

FNB CORP/FL/
Form 424B3
February 04, 2008

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 Registration No. 333-148117

MERGER PROPOSAL YOUR VOTE IS VERY IMPORTANT

The boards of directors of F.N.B. Corporation and Omega Financial Corporation each have unanimously approved a strategic merger that will enhance the competitive position of the combined companies in Pennsylvania. The merger is structured so that FNB will be the surviving company. FNB will issue approximately 26,600,000 shares of its common stock in connection with the merger, including shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding Omega stock options and shares subject to Omega restricted stock units. After completion of the merger, we expect that current FNB shareholders will, as a group, own approximately 70% of the combined companies and Omega shareholders will, as a group, own approximately 30% of the combined companies.

If the merger is completed, Omega shareholders will have the right to receive 2.022 shares of FNB common stock for each share of Omega common stock held immediately prior to the merger plus cash in lieu of any fractional share interests. FNB shareholders will continue to own their existing FNB common stock. The following table shows the closing sales price of FNB common stock as reported by the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, and the closing sales price of Omega common stock as reported by the Nasdaq Global Select Market on November 8, 2007, the last trading day before we announced the merger, and on January 29, 2008, the last practicable trading day before the distribution of this joint proxy statement/prospectus. This table also shows the pro forma equivalent value of the merger consideration proposed for each share of Omega common stock, which we calculated by multiplying the closing price of FNB common stock on those dates by 2.022, the exchange ratio in the merger.

	FNB Common Stock	Omega Common Stock	Pro Forma Equivalent Value per Share of Omega Common Stock
At November 8, 2007	\$ 15.40	\$ 26.22	\$ 31.14
At January 29, 2008	\$ 15.10	\$ 29.89	\$ 30.53

The market price of FNB common stock may fluctuate up or down prior to the merger, which will result in corresponding fluctuations in the pro forma equivalent value per share of Omega common stock. The exchange ratio of 2.022 shares of FNB common stock for each share of Omega common stock is fixed. The exchange ratio will not change if the stock prices of Omega or FNB change. You should obtain current market quotations for the shares of both companies.

We expect that the merger will generally be tax free to Omega shareholders, except for taxes on cash received by Omega shareholders instead of receiving fractions of shares of FNB common stock.

We cannot complete the merger unless the shareholders of both companies approve and adopt the merger agreement. Each of us will hold a special meeting of our shareholders to vote on the merger agreement. **Your vote is important.** Whether or not you plan to attend your special meeting of shareholders, please take the time to vote your shares in

accordance with the instructions contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Only shareholders of record of FNB common stock and Omega common stock as of January 18, 2008 are entitled to attend and vote at the respective special meetings. The places, dates and times of the special meetings are as follows:

For FNB Shareholders:

**March 19, 2008
3:30 p.m. local time
FNB Technology Center Board Room
4140 East State Street
Hermitage, Pennsylvania**

**The FNB board of directors unanimously recommends
that FNB shareholders vote
FOR the approval and adoption of the
merger agreement.**

For Omega Shareholders:

**March 19, 2008
3:00 p.m. local time
Ramada Inn
1450 South Atherton Street
State College, Pennsylvania**

**The Omega board of directors unanimously
recommends that Omega shareholders vote
FOR the approval and adoption of the
merger agreement.**

The accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus describes the special meetings, the merger agreement, the documents related to the merger and certain other matters. **We recommend that you carefully read this joint proxy statement/prospectus, including the considerations discussed under Risk Factors Relating to the Merger beginning on page 21.** You can also obtain information about FNB and Omega from documents that each of us has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Sincerely,

Stephen J. Gurgovits, Chairman of the Board and Chief
Executive Officer F.N.B. Corporation

Donita R. Koval, President and Chief Executive Officer
Omega Financial Corporation

FNB common stock is quoted on the NYSE under the symbol FNB. Omega common stock is quoted on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol OMEF.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the FNB common stock to be issued under this joint proxy statement/prospectus or determined if this joint proxy statement/prospectus is accurate or adequate. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Shares of FNB common stock are not savings or deposit accounts or other obligations of any bank or savings association and they are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency.

The date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus is February 8, 2008, and it is first being mailed or otherwise delivered to FNB's shareholders and Omega's shareholders on or about February 8, 2008.

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**One F.N.B. Boulevard
Hermitage, Pennsylvania 16148**

**NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
TO BE HELD MARCH 19, 2008**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of shareholders of F.N.B. Corporation (FNB) will be held at 3:30 p.m., prevailing time, on Wednesday, March 19, 2008 at the F.N.B. Technology Center Board Room, 4140 East State Street, Hermitage, Pennsylvania, to consider the following matters, all of which are more completely set forth in the accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus:

- (1) a proposal to approve and adopt the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of November 8, 2007, between FNB and Omega Financial Corporation (Omega) pursuant to which Omega will merge with and into FNB and FNB will issue up to 26,600,000 shares of FNB common stock pursuant to the merger agreement;
- (2) a proposal to approve the adjournment of the special meeting, if necessary, to permit further solicitation of proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the merger proposal; and
- (3) to transact such other business as may be properly presented for action at the special meeting and any adjournment, postponement or continuation of the special meeting.

FNB has fixed the close of business on January 18, 2008 as the record date for the determination of FNB shareholders entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the FNB special meeting and any adjournment, postponement or continuation of the FNB special meeting. A list of FNB shareholders entitled to vote at the FNB special meeting will be available for examination by any FNB shareholder for any purpose related to the FNB special meeting during normal business hours for ten days prior to the FNB special meeting at FNB's offices at One F.N.B. Boulevard, Hermitage, Pennsylvania.

FNB's board of directors has unanimously approved the merger agreement whereby Omega will merge with and into FNB and FNB will issue shares of FNB common stock as provided in the merger agreement. FNB's board of directors recommends that FNB shareholders vote *FOR* the merger proposal and *FOR* the adjournment proposal.

FNB's board of directors requests that you submit your proxy, whether or not you expect to attend the FNB special meeting in person. If you attend the FNB special meeting and wish to vote in person, you may withdraw your proxy and vote in person.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

Stephen J. Gurgovits,
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer

Hermitage, Pennsylvania
February 8, 2008

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**366 Walker Drive
State College, Pennsylvania 16801**

**NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
TO BE HELD MARCH 19, 2008**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of shareholders of Omega Financial Corporation (Omega) will be held at 3:00 p.m., prevailing time, on Wednesday, March 19, 2008 at the Ramada Inn, 1450 South Atherton Street, State College, Pennsylvania, to consider and vote upon the following matters, all of which are more completely set forth in the accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus:

- (1) a proposal to approve and adopt the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of November 8, 2007, between F.N.B. Corporation (FNB) and Omega, pursuant to which Omega will merge with and into FNB and each outstanding share of Omega common stock will be converted into 2.022 shares of FNB common stock as described in greater detail in the accompanying joint proxy statement/prospectus;
- (2) a proposal to approve the adjournment of the special meeting, if necessary, to permit the further solicitation of proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve and adopt the merger proposal; and
- (3) to transact such other business as may be properly presented for action at the special meeting and any adjournment, postponement or continuation of the special meeting.

Omega has fixed the close of business on January 18, 2008 as the record date for the determination of Omega shareholders entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the special meeting and any adjournment, postponement or continuation of the Omega special meeting. We cannot complete the merger unless Omega shareholders vote to approve and adopt the merger agreement. The directors of Omega, who collectively hold approximately 3.3% of the outstanding Omega common stock, excluding stock options, have entered into voting agreements with FNB and have agreed to vote **FOR** the approval and adoption of the merger agreement. Holders of Omega common stock have no dissenters rights under Pennsylvania law in connection with the merger.

If the Omega special meeting is adjourned for one or more periods aggregating at least 15 days because of the absence of a quorum, those shareholders entitled to vote who attend the reconvened special meeting, if less than a quorum as determined under applicable law, shall nevertheless constitute a quorum of Omega s shareholders for the purpose of acting on any matter set forth in this notice of special meeting.

Omega s board of directors has unanimously approved the merger agreement and recommends that Omega shareholders vote *FOR* approval and adoption of the merger agreement and *FOR* the adjournment of the Omega special meeting, if necessary.

Whether or not you expect to attend the Omega special meeting in person, you are urged to vote.

If your stock is registered in your name, you may vote by mail, telephone or electronically through the internet, by following the instructions included with your proxy card. Please check your proxy card for instructions on all three options. If you vote by telephone or electronically through the internet, you do not need to return your proxy card. If

your shares are registered in the name of your broker, bank or other nominee, please check your proxy card or contact your broker, bank or nominee to determine whether you will be able to vote by telephone or electronically through the internet. If you vote by mail, please sign, date and promptly return the enclosed proxy. A self-addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience; no postage is required if mailed in the United States. If you submit a signed proxy card or submit your proxy by telephone or electronically through the internet but do not indicate how you want your shares voted, the persons named in the enclosed proxy will vote your shares **FOR** the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and **FOR** the adjournment of the Omega special meeting, if necessary.

If you attend the Omega special meeting and wish to vote in person, you may withdraw your proxy and vote in person.

Please do not send any stock certificates at this time. Thank you for your cooperation.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

Donita R. Koval,
President and Chief Executive Officer

State College, Pennsylvania
February 8, 2008

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REFERENCE TO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This joint proxy statement/prospectus incorporates important business and financial information about FNB and Omega from documents that are not included in or delivered with this joint proxy statement/prospectus. You can obtain documents incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, without charge, other than certain exhibits to those documents, by requesting them in writing or by telephone from the appropriate company at the following addresses:

F.N.B. Corporation:

F.N.B. Corporation
One F.N.B. Boulevard
Hermitage, Pennsylvania 16148
Attention: David B. Mogle
Telephone: (724) 983-3431

Omega Financial Corporation:

Omega Financial Corporation
366 Walker Drive
State College, Pennsylvania 16801
Attention: Daniel L. Warfel
Telephone: (814) 231-7680

In order to ensure timely delivery of the documents, any requests should be made by March 5, 2008.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE MERGER AND THE SPECIAL MEETINGS

Q. What matters will be considered at the special meetings?

- A. At the FNB special meeting, FNB shareholders will be asked to vote in favor of the proposal to approve and adopt the merger agreement between FNB and Omega pursuant to which FNB will issue up to 26,600,000 shares of FNB common stock pursuant to the merger agreement. The proposal to approve and adopt the merger agreement at the FNB special meeting is sometimes referred to as the FNB merger proposal in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. FNB shareholders will also be asked to vote in favor of a proposal to adjourn the FNB special meeting, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies if FNB has not received sufficient votes to approve and adopt the FNB merger proposal at the FNB special meeting. The proposal to authorize an adjournment of the FNB special meeting, if necessary, is sometimes referred to as the FNB adjournment proposal in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

At the Omega special meeting, Omega shareholders will be asked to vote in favor of the proposal to approve and adopt the merger agreement between FNB and Omega. The proposal to approve and adopt the merger agreement at the Omega special meeting is sometimes referred to as the Omega merger proposal in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Omega shareholders will also be asked to vote in favor of a proposal to adjourn the Omega special meeting, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies if Omega has not received sufficient votes to approve and adopt the Omega merger proposal at the Omega special meeting. The proposal to authorize an adjournment of the Omega special meeting, if necessary, is sometimes referred to as the Omega adjournment proposal in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Q. What will I receive upon consummation of the merger?

- A. Upon consummation of the merger, each Omega shareholder will have the right to receive 2.022 shares of FNB common stock in exchange for each share of Omega common stock. Cash will be paid in lieu of fractional shares of FNB.

