37%	4.00%	
Total Qualifying Capital to risk-weighted assets	19.37%	8.00%	

Additionally, certain other ratios also provide capital analysis as follows:

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September 30,  
2004

December  
2003

Tier I Capital to average assets 12.03%

We believe that the bank's current capital position and liquidity positions are strong and that its capital position is adequate to support its operations.

Book value per share amounted to \$21.71 at September 30, 2004, compared with \$21.63 per share at December 31, 2003.

Cash dividends declared amounted to \$.52 per share, for the nine months ended September 30, 2004, equivalent to a dividend payout ratio of 41.52 percent, compared with 40.17 percent for the same period in 2003. Our Board of Directors continues to believe that cash dividends are an important component of shareholder value and that, at the bank's current level of performance and capital, we expect to continue our current dividend policy of a quarterly cash distribution of earnings to our shareholders.

## CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

EVALUATION OF OUR DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES. The Securities and Exchange Commission requires that as of the end of the period covered by this report the CEO and the Principal Financial Officer evaluate the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13 (a)-15(e) and Rule 15 (d)-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934), and report on the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Accordingly, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our CEO and Principal Accounting Officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period.

CEO/PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING OFFICER CONCLUSIONS ABOUT THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES. Based upon their evaluation of the disclosure controls and procedures, our CEO and Principal Accounting Officer have; concluded that, subject to the limitations noted below, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries is made known to management, including the CEO and Principal Financial Officer, on a timely basis and particularly during the period in which this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q was being prepared.

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## LIMITATIONS ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CONTROLS.

Our management, including the CEO and Principal Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal control, will prevent all error 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. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. 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 company have been detected. These inherent limitations include

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the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the control. The design of any system of controls also is based; in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, that there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. While we believe that our disclosure controls and procedures have been effective, in light of the foregoing we intend to continue to examine and refine our disclosure controls and procedures and to monitor ongoing developments in this area.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROLS. There were no changes in our internal control, over financial reporting, identified in connection with the reevaluation of such internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this quarterly report, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

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### PART II - OTHER INFORMATION;

#### Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Management and the Corporation's legal counsel are not aware of any litigation that would have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position of the Corporation. There are no proceedings pending other than the ordinary routine litigation incident to the business of the Corporation and its subsidiary, Columbia County Farmers National Bank. In addition, no material proceedings are pending or are known to be threatened or contemplated against the Corporation and the Bank by government authorities.

Item 2. Changes in Securities - Nothing to report.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities - Nothing to report.

Item 4. Submission of matters to a Vote of Security Holders - Nothing to report.

Item 5. Other Information - On October 27, 2004 Columbia County Farmers National Bank opened a branch in the Wal Mart Supercenter at Buckhorn, 100 Lunger Drive, Bloomsburg, PA 17815

Item 6. A - Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K - None

B - Exhibits 31.1, 31.2 and 32

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### SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the

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Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

CCFNB BANCORP, INC.  
(Registrant)

By /s/ LANCE O. DIEHL

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Lance O. Diehl  
President and CEO

Date: November 8, 2004

By /s/ VIRGINIA D. KOCHER

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Virginia D. Kocher  
Principal Financial Officer

Date: November 8, 2004