Omega stock options will be converted into FNB stock options at the exchange ratio for Omega common stock with an adjusted exercise price. See page 65 for more information regarding the treatment of Omega stock options. Each holder of an outstanding Omega restricted stock unit will receive 2.022 shares of FNB common stock for each share of Omega common stock subject to such Omega restricted stock unit. See page 65 for more information regarding the treatment of Omega restricted stock units.

FNB shareholders will continue to own their existing shares.

Q. What do I need to do now?

- A. You should first carefully read this joint proxy statement/prospectus, including the appendices and the documents we incorporate by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. See [Where You Can Find More Information](#) in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. After you have decided how you wish to vote your shares, please vote by submitting your proxy using one of the methods described below.

Q. How do I vote my shares?

- A.

If you are a registered shareholder of FNB or Omega (that is, if your stock is registered in your name), you may attend your special meeting and vote in person or vote by proxy. You may vote by proxy by telephone, electronically through the internet or by mail by following the instructions included with your proxy card. The deadline for registered shareholders to vote telephonically or electronically through the internet is 3:00 a.m., prevailing time, on March 19, 2008.

We encourage FNB and Omega shareholders to take advantage of these ways to vote their shares on the matters to be covered at their respective special meetings. The following summary describes the three voting methods registered shareholders may use to vote by proxy.

Vote by telephone use any touch-tone telephone to vote your proxy 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Have your proxy card in hand when you call. You will be prompted to enter your control numbers, which are located on your proxy card, and then follow the directions given.

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Vote electronically through the internet use the internet to vote your proxy 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Have your proxy card in hand when you access the web site. You will be prompted to enter your control numbers, which are located on your proxy card, to create and submit an electronic ballot.

Vote by mail mark, sign and date your proxy card and return such card in the postage-paid envelope we have provided you.

If you vote by telephone or electronically through the internet, you do not need to return your proxy card.

Please note that although there is no charge to you for voting by telephone or electronically through the internet, there may be costs associated with electronic access such as usage charges for internet service providers and telephone companies. Neither FNB nor Omega covers these costs; they are solely your responsibility. The telephone and internet voting procedures available to you are valid forms of granting proxies under the Pennsylvania Business Corporation Law, or PBCL, and the Florida Business Corporation Act, or FBCA.

If you hold your shares through a broker, bank, or other nominee, please check your proxy card or contact your broker, bank or nominee to determine whether you will be able to vote by telephone or electronically through the internet.

Q. What if I do not specify how I want my shares voted?

- A. If you submit a signed proxy card or submit your proxy by telephone or electronically through the internet but do not indicate how you want your shares voted, the persons named in the proxy card will vote your shares:

FOR the approval and adoption of the merger agreement; and

FOR the adjournment of the FNB special meeting or the Omega special meeting, as applicable, if necessary.

Neither FNB's nor Omega's board of directors currently intends to bring any other proposals to their respective special meetings. If other proposals requiring a vote of shareholders are brought before your special meeting in a proper manner, the persons named in the enclosed proxy card intend to vote the shares they represent in their judgment.

Q. What if I fail to instruct my broker?

- A. Brokers may not vote shares of the common stock that they hold for the benefit of another person either for or against the approval of the matters to be voted upon at the special meetings, without specific instructions from the person who beneficially owns those shares. Therefore, if your shares are held by a broker and you do not give your broker instructions on how to vote your shares, your votes will not be cast.

If you are a holder of FNB common stock, please note that if you fail to vote on the FNB merger proposal or you fail to direct your broker how to vote on the FNB merger proposal, then your shares will not be deemed cast for voting purposes, and it will be more difficult for FNB to satisfy the NYSE requirement that the total votes cast on the FNB merger proposal must represent over 50% of all shares of FNB common stock entitled to vote on the FNB merger proposal.

Q. May I change my vote after I have voted?

A. Yes. You may revoke your proxy at any time before the vote is taken at your special meeting. If you are a shareholder of record, you may revoke your proxy by:

submitting written notice of revocation to FNB's or Omega's corporate secretary prior to the voting of that proxy at your respective special meeting;

submitting a later dated proxy by telephone, internet or mail; or

voting in person at your respective special meeting.

However, simply attending your special meeting without voting will not revoke an earlier proxy.

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If your shares are held in street name (that is, in the name of a bank, broker, nominee or other holder of record), you should follow the instructions of the bank, broker, nominee or other holder of record regarding the revocation of proxies.

Q. If I own shares of both FNB and Omega should I vote only once?

- A. No. If you own shares of both companies, you will receive separate proxy cards for each shareholders meeting. It is important that you vote at both shareholders meetings, so please submit a proxy for each meeting by telephone, internet or mail.

Q. When do you expect to complete the merger?

- A. FNB and Omega anticipate that they will complete the merger early in the second quarter of 2008. However, FNB and Omega cannot assure you when or if the merger will occur. FNB and Omega must first obtain the approval of FNB's and Omega's shareholders to complete the merger. FNB and Omega must also obtain the requisite regulatory approvals to complete the merger.

Q. Should I send my stock certificates now?

- A. No. Holders of Omega common stock should not submit their Omega stock certificates at this time. After the merger is completed, FNB will send you instructions for exchanging Omega stock certificates for FNB stock certificates. FNB shareholders do not need to exchange or take any other action regarding their FNB common stock in connection with the merger.

Q. Who can help answer my questions?

- A. Omega shareholders who have additional questions about the merger or who would like additional copies of this joint proxy statement/prospectus should call Daniel L. Warfel, Omega's Chief Financial Officer, at (814) 231-7680.

FNB shareholders who have additional questions about the merger or who would like additional copies of this joint proxy statement/prospectus should call David B. Mogle, FNB's Corporate Secretary, at (724) 983-3431.

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SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information from this joint proxy statement/prospectus. While this summary describes the material aspects of the proposals to be voted upon by Omega shareholders and FNB shareholders at their respective special meetings that you should consider in your evaluation of the transactions described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, the summary does not contain all of the information that is important to you. We encourage you to read carefully this entire joint proxy statement/prospectus and its appendices in order to understand fully the merger. See Where You Can Find More Information on page 92. In this summary, we have included page references to direct you to a more detailed description of the matters described in this summary.

Throughout this joint proxy statement/prospectus, Omega refers to Omega Financial Corporation, Omega Bank refers to Omega Bank, Omega's bank subsidiary, FNB refers to F.N.B. Corporation, and FNB Bank refers to First National Bank of Pennsylvania, FNB's bank subsidiary. Also, we refer to the merger between Omega and FNB as the merger, and the agreement and plan of merger dated as of November 8, 2007 between Omega and FNB as the merger agreement.

Omega provided the information contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus with respect to Omega and FNB provided the information in this joint proxy statement/prospectus with respect to FNB.

The Parties

FNB and FNB Bank (Page 35)

FNB is a \$6.1 billion diversified financial services holding company headquartered in Hermitage, Pennsylvania. FNB provides a broad range of financial services to its customers through FNB Bank and FNB's insurance agency, consumer finance, trust company and merchant banking subsidiaries. FNB Bank has 155 banking offices in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, one loan production office in Pennsylvania, one loan production office in Ohio, one loan production office in Tennessee and five loan production offices in Florida and maintains six insurance agency locations. Regency Finance, FNB's consumer finance subsidiary, has 22 offices in Pennsylvania, 16 offices in Ohio and 16 offices in Tennessee. Another FNB subsidiary, First National Trust Company, has approximately \$1.8 billion of assets under management. FNB Capital Corporation offers financing options for small- to medium-sized businesses that need financial assistance beyond the parameters of typical commercial bank lending products.

The principal executive offices of FNB and FNB Bank are located at One F.N.B. Boulevard, Hermitage, Pennsylvania 16148. FNB's telephone number is (724) 981-6000 and FNB's website address is www.fnbcorporation.com. The information on FNB's website is not a part of this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Omega and Omega Bank (Page 35)

Omega is a \$1.8 billion Pennsylvania business corporation that is registered as a bank holding company and has elected to be a financial holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, or the BHCA. Omega's principal subsidiary is Omega Bank, a Pennsylvania-chartered banking institution whose deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or FDIC, up to applicable limits.

Omega Bank currently provides retail and commercial banking services through 64 full service offices in Bedford, Blair, Cameron, Centre, Clinton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mifflin, Northumberland, Snyder and Union counties in northeastern and central Pennsylvania.

The principal executive offices of Omega and Omega Bank are located at 366 Walker Drive, State College, Pennsylvania 16801. Omega's telephone number is (814) 231-7680 and its website address is www.omegafinancial.com. The information on Omega's website is not a part of this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

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The Special Meetings

Date, Time, Place and Purpose of the FNB Special Meeting (Page 28)

The FNB special meeting will be held at the F.N.B. Technology Center Board Room, 4140 East State Street, Hermitage, Pennsylvania 16148, at 3:30 p.m., prevailing time, on Wednesday, March 19, 2008.

At the FNB special meeting, FNB's shareholders will be asked to:

Consider and vote upon a proposal to approve and adopt the merger agreement between FNB and Omega pursuant to which Omega will merge with and into FNB pursuant to which FNB will issue up to 26,600,000 shares of FNB common stock to Omega's shareholders on the terms and conditions provided in the merger agreement, as described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus;

Consider and vote upon a proposal to adjourn the FNB special meeting, if necessary, to permit further solicitation of proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the FNB special meeting to approve and adopt the FNB merger proposal; and

Transact such other business as may be properly presented for action at the FNB special meeting or any adjournment, postponement or continuation of the FNB special meeting.

Date, Time, Place and Purpose of the Omega Special Meeting (Page 28)

The Omega special meeting will be held at the Ramada Inn, 1450 South Atherton Street, State College, Pennsylvania, at 3:00 p.m., prevailing time, on Wednesday, March 19, 2008.

At the Omega special meeting, Omega's shareholders will be asked to:

Consider and vote upon a proposal to approve and adopt the merger agreement between FNB and Omega pursuant to which Omega will merge with and into FNB, as described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus;

Consider and vote upon a proposal to adjourn the Omega special meeting, if necessary, to permit further solicitation of proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the Omega special meeting to approve and adopt the merger agreement; and

Transact such other business as may be properly presented for action at the Omega special meeting or any adjournment, postponement or continuation of the Omega special meeting.

Record Date; Quorum; Outstanding Common Stock Entitled to Vote (Page 29)

FNB and Omega have established the close of business on January 18, 2008 as the record date for determining holders of shares of FNB and Omega common stock entitled to notice of and to vote at the respective special meetings of the shareholders of FNB and Omega. FNB shareholders will not be entitled to vote at the FNB special meeting if they are not an FNB shareholder of record as of the close of business on January 18, 2008. Omega shareholders will not be entitled to vote at the Omega special meeting if they are not an Omega shareholder of record as of the close of business on January 18, 2008.

Each share of FNB common stock and Omega common stock is entitled to one vote. On the record date, 60,532,086 shares of FNB common stock were entitled to vote at the FNB special meeting. On the record date,

12,668,451 shares of Omega common stock were entitled to vote at the Omega special meeting.

In the case of both the FNB and the Omega special meetings, the presence, in person or by proxy, of the holders entitled to cast at least a majority of the votes that the holders of their respective common stock issued and outstanding on the record date are entitled to cast is necessary to constitute a quorum at their respective special meetings.

All shares of common stock present in person or represented by proxy and entitled to vote at each respective special meeting, no matter how they are voted or whether they abstain from voting, will be counted in determining the presence of a quorum.

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If the Omega special meeting is adjourned for one or more periods aggregating at least 15 days because of the absence of a quorum, those shareholders entitled to vote who attend the reconvened meeting, if less than a quorum as determined under applicable law, shall nevertheless constitute a quorum for the purpose of acting upon any matter set forth in Omega's notice of special meeting.

Recommendation of Omega's and FNB's Boards of Directors (Page 33)

FNB

FNB's board of directors has unanimously determined that the terms of the merger agreement and the merger are fair to and in the best interests of FNB's shareholders. FNB's board of directors unanimously recommends that FNB shareholders vote **FOR** the FNB merger proposal and **FOR** the FNB adjournment proposal.

Omega

Omega's board of directors has unanimously determined that the terms of the merger agreement and the merger are fair to and in the best interests of Omega's shareholders. Omega's board of directors unanimously recommends that Omega shareholders vote **FOR** the Omega merger proposal and **FOR** the Omega adjournment proposal.

Required Vote (Page 30)

FNB

Under Florida law, FNB's articles of incorporation and the regulations of the NYSE, the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast by all holders of shares of FNB common stock entitled to vote at the FNB special meeting is required to approve the FNB merger proposal. In addition, NYSE regulations require that the total votes cast on the FNB merger proposal must represent over 50% in interest of all FNB shares entitled to vote on such proposal. For NYSE purposes, an abstention will count as a vote cast for purposes of meeting the 50% requirement. Therefore, abstentions will have the legal effect of a vote against the FNB merger proposal.

If a holder of FNB common stock fails to vote or fails to direct the holder's broker how to vote on the FNB merger proposal, then the holder's shares will not be deemed cast for voting purposes and it will be more difficult for FNB to satisfy the NYSE requirement that the total votes cast on the FNB merger proposal represent over 50% of all shares of FNB common stock entitled to vote on the FNB merger proposal.

Under Florida law and FNB's articles of incorporation, the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the votes cast by all holders of shares of FNB common stock entitled to vote at the FNB special meeting is required to approve the FNB adjournment proposal. Abstentions will have no effect on the vote to approve the FNB adjournment proposal.

If your FNB shares are held in "street name" by your broker, bank or other nominee, you should instruct your broker how to vote your FNB shares using the instructions provided by your broker. Your broker will not vote your shares on the FNB merger proposal or the FNB adjournment proposal without instructions from you. These "non-voted" shares are not considered votes cast.

As of the record date, FNB's directors and executive officers and their affiliates beneficially owned 966,941 shares of FNB common stock, or approximately 1.6% of the FNB shares entitled to vote at the FNB special meeting.

FNB's board of directors unanimously believes that the merger with Omega is in the best interests of FNB's shareholders and unanimously recommends that FNB shareholders vote **FOR** the FNB merger proposal and **FOR** the

FNB adjournment proposal.

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Omega

Under Pennsylvania law and Omega's articles of incorporation, the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast by all holders of shares of Omega common stock entitled to vote at the Omega special meeting is required to approve the Omega merger proposal and the Omega adjournment proposal.

If your Omega shares are held in street name by your broker, bank or other nominee, you should instruct your broker how to vote your shares using the instructions provided by your broker. Your broker will not vote your shares on the Omega merger proposal or the Omega adjournment proposal without instructions from you. Under the PBCL, abstentions and broker non-votes are not considered votes cast and therefore will have no effect on the vote and will not be considered in determining whether the Omega merger proposal or the Omega adjournment proposal has received the requisite shareholder vote.

As of the record date, Omega directors and executive officers and their affiliates beneficially owned 481,008 shares of Omega common stock, excluding stock options, or approximately 3.8% of the Omega shares entitled to vote at the Omega special meeting. The directors of Omega, who collectively hold approximately 3.3% of Omega's common stock, excluding stock options, have entered into voting agreements with FNB and agreed to vote **FOR** the Omega merger proposal. In addition, as of the record date, FNB owned 128,914 shares of Omega common stock, excluding stock options, or approximately 1.0% of the shares entitled to vote at the Omega special meeting, and FNB's directors and executive officers and their affiliates owned an aggregate of 92 shares of Omega common stock.

The Omega board of directors unanimously believes that the merger is in the best interests of Omega's shareholders and unanimously recommends that Omega shareholders vote **FOR** the Omega merger proposal and **FOR** the Omega adjournment proposal.

Appraisal Rights (Page 31)

Appraisal rights are statutory rights that under certain circumstances enable a shareholder to dissent from an extraordinary corporate transaction, such as a merger, and to demand that the corporation pay the fair value of the shareholder's shares as determined by a court in a judicial proceeding instead of receiving the consideration offered to shareholders in connection with the extraordinary transaction.

FNB

Under Florida law, holders of FNB common stock are not entitled to a judicial appraisal of the fair value of their shares of FNB common stock in connection with the FNB merger proposal to be voted upon at the FNB special meeting.

Omega

Under Pennsylvania law, holders of Omega common stock are not entitled to a judicial appraisal of the fair value of their shares of Omega common stock in connection with the Omega merger proposal to be voted upon at the Omega special meeting.

Solicitation (Page 33)

FNB and Omega will each pay for the costs of their respective special meetings and for the mailing of this joint proxy statement/prospectus to their respective shareholders. Omega and FNB will share equally the costs of printing this joint proxy statement/prospectus and the filing fee paid to the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC. Upon

request, FNB or Omega, as applicable, will pay the reasonable expenses incurred by record holders of their respective common stock who are brokers, dealers, banks or voting trustees, or their nominees, for mailing proxy materials to the beneficial owners of the shares they hold of record.

In addition to soliciting proxies by mail, the directors, officers and employees of FNB, Omega and their respective subsidiaries may also solicit proxies from their respective shareholders of record in person or by telephone or e-mail, but will not be specially compensated for doing so. FNB has retained the firm of Regan &

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Associates, Inc. to assist it in the solicitation of proxies and has agreed to pay Regan & Associates, Inc. \$17,500 for its services. Omega has retained the firm of Regan & Associates, Inc. to assist it in the solicitation of proxies and has agreed to pay Regan & Associates, Inc. \$12,500 for its services.

The Merger

Certain Effects of the Merger (Page 65)

Upon consummation of the merger:

Each share of Omega common stock will automatically be converted into the right to receive 2.022 shares of FNB common stock; and

Omega will cease to exist as a separate legal entity and all of Omega's and Omega Bank's operations will be conducted by FNB and FNB Bank.

Stock Options and Restricted Stock Units (Page 65)

The merger agreement provides that, at the effective time of the merger, each outstanding option to purchase Omega common stock will cease to represent a right to acquire Omega common stock and will be converted automatically into a right to acquire that number of shares of FNB common stock equal to the number of shares of Omega common stock subject to the option times 2.022 (the exchange ratio in the merger) at a price equal to the pre-merger exercise price of the option divided by 2.022 (the exchange ratio in the merger).

The merger agreement further provides that immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, each unvested outstanding Omega restricted stock unit will vest and, at the effective time of the merger, each holder of an outstanding Omega restricted stock unit will receive 2.022 shares of FNB common stock for each share of Omega common stock subject to such unit.

Opinion of FNB's Financial Advisor in Connection with the Merger (Pages 38 to 44)

In connection with the merger, FNB's board of directors received a written opinion, dated November 8, 2007, from FNB's financial advisor, UBS Securities LLC, referred to as UBS, as to the fairness, from a financial point of view and as of the date of such opinion, to FNB of the exchange ratio provided for in the merger. The full text of UBS' written opinion, dated November 8, 2007, is included in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as Appendix B and describes the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the review undertaken. **UBS opinion was provided for the benefit of FNB's board of directors in connection with, and for the purpose of, its evaluation of the exchange ratio from a financial point of view, does not address any other aspect of the merger and does not constitute a recommendation to any shareholder as to how to vote or act with respect to the merger.**

Opinion of Omega's Financial Advisor in Connection with the Merger (Pages 49 to 55)

Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc., or KBW, Omega's financial advisor in connection with the merger, delivered a written fairness opinion to Omega's board of directors on November 8, 2007, the date the merger agreement was executed, that, as of November 8, 2007, and based upon and subject to the factors and assumptions set forth in its opinion, the exchange ratio in the merger is fair, from a financial point of view, to holders of shares of Omega common stock.

Appendix C to this joint proxy statement/prospectus sets forth the full text of the KBW opinion, which sets forth the assumptions KBW considered, the procedures KBW followed, the matters KBW considered and the limitations on the review undertaken by KBW in connection with its opinion. **KBW provided its opinion for the information and assistance of Omega's board of directors in connection with its consideration of the merger. The KBW opinion is not a recommendation as to how an Omega shareholder should vote with respect to the merger or any related matter.** Omega encourages its shareholders to read the KBW opinion in its entirety.

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Interests of Omega's Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger (Page 58)

In considering the recommendation of Omega's board of directors that Omega shareholders vote **FOR** the Omega merger proposal and **FOR** the Omega adjournment proposal, Omega shareholders should be aware that certain executive officers and directors of Omega have interests in the merger that are different from, or in addition to, your interests as an Omega shareholder. These interests relate to or arise from, among other things:

the continued indemnification of Omega's current directors and executive officers under the merger agreement and providing these individuals with directors' and officers' insurance;

the execution of an employment agreement between FNB Bank and Donita R. Koval, that will become effective upon the consummation of the merger;

the potential receipt of change of control payments by Omega's executive officers pursuant to severance agreements;

the lump-sum payment of certain retirement benefits to two of Omega's executive officers and one Omega director;

the conversion of Omega stock options into FNB stock options to acquire that number of shares of Omega common stock covered by the option times the exchange ratio at an exercise price equal to the exercise price of the Omega stock option divided by the exchange ratio;

three members of Omega's board of directors, Philip E. Gingerich, D. Stephen Martz and Stanton R. Sheetz, will be appointed to the board of directors of FNB and four members of the board of directors of Omega Bank, Carl H. Baxter, Jodi L. Green, Robert A. Hormell and D. Stephen Martz, will be appointed to FNB Bank's board of directors and will receive directors' fees in connection therewith;

the members of Omega's board of directors will be offered the opportunity to serve as members of the advisory board of directors of FNB's new Allegheny Mountain Region and will receive certain fees for such services; and

the boards of directors of FNB and Omega intend to approve prior to the closing of the merger resolutions that exempt the disposition of Omega shares and the receipt of FNB shares in the merger by Omega's directors and executive officers from the short-swing liability provisions of the Exchange Act.

Conditions to the Merger (Page 71)

Currently, FNB and Omega expect to complete the merger early in the second quarter of 2008. However, as more fully described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus and in the merger agreement, the completion of the merger depends on the satisfaction of a number of conditions or, where legally permissible, the waiver of those conditions. These conditions include, among others:

approval of the FNB merger proposal by a majority of the votes cast by all holders of shares of FNB common stock entitled to vote at the FNB special meeting so long as the total votes cast on the FNB merger proposal, including abstentions, by FNB's shareholders represent over 50% of the total votes entitled to be cast on the FNB merger proposal by FNB's shareholders and approval of the Omega merger proposal by a majority of the votes cast by all holders of Omega's common stock entitled to vote at the Omega special meeting;

the receipt of all regulatory approvals needed to complete the merger, including the approval of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, or OCC, the approval of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, or Federal Reserve Board, the approval of the Pennsylvania Department of Banking, or the Department, and the approval of the listing of additional shares of FNB common stock on the NYSE;

the absence of any law or injunction that would effectively prohibit the merger; and

the receipt of legal opinions from FNB's legal counsel and Omega's legal counsel as to the tax treatment of the merger.

Neither FNB nor Omega can be certain when, or if, the conditions to the merger will be satisfied or waived, or that the merger will be completed.

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Termination of the Merger Agreement (Page 72)

FNB and Omega may agree to terminate the merger agreement before completing the merger, even after FNB's and Omega's shareholders approve the FNB merger proposal and the Omega merger proposal, respectively, if the termination is approved by the board of directors of Omega and the board of directors of FNB.

Either FNB or Omega may terminate the merger agreement, even after their respective shareholders approve the respective merger proposals, if certain conditions have not been met, such as:

failure to obtain the necessary regulatory approvals for the merger unless the failure is due to the terminating party's breach of its covenants in the merger agreement;

failure to complete the merger by June 30, 2008, unless the reason the merger has not been consummated by that date is a breach of the merger agreement by the terminating party;

the non-terminating party's breach of a representation, warranty, covenant or agreement contained in the merger agreement that would cause the failure of the closing conditions to be satisfied, provided the terminating party is not then in material breach of any of its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements in the merger agreement; or

failure of the holders of the other party's outstanding common stock to approve its merger proposal, provided the terminating party is not in material breach of its obligations to hold its special meeting and its board of directors is not in breach of its covenant to recommend such approval.

FNB may terminate the merger agreement at any time prior to the Omega special meeting if Omega has:

breached its obligation not to initiate, solicit or encourage or take any action to facilitate another proposal to acquire it, participate in any discussions or negotiations relating to another proposal to acquire it or, except as permitted by and subject to certain terms of, the merger agreement, approve, recommend or enter into any letter of intent, agreement or other commitment relating to another proposal to acquire Omega;

failed to have Omega's board of directors recommend approval of the Omega merger proposal to Omega's shareholders or Omega's board of directors shall have changed its recommendation, except as permitted by the merger agreement with respect to a proposal to acquire it on terms and conditions superior to those in the merger agreement;

recommended approval of another proposal to acquire Omega; or

failed to call and hold the Omega special meeting.

Omega may terminate the agreement at any time prior to the FNB special meeting if FNB has:

failed to have FNB's board of directors recommend approval of the FNB merger proposal to FNB's shareholders or FNB's board of directors shall have changed its recommendation; or

failed to call and hold the FNB special meeting.

Except as provided below with respect to termination fees and expenses and the parties' respective confidentiality obligations in the event the merger agreement is terminated by FNB or Omega, none of the parties will have any liability or obligation other than liabilities or damages incurred by any of them as a result of their willful breach of any of their respective representations, warranties, covenants or agreements contained in the merger agreement.

Expenses: Termination Fee (Pages 73 to 74)

The merger agreement provides that Omega will pay FNB a break-up fee of \$15,000,000 if:

prior to the mailing of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, Omega terminates the merger agreement in order to enter into an agreement relating to an acquisition proposal that has terms superior to those of the merger agreement from the perspective of Omega's shareholders;

FNB terminates the merger agreement prior to the Omega special meeting because Omega has breached its obligation not to encourage or solicit acquisition proposals, Omega has failed to hold the Omega

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special meeting or Omega's board of directors has not recommended approval of the Omega merger proposal or has changed its recommendation or has recommended approval of another proposal to acquire Omega or Omega fails to hold its special meeting;

a tender or exchange offer for 25% or more of Omega's common stock is made and Omega's board of directors fails to send a statement to Omega's shareholders recommending rejection of that offer within 10 days after the offer has been made; or

FNB or Omega terminate the merger agreement because:

Omega's shareholders did not approve the Omega merger proposal;

a proposal to acquire Omega is made by a third party after November 8, 2007 and is not withdrawn prior to termination of the merger agreement; and

within 18 months thereafter, Omega enters into an agreement to merge with or be acquired by that third party or that third party acquires substantially all of Omega's assets or that third party acquires more than 50% of Omega's common stock.

The merger agreement also provides that upon termination:

by Omega because FNB's shareholders did not approve the FNB merger proposal at the FNB special meeting or because FNB breached its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements in the merger agreement, which breach could reasonably be expected to result in a material adverse effect and which breach cannot be or is not cured, assuming Omega is also not in material breach of its obligations under the merger agreement, FNB will pay Omega's out-of-pocket expenses in connection with the merger, including fees and expenses of legal counsel, financial advisors and accountants, up to a maximum of \$500,000; and

by FNB because Omega's shareholders did not approve the Omega merger proposal at the Omega special meeting or because Omega breaches its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements in the merger agreement which breach could reasonably be expected to result in a material adverse effect and which breach cannot be or is not cured, assuming FNB is also not in material breach of its obligations under the merger agreement, Omega will pay FNB's out-of-pocket expenses in connection with the merger, including fees and expenses of legal counsel, financial advisors and accountants, up to a maximum of \$500,000, provided, however, that Omega does not have to pay FNB's expenses if Omega has paid the break-up fee to FNB.

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger (Page 76)

FNB and Omega expect the merger to qualify as a tax-free reorganization for United States federal income tax purposes. In general, a tax-free reorganization means that Omega shareholders will not recognize any gain or loss on the exchange of their common stock for FNB common stock in the merger, except to the extent they receive cash instead of fractional shares.

Dividends (Page 64)

FNB paid cash dividends on its common stock totaling \$0.95 per share for 2007. Based on the share exchange ratio and FNB's current annual dividend rate of \$0.96 per share, holders of Omega common stock would experience an anticipated dividend at an annual rate of \$1.94 per Omega share, an increase of \$0.70 per Omega share per year. Although FNB has no current plan or intention to change its dividend rate, FNB's board of directors may, subject to

applicable law, change its dividend rate in the future. FNB's ability to pay dividends on its common stock is subject to various legal and regulatory limitations.

Certain Differences in Rights of Shareholders (Page 78)

When the merger is completed, the rights of Omega's shareholders will be governed by Florida law and FNB's articles of incorporation and bylaws rather than Pennsylvania law and Omega's articles of incorporation and bylaws.

Table of Contents**Comparative Market Prices and Dividends (Page 90)**

FNB common stock is listed on the NYSE under the symbol FNB . Prices for Omega common stock are quoted on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol OMEF . The table on page 90 lists the quarterly price range of FNB common stock and Omega common stock since January 1, 2006 as well as the quarterly cash dividends Omega and FNB have paid. The following table shows the closing price of FNB common stock and Omega common stock as reported on November 8, 2007, the last trading day before FNB and Omega announced the merger, and on January 29, 2008, the last practicable trading day before the date of mailing of this joint proxy statement/prospectus. This table also shows the pro forma equivalent value of the merger consideration proposed for each share of Omega common stock, which we calculated by multiplying the closing price of FNB common stock on those dates by 2.022 (the exchange ratio in the merger).

	FNB Common Stock	Omega Common Stock	Pro Forma Equivalent Value of One Share of Omega Common Stock
November 8, 2007	\$ 15.40	\$ 26.22	\$ 31.14
January 29, 2008	15.10	29.89	30.53

The market price of FNB common stock may change at any time. Consequently, the total dollar value of the FNB common stock that you will be entitled to receive as a result of the merger may be significantly higher or lower. Omega shareholders are urged to obtain a current market quotation for FNB common stock. No assurance can be given as to the future price of FNB common stock.

Recent Developments**FNB**

On January 17, 2008, FNB announced its unaudited results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2007. Summary data is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2007 2006 (Unaudited)	
Net income	\$ 69,678,000	\$ 67,649,000
Net income per share (basic)	1.16	1.15
Net income per share (diluted)	1.15	1.14

Effective in January 2008, Robert V. New, Jr. took office as a director and president and chief executive officer-elect of FNB. Stephen J. Gurgovits continues as FNB's chairman of the board and chief executive officer. On April 1, 2008, Mr. New will succeed Mr. Gurgovits as FNB's chief executive officer, and Mr. Gurgovits will continue as FNB's chairman of the board.

Omega

On January 25, 2008, Omega announced its unaudited results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2007. Summary data is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2007	2006
	(Unaudited)	
Net income	\$ 21,097,000	\$ 20,431,000
Net income per share (basic)	1.67	1.62
Net income per share (diluted)	1.67	1.62

Table of Contents**SELECTED CONSOLIDATED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL DATA OF FNB**

Set forth below are highlights from FNB's consolidated financial data as of and for the years ended December 31, 2002 through 2006 and FNB's unaudited consolidated financial data as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2007. The results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for the full year of 2007. FNB management prepared the unaudited information on the same basis as it prepared FNB's audited consolidated financial statements. In the opinion of FNB's management, this information reflects all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of this data for these periods. You should read this information in conjunction with FNB's consolidated financial statements and related notes included in FNB's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 and FNB's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 which are incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus and from which this information is derived. See "Where You Can Find More Information" on page 92.

Selected Consolidated Historical Financial Data of FNB

	Nine Months		Year Ended December 31,				2002
	Ended September 30,	2006	2006	2005	2004	2003	
	2007						
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)						
Summary of Earnings Data:							
Total interest income	\$ 276,056	\$ 251,662	\$ 342,422	\$ 295,480	\$ 253,568	\$ 256,102	\$ 275,061
Total interest expense	130,629	110,783	153,585	108,780	84,390	86,990	98,372
Net interest income	145,427	140,879	188,837	186,700	169,178	169,112	176,689
Provision for loan losses	7,461	7,883	10,412	12,176	16,280	17,155	13,624
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	137,966	132,996	178,425	174,524	152,898	151,957	163,065
Total non-interest income	60,973	59,979	79,275	57,807	77,326	67,319	65,595
Total non-interest expense	124,996	121,119	160,514	155,226	140,892	183,272	183,661
Income before income taxes	73,943	71,856	97,186	77,105	89,332	36,004	44,999
Income taxes	21,327	21,800	29,537	21,847	27,537	8,966	13,728
Income from continuing operations	52,616	50,056	67,649	55,258	61,795	27,038	31,271
Earnings from discontinued operations, net of taxes						31,751	32,064
Net income	52,616	50,056	67,649	55,258	61,795	58,789	63,335
Per Share Data(1):							
Basic earnings per share:							
Continuing operations	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.86	\$ 1.15	\$ 0.99	\$ 1.31	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.68
Discontinued operations						0.69	0.69

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Net income	0.88	0.86	1.15	0.99	1.31	1.27	1.37
Diluted earnings per share:							
Continuing operations	0.87	0.85	1.14	0.98	1.29	0.57	0.67
Discontinued operations						0.68	0.68
Net income	0.87	0.85	1.14	0.98	1.29	1.25	1.35
Cash dividends paid	0.71	0.705	0.94	0.925	0.92	0.93	0.81
Book value(2)	8.94	8.94	8.90	8.31	6.47	13.10	12.93

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	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended December 31,				2002
	2007	2006	2006	2005	2004	2003	
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)							
Statement of							
Position Data (at end							
period):							
Assets	\$ 6,124,174	\$ 6,060,285	\$ 6,007,592	\$ 5,590,326	\$ 5,027,009	\$ 8,308,310	\$ 7,090,200
Assets of discontinued operations						3,751,136	2,735,200
Loans	4,306,482	4,191,519	4,200,569	3,698,340	3,338,994	3,213,058	3,188,200
Assets	4,484,184	4,399,924	4,372,842	4,011,943	3,598,087	3,439,510	3,304,100
Long-term borrowings	451,188	372,761	363,910	378,978	395,106	232,966	255,300
Long-term and juniorordinated debt	584,722	688,432	670,921	662,569	636,209	584,808	400,000
Liabilities of discontinued operations						3,386,021	2,467,100
Shareholders' equity(2)	541,593	538,968	537,372	477,202	324,102	606,909	598,500
Significant Ratios(2):							
Return on average assets	1.17%	1.15%	1.15%	0.99%	1.29%	0.74%	0.74%
Return on average equity	13.04	13.25	13.15	12.44	23.54	9.66	10.00
Return on average tangible equity	26.63	26.37	26.30	23.62	30.42	16.81	11.00
Dividend payout ratio	81.57	82.26	81.84	94.71	72.56	72.90	59.00
Return on average equity to assets	8.93	8.65	8.73	7.97	5.50	7.66	8.00

(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, FNB 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 FNB's consolidated income statements and the assets and liabilities related to the discontinued operations have been disclosed separately on FNB's consolidated balance sheets for prior years. In addition, the book value at period end, stockholders' equity, the return on average assets ratio, the return on average equity ratio, the return on average tangible equity ratio and the dividend payout ratio for 2003 and 2002 include the discontinued operations.

Table of Contents**SELECTED CONSOLIDATED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL DATA OF OMEGA**

Set forth below are highlights from Omega's consolidated financial data as of and for the years ended December 31, 2002 through 2006 and Omega's unaudited consolidated financial data as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2007. The results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations of Omega for the full year of 2007. Omega management prepared the unaudited information on the same basis as it prepared Omega's audited consolidated financial statements. In the opinion of Omega's management, this information reflects all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of this data for these periods. You should read this information in conjunction with Omega's consolidated financial statements and related notes included in Omega's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, and Omega's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 that are incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus and from which this information is derived. See "Where You Can Find More Information" on page 92.

Selected Consolidated Historical Financial Data of Omega

	Nine Months Ended		Year Ended December 31,				
	2007	2006	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

Summary of Earnings**Data:**

Total interest income	\$ 70,632	\$ 70,912	\$ 94,787	\$ 91,175	\$ 62,371	\$ 56,783	\$ 64,960
Total interest expense	25,763	25,041	33,721	29,505	16,666	13,706	19,323
Net interest income	44,869	45,871	61,066	61,670	45,705	43,077	45,637
Provision for loan losses	1,560	1,120	3,896	1,202	(300)	350	630
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	43,309	44,751	57,170	60,468	46,005	42,727	45,007
Total non-interest income	21,097	20,524	28,886	27,889	19,988	16,805	15,034
Total non-interest expense	42,828	44,448	59,609	59,381	43,550	37,521	36,212
Income before income taxes and discontinued operations	21,578	20,827	26,447	28,976	22,443	22,011	23,829
Income tax/expense	5,186	4,689	5,702	6,213	5,357	4,826	5,650
Net income from continuing operations	16,392	16,138	20,745	22,763	17,086	17,185	18,179
Earnings from discontinued operations, net of taxes		(93)	(314)	112	(65)		
Net income	16,392	16,045	20,431	22,875	17,021	17,185	18,179

Per Share Data:

Basic earnings per share:

Continuing operations	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.28	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.81	\$ 1.80	\$ 2.07	\$ 2.17
Discontinued operations		(0.01)	(0.02)	0.01	(0.01)		
Net income	1.30	1.28	1.62	1.82	1.79	2.07	2.17

Diluted earnings per share:

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Continuing operations	1.30	1.28	1.65	1.80	1.79	2.01	2.10
Discontinued operations		(0.01)	(0.02)	0.01	(0.01)		
Net income	1.30	1.27	1.62	1.81	1.78	2.01	2.10
Cash dividends common	0.93	0.93	1.24	1.24	1.20	1.17	1.13
Book value common	26.22	25.64	25.76	25.28	25.07	19.79	19.63

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	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended December 31,				
	2007	2006	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)							
Statement of Position Data (at end of period):							
Assets	\$ 1,782,381	\$ 1,876,105	\$ 1,815,818	\$ 1,939,979	\$ 2,082,571	\$ 1,140,166	\$ 1,154,500
Assets of discontinued operations				4,599			
Loans	1,114,169	1,136,362	1,135,048	1,199,373	1,312,606	788,144	779,800
Deposits	1,292,494	1,355,125	1,325,763	1,422,530	1,502,082	907,580	919,200
Short-term borrowings	62,880	62,708	65,712	90,153	90,259	33,263	41,400
Short-term and junior ordinated debt	83,812	86,116	85,551	94,859	158,961	24,121	19,000
Liabilities of continued operations				156			
Due to shareholders							
Equity	331,205	322,389	325,211	318,490	315,739	167,439	162,100
Significant Ratios:							
Return on average assets	1.21%	1.12%	1.08%	1.15%	1.24%	1.50%	1.30%
Return on average common equity	6.62	6.64	6.32	7.13	8.89	10.32	11.30
Return on average total equity	13.29	14.04	13.22	15.33	11.84	10.32	11.30
Dividend payout ratio	71.67	72.86	76.59	68.30	66.91	55.76	50.00
Loan to total assets	18.34	16.86	17.07	16.06	13.97	14.53	13.90

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SELECTED CONSOLIDATED UNAUDITED PRO FORMA FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following table sets forth information about FNB's financial condition and results of operations, including per share data and financial ratios, after giving effect to the merger of Omega with and into FNB. This information is called pro forma financial information in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. The table shows the information as if the Omega merger had become effective on September 30, 2007, in the case of balance sheet data, and on January 1, 2006, in the case of income statement data. This pro forma information assumes that the merger with Omega is accounted for using the purchase method of accounting and represents a current estimate based on available information about FNB's and Omega's results of operations. See "Accounting Treatment" on page 74.

The pro forma financial information includes adjustments to record the assets and liabilities of Omega at their estimated fair values and are subject to further adjustment as additional information becomes available and as further analyses are completed. This table should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by, the historical financial statements, including the notes thereto, of Omega and FNB incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. See "Where You Can Find More Information" on page 92.

The pro forma financial information, while helpful in illustrating the combined financial condition and results of operations of Omega and FNB once the merger with Omega is completed under a particular set of assumptions, does not reflect the impact of possible revenue enhancements, expense efficiencies and asset dispositions, among other possibilities, and post-merger integration costs that may occur as a result of the merger and, accordingly, does not attempt to predict future results. The pro forma financial information also does not necessarily reflect what the combined historical results of operations of Omega and FNB would have been had they been merged during these periods.

Table of Contents**SELECTED CONSOLIDATED UNAUDITED PRO FORMA FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

As of September 30, 2007

	FNB	Omega	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)			
ASSETS:				
Cash and equivalents	\$ 135,509	\$ 80,827	\$	\$ 216,336
Investment securities	1,035,959	287,035	81(A)	1,323,075
Mortgage loans held for sale	7,131	200		7,331
Loans	4,358,604	1,126,774	1,972(B)	5,487,350
Allowance for loan losses	(52,122)	(12,805)		(64,927)
Net loans	4,306,482	1,113,969	1,972	5,422,423
Premises and equipment, net	82,977	29,428		112,405
Goodwill	242,120	159,567	61,849(D)	463,536
Other intangibles	20,543	6,092	33,670(C)	60,305
Other assets	293,453	105,263	(5,233(E))	393,483
Total assets	\$ 6,124,174	\$ 1,782,381	\$ 92,339	\$ 7,998,894
LIABILITIES:				
Deposits	\$ 4,484,184	\$ 1,292,494	\$ 3,526(F)	\$ 5,780,204
Borrowings	884,879	90,872	71(G)	975,822
Junior subordinated debt	151,031	55,820	(1,424)(H)	205,427
Other liabilities	62,487	11,990	30,060(I)	104,537
Total liabilities	5,582,581	1,451,176	32,233	7,065,990
Shareholders equity	541,593	331,205	60,106(J)	932,904
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 6,124,174	\$ 1,782,381	\$ 92,339	\$ 7,998,894
Book value per share	\$ 8.94	\$ 26.22		\$ 10.87
Shares outstanding	60,555,834	12,632,627	12,649,881	85,838,342
Capital ratios:				
Tangible equity/tangible assets	4.76%	10.24%		5.47%
Leverage capital ratio	7.43	13.30		8.25

See Notes to Selected Consolidated Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information

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	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007			
	FNB	Omega	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Total interest income	\$ 276,056	\$ 70,632	\$ (453)(B)	\$ 346,235
Total interest expense	130,629	25,763	(2,486)(F)(G)(H)	153,906
Net interest income	145,427	44,869	2,033	192,329
Provision for loan losses	7,461	1,560		9,021
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	137,966	43,309	2,033	183,308
Non-interest income	60,973	21,097		82,070
Non-interest expense	124,996	42,828	4,725(C)	172,549
Income before income taxes	73,943	21,578	(2,692)	92,829
Income taxes	21,327	5,186	(942)(K)	25,571
Net income	\$ 52,616	\$ 16,392	\$ (1,750)	\$ 67,258
Earnings per common share:(L)				
Basic	\$ 0.88	\$ 1.30		\$ 0.79
Diluted	0.87	1.30		0.78
Ratios:				
Return on average assets	1.17%	1.21%		1.13%
Return on average equity	13.04	6.62		9.67
Dividend payout ratio	81.57	71.67		90.50

See Notes to Selected Consolidated Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information

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	For the Year Ended December 31, 2006			
	Pro			
	FNB	Omega	Forma	Pro Forma
			Adjustments	Combined
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Total interest income	\$ 342,422	\$ 94,787	\$ (604)(B)	\$ 436,605
Total interest expense	153,585	33,721	(3,316)(F)(G)(H)	183,990
Net interest income	188,837	61,066	2,712	252,615
Provision for loan losses	10,412	3,896		14,308
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	178,425	57,170	2,712	238,307
Non-interest income	79,275	28,886		108,161
Non-interest expense	160,514	59,609	6,161(C)	226,284
Income before income taxes	97,186	26,447	(3,449)	120,184
Income taxes	29,537	5,702	(1,207)(K)	34,032
Income from continuing operations	67,649	20,745	(2,242)	86,152
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax		(314)		(314)
Net income	\$ 67,649	\$ 20,431	\$ (2,242)	\$ 85,838
Basic earnings per common share:(L)				
Continuing operations	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.65		\$ 1.02
Discontinued operations	0.00	(0.02)		(0.00)
Net income	1.15	1.62		1.02
Diluted earnings per common share:(L)				
Continuing operations	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.65		\$ 1.02
Discontinued operations	0.00	(0.02)		(0.00)
Net income	1.14	1.62		1.01
Ratios:				
Return on average assets	1.15%	1.08%		1.09%
Return on average equity	13.15	6.32		9.56
Dividend payout ratio	81.84	76.59		92.18

See Notes to Selected Consolidated Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information

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NOTES TO THE SELECTED CONSOLIDATED UNAUDITED PRO FORMA FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Note 1 Basis of Pro Forma Presentation

The preceding tables set forth information about FNB's financial condition and results of operations, including per share data and financial ratios, after giving effect to the merger of Omega with and into FNB. This information is called pro forma financial information in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. The table shows the information as if the merger had become effective on September 30, 2007, in the case of balance sheet data, and on January 1, 2006, in the case of income statement data.

The estimated purchase price of \$390.8 million for Omega as of the date of the merger agreement is based on the conversion of Omega shares into FNB stock using an exchange ratio of 2.022 to 1.0. The per share price value for FNB common stock was \$15.46, which was the average of the closing prices of FNB common stock for the period commencing four trading days before, and ending four trading days after November 8, 2007, the date of the merger agreement.

The merger will be accounted for using the purchase method of accounting; accordingly, FNB's cost to acquire Omega will be allocated to the assets acquired (including identifiable intangible assets) and liabilities assumed from Omega at their respective fair values on the date the merger is completed. This table should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by, the historical financial statements, including the notes thereto, of Omega and FNB incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. See [Where You Can Find More Information](#) on page 92.

The selected consolidated unaudited pro forma financial information includes estimated adjustments to record the assets and liabilities of Omega at their respective fair values and represents management's estimates based on available information. The pro forma adjustments included herein may be revised as additional information becomes available and as additional analyses are performed. The final allocation of the purchase price will be determined after the merger is completed and after completion of a final analysis to determine the fair values of Omega's tangible, and identifiable intangible, assets and liabilities as of the closing date. Accordingly, the final purchase accounting adjustments and integration charges may be materially different from the pro forma adjustments presented in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Increases or decreases in the fair value of the net assets, commitments, contracts and other items of Omega compared to the information shown in this joint proxy statement/prospectus may change the amount of the purchase price allocated to goodwill and other assets and liabilities and may impact the statement of income due to adjustments in yield and/or amortization of the adjusted assets or liabilities.

The selected consolidated unaudited pro forma financial information presented in this joint proxy statement/prospectus does not necessarily indicate the results of operations or the combined financial position that would have resulted had the merger been completed at the beginning of the applicable period presented, does not reflect the impact of possible revenue enhancements, expense efficiencies or asset dispositions, and is not indicative of the results of operations in future periods or the future financial position of the combined company.

Note 2 Pro Forma Adjustments

The selected consolidated unaudited pro forma financial information for the merger includes the pro forma balance sheet as of September 30, 2007 assuming the merger was completed on September 30, 2007. The pro forma income statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and the year ended December 31, 2006 were prepared assuming the merger was completed on January 1, 2006.

The selected consolidated unaudited pro forma financial information reflects the issuance of 25,282,508 shares of FNB common stock with an aggregate value of \$390.8 million and the conversion of approximately 500,794 shares underlying Omega stock options and restricted stock units with a value of approximately \$0.5 million at September 30, 2007. All of the Omega stock options are vested and will be converted into FNB stock options and all unvested restricted stock units will vest at the time of the merger. Common stock used in the exchange was valued as discussed in Note 1 above.

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The allocation of the purchase price follows (in thousands):

Value of Omega shares converted at an exchange ratio of 2.022 to 1.0	\$ 390,811
Incremental direct costs associated with the merger, net of tax benefit	23,550
Fair value of outstanding employee and non-employee stock options	500
 Total cost of acquisition	 414,861
 Omega net assets acquired:	
Shareholders' equity	331,205
Elimination of recorded goodwill and other intangibles, net of deferred taxes	(163,442)
 Omega's tangible book value	 167,763
Estimated adjustments to reflect assets acquired and liabilities assumed at fair value:	
Total fair value adjustments	39,511
Associated deferred income taxes	(13,829)
 Fair value of net assets acquired, net of tax	 193,445
 Goodwill resulting from the merger	 \$ 221,416

The pro forma adjustments included in the selected consolidated unaudited pro forma financial information are as follows:

(A) Adjustment to write-off historical Omega fair value adjustments.

(B) Adjustment to write-off the historical fair value adjustments and record the current fair value of the loan portfolio based on current interest rates. The adjustment will be recognized over the estimated remaining life of the loan portfolio. The impact of the adjustment was to decrease interest income by approximately \$0.5 million and \$0.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and the year ended December 31, 2006, respectively. Adjustment to fair value for loans deemed impaired in accordance with Statement of Position 03-3 has not yet been determined and has not been included in the pro forma adjustments.

(C) Adjustment to write off historical Omega intangibles and to record intangible assets (other than goodwill) resulting from the merger based on estimated fair values. Management is studying the nature, amount and amortization method of various possible identified intangibles. The adjustments reflected herein are based on current assumptions and valuations, which are subject to change. For purposes of the pro forma adjustments shown here, the estimated fair value of the intangibles is approximately \$39.7 million and consists of a core deposit intangible of \$36.1 million, an insurance customer list of \$0.8 million and a trust customer list of \$2.8 million. FNB estimates that the core deposit intangibles will be amortized on an accelerated basis over ten years and the trust and insurance company lists will be amortized on an accelerated basis over 17 years and 13 years, respectively. Material changes to these estimated fair values and estimated useful lives are possible once FNB's analyses are completed. The net impact of the adjustment was to increase non-interest expense by approximately \$4.7 million and \$6.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and the year ended December 31, 2006, respectively.

(D) Adjustment to write off historical Omega goodwill and record goodwill created as a result of the merger.

(E) Adjustment to record the deferred tax liability created as a result of the fair value adjustments using FNB's statutory tax rate of 35%.

(F) Adjustment to fair value of time deposit liabilities based on current interest rates for similar instruments. The adjustment will be recognized over the estimated remaining term of the related deposit liability. The impact of the adjustment was to decrease interest expense by approximately \$2.4 million

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and \$3.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and the year ended December 31, 2006, respectively.

(G) Adjustment to fair value of outstanding long-term debt instruments. The adjustment will be recognized over the remaining life of the debt instruments. The impact of the adjustment was to decrease interest expense by less than \$0.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and the year ended December 31, 2006.

(H) Adjustment to write-off historical fair value adjustments and record the current fair value of outstanding junior subordinated debt based on current interest rates. The current adjustment will be recognized over the remaining life of the long-term debt instruments. The impact of the adjustment was to decrease interest expense by less than \$0.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and the year ended December 31, 2006, respectively.

(I) Adjustment to reflect the liability for incremental direct costs associated with the merger, net of the tax benefit. These costs include accountant and attorney fees, investment banker services, payout of vendor and employee contracts and severance payments to displaced Omega personnel. These liabilities have been recorded pursuant to EITF 95-3, Recognition of Liabilities in Connection with a Purchase Business Combination. The tax benefit of accounting and attorneys fees and investment banker services have not yet been determined.

(J) Adjustment to eliminate Omega's historical shareholders' equity; the adjustment reflects the issuance of FNB common stock and the conversion of Omega's stock options into FNB stock options.

(K) Adjustment to record the tax effect of the pro forma adjustments using FNB's statutory tax rate of 35%.

(L) Weighted average shares were calculated using the historical weighted average shares outstanding of Omega and FNB, adjusted using the exchange ratio, to the equivalent shares of FNB common stock, for the year ended December 31, 2006 and the nine months ended September 30, 2007. Earnings per share data have been computed based on the combined historical income of Omega and FNB and the impact of purchase accounting adjustments.

Note 3 Merger-Related Charges and Benefits

In connection with the merger, a plan is being developed to integrate FNB's and Omega's operations. The total integration costs have not yet been determined and have not been included in the pro forma adjustments. The specific details of these plans will continue to be refined over the next several months. Currently, FNB's merger integration team is assessing the two companies' operations, including information systems, premises, branch offices, equipment, benefit plans, service contracts, product offerings and personnel to determine optimum strategies to realize additional cost savings.

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RISK FACTORS RELATING TO THE MERGER

In addition to the other information contained in or incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus, you should carefully consider the following risk factors in deciding whether to vote in favor of the FNB merger proposal, the Omega merger proposal, the FNB adjournment proposal and the Omega adjournment proposal, as applicable.

Risks Specifically Related to the Merger

Because the market price of FNB common stock may fluctuate, Omega shareholders cannot be certain of the market value of the common stock that they will receive in the merger.

Upon completion of the merger, each share of Omega common stock will be converted into the right to receive 2.022 shares of FNB common stock. Any change in the price of FNB common stock prior to the merger will affect the market value of the stock that Omega shareholders will receive in the merger. Stock price changes may result from a variety of factors, including general market and economic conditions, changes in FNB's businesses, operations and prospects and regulatory considerations.

The prices of FNB common stock and Omega common stock at the closing of the merger may vary from their respective prices on the date the merger agreement was executed, on the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus and on the date of the special meetings. As a result, the value represented by the exchange ratio will also vary. For example, based on the range of closing prices of FNB common stock during the period from November 8, 2007, the last full trading day before public announcement of the merger, through January 29, 2008, the last practicable full trading day prior to the date of the printing of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, the exchange ratio represented a value ranging from a high of \$32.76 on November 13, 2007, to a low of \$26.87 on January 8, 2008 for each share of Omega common stock. Because the date the merger will be completed will be later than the date of the Omega special meeting, at the time of the Omega special meeting Omega shareholders will not know what the market value of FNB's common stock will be upon completion of the merger.

FNB may encounter integration difficulties or may fail to realize the anticipated benefits of the merger.

In determining that the merger was in the best interests of FNB and Omega, their respective boards of directors considered that enhanced earnings may result from the consummation of the merger, including from reduction of duplicate costs, improved efficiency and cross-marketing opportunities. The success of the merger will depend, in part, on the ability of FNB and Omega to realize the anticipated benefits of the merger, which may not be realized as anticipated or at all and may take longer to realize than anticipated. Failure to achieve the anticipated benefits of the merger could result in increased costs and decreases in the revenues of the combined company.

FNB and Omega may not be able to integrate their operations without encountering difficulties, including, without limitation, the loss of key employees and customers, the disruption of their respective ongoing businesses or possible inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures and policies.

If the merger is not completed, FNB and Omega will have incurred substantial expenses without realizing the expected benefits of the merger.

FNB and Omega have incurred substantial expenses in connection with the merger described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. The completion of the merger depends on the satisfaction of specified conditions and the receipt

of regulatory approvals. If the merger is not completed, these expenses would have to be recognized currently and not capitalized and Omega and FNB would not have realized the expected benefits of the merger.

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Future results of the combined companies may materially differ from the pro forma financial information presented in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Future results of the combined FNB and Omega may be materially different from those shown in the pro forma financial statements that show only a combination of their historical results. The costs FNB will incur in connection with the merger may be higher or lower than FNB has estimated, depending upon how costly or difficult it is to integrate the operations of FNB and Omega. Furthermore, these charges may decrease the capital of FNB after the merger that could be used for profitable, income-earning investments in the future.

The merger agreement limits Omega's ability to pursue alternatives to the merger.

The merger agreement contains provisions that, subject to limited exceptions, limit Omega's ability to discuss, facilitate or enter into agreements with third parties to acquire Omega. If Omega avails itself of those limited exceptions, Omega will be obligated to pay FNB a break-up fee of \$15,000,000 if the merger agreement is terminated in specified circumstances. From Omega's perspective, these provisions could discourage a potential competing acquiror that might have an interest in acquiring Omega from proposing or considering an acquisition of Omega even if that potential acquiror were prepared to pay a higher price to Omega shareholders than the price FNB proposes to pay under the merger agreement.

Some directors and executive officers of Omega have interests in the merger that may differ from the interests of Omega shareholders including, if the merger is completed, the receipt of financial and other benefits.

Executive officers of Omega and FNB negotiated the terms of the merger agreement, and the Omega and FNB boards of directors approved the merger agreement and the Omega board of directors recommended that its shareholders vote to approve and adopt the merger agreement. In considering these facts and the other information in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, you should be aware that certain directors and executive officers of Omega have economic interests in the merger other than their interests as shareholders. For example, some executive officers (one of whom is also a director) and another director are parties to severance agreements with Omega that provide, among other things, cash payments in the case of a change of control, such as the completion of the merger with FNB, and two of Omega's executive officers (one of whom is also a director) will receive a lump-sum payment of certain retirement benefits upon completion of the merger. In addition, upon completion of the merger, three members of Omega's board of directors will become members of the FNB board of directors and four members of Omega's board of directors will become members of FNB Bank's board of directors and will receive directors' fees from FNB and FNB Bank in connection therewith. In addition, the members of Omega's board of directors will be offered the opportunity to serve as members of FNB's Allegheny Mountain Region advisory board of directors and will receive certain fees for their services. Also, Donita R. Koval, the President and Chief Executive Officer of Omega entered into an employment agreement with FNB Bank that will become effective upon the consummation of the merger. The board of directors of Omega was aware of these interests at the time it approved the merger. These interests may cause Omega's directors and executive officers to view the Omega merger proposal differently and more favorably than Omega shareholders may view it.

Risks Related to Owning FNB Common Stock

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

The combined company will be a holding company and will conduct almost all of its operations through its subsidiaries. The combined company will not have any significant assets other than the stock of its subsidiaries. Accordingly, the combined company will depend on dividends from its subsidiaries to meet its obligations. The

combined company'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, FNB Bank is limited in the amount of dividends it may pay to FNB without prior regulatory approval. Also, bank regulators have the authority to prohibit FNB Bank from paying dividends if the bank regulators determine

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that FNB Bank is in an unsound or unsafe condition or that the payment would be an unsafe and unsound banking practice.

Interest rate volatility could significantly harm the combined company's business.

The combined company's results of operations will be affected by the monetary and fiscal policies of the federal government and the regulatory policies of governmental authorities. A significant component of the combined company's earnings will consist of 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 combined company's earnings if market interest rates change such that the interest the combined company pays on deposits and borrowings increases faster than the interest it collects on loans and investments. Consequently, the combined company, along with other financial institutions generally, will be sensitive to interest rate fluctuations.

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

There is no precise method of estimating loan losses. The combined company 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 combined company's financial condition and results of operations. FNB attempts to maintain an appropriate allowance for loan losses to provide for estimated losses in its loan portfolio. FNB 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 FNB's existing portfolio; and
the amount and quality of collateral, including guarantees, securing loans.

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

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

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

FNB has grown significantly 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 combined company may not be as successful in identifying financial institution and branch acquisition candidates, integrating acquired institutions or preventing deposit erosion at acquired institutions or branches.

As part of this acquisition strategy, the combined company may acquire additional banks and non-bank entities that it believes provide a strategic fit with its business. To the extent that the combined company is successful with this strategy, it cannot assure you that it 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 combined company acquires;

exposure to potential asset quality issues of acquired banks and non-bank entities;

potential disruption to the combined company's business;

potential diversion of the time and attention of FNB's management; and

the possible loss of key employees and customers of the banks and other businesses FNB acquires.

In addition to acquisitions, the combined company may expand into additional communities or attempt to strengthen its position in its current markets by undertaking additional de novo branch openings. Based on its experience, FNB 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 the combined company undertakes additional de novo branch openings, it 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 its net income, earnings per share, return on average shareholders' equity and return on average assets.

The combined company 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 combined company must expend substantial resources to integrate the entities. The integration of non-banking entities often involves combining different industry cultures and business methodologies. The failure to integrate successfully the entities the combined company acquires into its existing operations may adversely affect its results of operations and financial condition.

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

The combined company and its subsidiaries will operate in a highly regulated environment and are subject to supervision and regulation by several governmental regulatory agencies, including the Federal Reserve Board, the OCC and the FDIC. Regulations are generally intended to provide protection for depositors, borrowers and other customers rather than for investors. FNB is subject to changes in federal and state law, regulations, governmental policies, income tax laws and accounting principles. Changes in regulation

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could adversely affect the banking industry as a whole and could limit FNB'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 combined company's financial institution subsidiaries may engage.

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

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

The combined company may not be able to compete effectively in its markets, which could adversely affect the combined company's results of operations. The banking and financial service industry in each of the combined company'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 combined company 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 combined company will have. Competition with such institutions may cause the combined company to increase its deposit rates or decrease its interest rate spread on loans it originates.

The combined company's anticipated future growth may require it to raise additional capital in the future, but that capital may not be available when it is needed.

The combined company is required by federal and state regulatory authorities to maintain adequate levels of capital to support the combined company's operations. FNB and Omega are, and the combined company will be, well capitalized under applicable regulations. FNB and Omega anticipate that the combined company's current capital resources will satisfy applicable capital requirements for the foreseeable future. The combined company may at some point, however, need to raise additional capital to support continued growth, both internally and through acquisitions.

The combined company's ability to raise additional capital, if needed, will depend on conditions in the capital markets at that time, which are outside the combined company's control, and on the combined company's financial performance. Accordingly, the combined company cannot assure you of its ability to expand its operations through

internal growth and acquisitions could be materially impaired.

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

A substantial portion of FNB's historical business is concentrated in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, which over recent years have become slower growth markets than other areas of the United States. As a result, FNB Bank's loan portfolio and results of operations may be adversely affected by factors that have a significant impact on the economic conditions in this market area. The local economies of this market area have become less robust than the economy of the nation as a whole and may not be subject to the same

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fluctuations as the national economy. Adverse economic conditions in FNB's market area, including the loss of certain significant employers, could reduce its growth rate, affect its borrowers' ability to repay their loans and generally affect FNB's financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, a downturn in real estate values in FNB Bank's market area could cause many of its loans to become inadequately collateralized.

Certain provisions of FNB's articles of incorporation and bylaws and Florida law may discourage takeovers.

FNB's articles of incorporation and bylaws 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 FNB's board of directors. In particular, FNB's articles of incorporation and bylaws:

classify its board of directors into three classes, so that shareholders elect only one-third of its board of directors each year;

permit shareholders to remove directors only for cause;

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

require shareholders to give FNB advance notice to nominate candidates for election to its board of directors or to make shareholder proposals at a shareholders' meeting;

permit FNB's board of directors to issue, without shareholder 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 FNB's voting shares for shareholder amendments to its bylaws.

Under Florida law, the approval of a business combination with shareholders owning 10% or more of the voting shares of a corporation requires the vote of holders of at least two-thirds of the voting shares not owned by such shareholders, 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 acquired in excess of certain specified thresholds will not possess any voting rights unless the voting rights are approved by a majority vote of the corporation's disinterested shareholders.

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

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This joint proxy statement/prospectus contains a number of forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act regarding the financial condition, results of operations, earnings outlook, business and prospects of FNB and Omega, and the potential combined company, as well as statements applicable to the period following the completion of the merger. You can find many of these statements by looking for words such as plan, believe, expect, intend, anticipate, estimate, project, potential, or other similar expressions.

The forward-looking statements involve certain risks and uncertainties. The ability of either FNB or Omega to predict results or the actual effects of their plans and strategies, particularly after the merger, is inherently uncertain. Accordingly, actual results may differ materially from anticipated results. Some of the factors that may cause actual results or earnings to differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those discussed under Risk Factors Relating to the Merger beginning on page 21, as well as the following:

the businesses of FNB and Omega may not be integrated successfully or the integration may be more difficult, time-consuming or costly than currently anticipated;

expected revenue synergies and cost savings from the merger may not be realized within the expected time frame or at all;

revenues may be lower than expected following the merger;

deposit attrition, operating costs, loss of customers and business disruption, including, without limitation, difficulties in maintaining relationships with Omega's employees, customers or suppliers may be greater than anticipated following the merger;

the regulatory approvals for the merger may not be obtained on acceptable terms, on the anticipated schedule or at all;

the merger proposals may not be approved by the requisite vote of FNB's and Omega's shareholders;

competitive pressure among financial services companies is intense;

general economic conditions may be less favorable than expected;

political conditions and related actions by the United States military abroad may adversely affect economic conditions as a whole;

changes in the interest rate environment may reduce interest margins and impact funding sources;

changes in market rates and prices may adversely impact the value of financial products and assets;

legislation or changes in the regulatory environment may adversely affect the businesses in which FNB and Omega are engaged; and

litigation liabilities, including costs, expenses, settlements and judgments, may adversely affect either company or their businesses.

Because these forward-looking statements are subject to assumptions and uncertainties, actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these statements, which speak only as of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus or the date of any document incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

All forward-looking statements concerning the merger or other matters addressed in this joint proxy statement/prospectus and attributable to FNB or Omega or any person acting on their behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section. Except to the extent required by applicable law or regulation, FNB and Omega undertake no obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

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THE SPECIAL MEETINGS

This section contains information for FNB's shareholders and Omega's shareholders about the special meetings of shareholders FNB and Omega have called to consider the approval of the merger proposal and the adjournment proposal.

General

This joint proxy statement/prospectus is being furnished to FNB's shareholders as part of the solicitation of proxies by FNB's board of directors for use at a special meeting of FNB's shareholders to be held at the FNB Technology Center Board Room, 4140 East State Street, Hermitage, Pennsylvania on March 19, 2008 at 3:30 p.m., prevailing time, and at any adjournment, postponement or continuation thereof. This joint proxy statement/prospectus is being furnished to Omega's shareholders as part of the solicitation of proxies by Omega's board of directors for use at a special meeting of Omega's shareholders to be held at the Ramada Inn, 1450 South Atherton Street, State College, Pennsylvania on, March 19, 2008 at, 3:00 p.m., prevailing time, and at any adjournment, postponement or continuation thereof.

When and Where the Special Meetings Will Be Held

FNB

The FNB special meeting will be held on, Wednesday, March 19, 2008 at 3:30 p.m., prevailing time, at the F.N.B. Technology Center Board Room, 4140 East State Street, Hermitage, Pennsylvania, subject to any adjournment, postponement or continuation of the FNB special meeting.

Omega

The Omega special meeting will be held on, Wednesday, March 19, 2008, at 3:00 p.m., prevailing time, at the Ramada Inn, 1450 South Atherton Street, State College, Pennsylvania, subject to any adjournment, postponement or continuation of the Omega special meeting.

Matters to Be Considered

FNB

The purposes of the FNB special meeting are to consider and vote upon:

Proposal No. 1 A proposal to approve and adopt the merger agreement between FNB and Omega, including the issuance by FNB of up to 26,600,000 shares of FNB common stock pursuant to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement;

Proposal No. 2 A proposal to adjourn the FNB special meeting, if necessary, to permit further solicitation of proxies if FNB has not received sufficient votes at the time of the FNB special meeting to approve the FNB merger proposal; and

Such other business as may properly come before the FNB special meeting and any adjournment, postponement or continuation of the FNB special meeting.

FNB's shareholders must approve Proposal No. 1 for the merger to occur. If FNB's shareholders do not approve the FNB merger proposal, the merger will not occur.

At this time, FNB's board of directors is unaware of any other matters, other than as set forth above, that may be presented for action at the FNB special meeting. If other matters are properly presented, however, the persons named as proxies will vote in accordance with their judgment with respect to such matters.

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Omega

The purposes of the Omega special meeting are to consider and vote upon:

Proposal No. 1 A proposal to approve and adopt the merger agreement between FNB and Omega;

Proposal No. 2 A proposal to adjourn the Omega special meeting, if necessary, to permit further solicitation of proxies if Omega has not received sufficient votes at the time of the Omega special meeting to approve the Omega merger proposal; and

Such other business as may properly come before the Omega special meeting and any adjournment, postponement or continuation of the Omega special meeting.

Omega's shareholders must approve Proposal No. 1 for the merger to occur. If Omega's shareholders fail to approve the Omega merger proposal, the merger will not occur.

At this time, Omega's board of directors is unaware of any other matters, other than as set forth above, that may be presented for action at the Omega special meeting. If other matters are properly presented, however, the persons named as proxies will vote in accordance with their judgment with respect to such matters.

Record Date; Shares Outstanding and Entitled to Vote

FNB and Omega have each fixed the close of business on January 18, 2008 as the record date for the determination of holders of record of FNB and Omega common stock entitled to notice of, and to vote at, their respective special meetings and any adjournment, postponement or continuation of their respective special meetings.

On the record date, 12,668,451 shares of Omega common stock and 60,532,086 shares of FNB common stock were issued and outstanding and entitled to vote at the Omega and FNB special meetings, respectively, held by approximately 3,683 holders of record and 10,259 holders of record, respectively.

FNB

Each share of FNB common stock is entitled to cast one vote on all matters that are properly submitted at the FNB special meeting.

Omega

Each share of Omega common stock is entitled to cast one vote on all matters that are properly submitted at the Omega special meeting, except that Article 8 of Omega's amended and restated articles of incorporation, as amended, restricts the rights of a shareholder to cast or execute written consents with respect to more than 10% of the total votes that all Omega shareholders are entitled to cast at an Omega shareholders meeting, unless authorized to do so by the Omega board of directors and subject to such conditions as the Omega board of directors may impose.

The casting of votes by a person as a proxy holder for other shareholders is not counted in computing the 10% limitation to the extent that the proxies so voted were revocable and were secured from other shareholders who are not members of a group that includes such person. Giving a revocable proxy to a person does not in itself cause the shareholder giving the proxy to be a member of a group that includes such person. Article 8 of Omega's amended and restated articles of incorporation, as amended, provides that the determination by the Omega board of directors of the existence or membership of a group, and of the number of votes any person or each member of a group is entitled to

cast, is final and conclusive absent clear and convincing evidence of bad faith.

In the event of a violation of Article 8, in addition to other remedies afforded Omega, votes cast in violation of Article 8 cannot be counted and Omega or its nominees have an option to acquire from the violator shares of common stock in excess of the 10% limit at prices that would in certain situations be lower than the then current market prices of such shares.

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The foregoing is a brief summary of Article 8 of Omega's amended and restated articles of incorporation, as amended, and is qualified in all respects by the exact provisions of Omega's amended and restated articles of incorporation, as amended, which are incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Quorum

The presence, in person or by proxy, of the holders entitled to cast at least a majority of the votes which all holders of outstanding shares of FNB common stock and Omega common stock as of the record date are entitled to cast is necessary to constitute a quorum at the FNB special meeting and the Omega special meeting. A quorum must be present in order to hold and conduct business at the FNB special meeting or the Omega special meeting.

All shares of common stock present in person or represented by proxy and entitled to vote at each respective special meeting, no matter how they are voted or whether they abstain from voting, will be counted in determining the presence of a quorum.

If the Omega special meeting is adjourned for one or more periods aggregating at least 15 days because of the absence of a quorum, those shareholders entitled to vote who attend the reconvened meeting, if less than a quorum as determined under applicable law, shall nevertheless constitute a quorum for the purpose of acting upon any matter to be acted upon by Omega's shareholders set forth in Omega's notice of special meeting.

Based on the number of shares of FNB common stock issued and outstanding as of the record date, the holders of at least 30,266,044 shares of FNB common stock must be present in person or represented by proxy at the FNB special meeting to constitute a quorum. Based on the number of shares of Omega common stock issued and outstanding as of the record date, the holders of at least 6,334,226 shares of Omega common stock must be present in person or be represented by proxy at the Omega special meeting to constitute a quorum.

Shareholder Vote Required

FNB

Proposal to Approve and Adopt the Merger Agreement. Under the Florida law, FNB's articles of incorporation and the regulations of the NYSE, the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast by all holders of shares of FNB common stock entitled to vote at the FNB special meeting is required to approve the FNB merger proposal. In addition, the regulations of the NYSE require that the total votes cast on the FNB merger proposal must represent over 50% of the shares of FNB common stock entitled to vote on such proposal. For NYSE purposes, an abstention will count as a vote cast and, therefore, will have the legal effect of a vote against the FNB merger proposal.

Proposal to Adjourn the FNB Special Meeting. The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast by all holders of shares of FNB common stock entitled to vote at the FNB special meeting is required to approve the FNB adjournment proposal. Abstentions will not be considered votes cast at the FNB special meeting on the FNB adjournment proposal and will have no effect on the vote to approve the FNB adjournment proposal.

If your FNB shares are held in street name by your broker, bank or other nominee, you should instruct your broker how to vote your shares using the instructions provided by your broker. Your broker will not vote your shares on the FNB merger proposal or the FNB adjournment proposal without instructions from you.

Omega

Proposal to Approve and Adopt the Merger Agreement. The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast by all holders of shares of Omega common stock entitled to vote at the Omega special meeting is required to approve the Omega merger proposal. If your Omega shares are held in street name by your broker, bank or other nominee, you should instruct your broker how to vote your shares using the instructions provided by your broker. Your broker will not vote your shares on the Omega merger proposal without instructions from you. Under Pennsylvania law, abstentions and these non-voted shares are not considered votes cast and

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therefore will have no effect on the vote and will not be considered in determining whether the Omega merger proposal has received the requisite shareholder vote.

When considering the recommendation of Omega's board of directors that shareholders of Omega vote in favor of the approval of the Omega merger proposal, shareholders of Omega should be aware that certain of Omega's executive officers and directors have interests in the merger that may be different from, or in addition to, the interests of Omega's shareholders. See Proposal No. 1 Proposal to Approve and Adopt the Merger Agreement Interests of Omega's Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger beginning on page 58.

Proposal to Adjourn the Omega Special Meeting. The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast by all holders of shares of Omega common stock entitled to vote at the Omega special meeting is required to approve the Omega adjournment proposal.

If your shares are held in street name by your broker, bank or other nominee, you should instruct your broker how to vote your shares using the instructions provided by your broker. Your broker will not vote your shares on the Omega adjournment proposal without instruction from you. Under the PBCL, abstentions and these non-voted shares are not considered votes cast and therefore will have no effect on the vote and will not be considered in determining whether the Omega adjournment proposal has received the requisite shareholder vote.

No Appraisal Rights

FNB

Under Florida law, FNB shareholders do not have the right to a judicial appraisal of the fair market value of their shares of FNB common stock in connection with the merger.

Omega

Under Pennsylvania law, Omega shareholders do not have the right to a judicial appraisal of the fair market value of their shares of Omega common stock in connection with the merger.

Director and Executive Officer Voting

FNB

As of the record date, FNB's directors and executive officers and their affiliates beneficially owned 966,941 shares of FNB's common stock, excluding stock options, or approximately 1.6%, of the issued and outstanding shares of FNB common stock entitled to vote at the FNB special meeting. This number excludes options to purchase 538,865 shares of FNB common stock exercisable within 60 days of the record date for the FNB special meeting.

Omega

As of the record date, Omega's directors and executive officers and their affiliates beneficially owned 481,008 shares of Omega's common stock, excluding stock options, or approximately 3.8%, of the issued and outstanding shares of Omega's common stock entitled to vote at the Omega special meeting. This number excludes options to purchase 177,738 shares of Omega common stock exercisable within 60 days of the record date. Each of Omega's directors has executed a voting agreement pursuant to which such director has agreed to vote such director's shares of Omega common stock in favor of the Omega merger proposal.

In addition, as of the record date, FNB owned 128,914 shares of Omega common stock, or approximately 1.0% of the shares entitled to vote at the Omega special meeting; and FNB's directors and executive officers and their affiliates owned an aggregate of 92 shares of Omega common stock.

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Proxies

Voting at the Special Meetings

FNB

Whether or not you expect to attend the FNB special meeting in person, FNB urges FNB shareholders to vote.

If you are a registered shareholder of FNB (that is, if your FNB stock is registered in your name), you may vote by mail, telephone or electronically through the internet by following the instructions included with your proxy card. Please check your proxy card for instructions on all three options. If you vote by telephone or electronically through the internet, you do not need to return your proxy card. If your FNB shares are held in street name (that is, if your FNB shares are registered in the name of your broker, bank or other nominee), please check your proxy card or contact your broker, bank or nominee to determine whether you will be able to vote by telephone or electronically through the internet. If you vote by mail, please sign, date and promptly return the enclosed proxy. A self-addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience; no postage is required if mailed in the United States. If you submit a signed proxy card or submit your proxy by telephone or electronically through the internet but do not indicate how you want your shares voted, the persons named in the enclosed proxy will vote your shares **FOR** the FNB merger proposal and **FOR** the FNB adjournment proposal.

Omega

Whether or not you expect to attend the Omega special meeting in person, Omega urges Omega shareholders to vote.

If you are a registered shareholder of Omega (that is, if your Omega shares are registered in your name), you may vote by mail, telephone or electronically through the internet by following the instructions included with your proxy card. Please check your proxy card for instructions on all three options. If you vote by telephone or electronically through the internet, you do not need to return your proxy card. If your Omega shares are held in street name (that is, if your stock is registered in the name of your broker, bank or other nominee), please check your proxy card or contact your broker, bank or nominee to determine whether you will be able to vote by telephone or electronically through the internet. If you vote by mail, please sign, date and promptly return the enclosed proxy. A self-addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience; no postage is required if mailed in the United States. If you submit a signed proxy card or submit your proxy by telephone or electronically through the internet but do not indicate how you want your shares voted, the persons named in the enclosed proxy will vote your shares **FOR** the Omega merger proposal and **FOR** the Omega adjournment proposal.

Revocability. You may revoke your proxy at any time before the vote is taken at your special meeting. If you are a shareholder of record, you may revoke your proxy by:

- submitting written notice of revocation to your corporate secretary prior to the voting of that proxy at your special meeting;
- submitting a later-dated proxy by telephone, internet or mail; or
- voting in person at your special meeting.

However, simply attending your special meeting without voting will not revoke an earlier proxy.

Written notices of revocation and other communications regarding the revocation of your proxy should be addressed to:

FNB

F.N.B. Corporation
One F.N.B. Boulevard
Hermitage, Pennsylvania 16148
Attention: David B. Mogle, Corporate Secretary

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Omega

Omega Financial Corporation
366 Walker Drive
State College, Pennsylvania 16801
Attention: David S. Runk, Corporate Secretary

If your FNB shares or Omega shares are held in street name, you should follow the instructions of the bank, broker or other nominee of record regarding the revocation of proxies.

How Proxies are Counted. All shares of FNB common stock and Omega common stock represented by proxy received before or at the FNB special meeting and the Omega special meeting, respectively, and not revoked, will be voted in accordance with the instructions indicated in the proxy.

If you submit a signed proxy card or submit your proxy by telephone or electronically through the internet but do not indicate how you want your shares voted, the persons named in the enclosed proxy will vote your shares **FOR** the FNB merger proposal or the Omega merger proposal and, if necessary, **FOR** the FNB adjournment proposal or the Omega adjournment proposal, as applicable.

Solicitation. FNB and Omega will each pay for the costs of its special meeting and for the mailing of this joint proxy statement/prospectus to its shareholders, as well as all other costs it incurs in connection with the solicitation of proxies from its shareholders. However, FNB and Omega will share equally the cost of printing this joint proxy statement/prospectus and the filing fees paid to the SEC.

In addition to soliciting proxies by mail, the directors, officers and employees of FNB, Omega and their respective subsidiaries may solicit proxies by e-mail, telephone or in person. FNB's, Omega's and their respective subsidiaries directors, officers and employees will not be specially compensated for these activities. Upon request, FNB or Omega, as applicable, will pay the reasonable expenses of brokers, dealers, banks or voting trustees, or their nominees, in mailing proxy materials to the beneficial owners of the FNB shares or Omega shares they hold of record.

FNB has retained the firm of Regan & Associates, Inc. to assist it in the solicitation of proxies and has agreed to pay Regan & Associates, Inc. \$17,500 for its services. Omega has retained the firm of Regan & Associates, Inc. to assist it in the solicitation of proxies and has agreed to pay Regan & Associates \$12,500 for its services.

Recommendation of FNB's Board of Directors

FNB's board of directors unanimously approved the merger agreement, including the issuance by FNB of up to 26,600,000 shares of FNB common stock as part of the merger with Omega on the terms and conditions set forth in the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. Based on FNB's reasons for the merger described elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, FNB's board of directors believes that the merger is in FNB's best interests and those of FNB's shareholders. Accordingly, FNB's board of directors unanimously recommends that FNB's shareholders vote **FOR** the FNB merger proposal and **FOR** the FNB adjournment proposal. See Proposal No. 1 Proposal to Approve and Adopt the Merger Agreement FNB's Reasons for the Merger beginning on page 37 for a more detailed discussion of the recommendation of FNB's board of directors.

Recommendation of Omega's Board of Directors

Omega's board of directors unanimously approved the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. Based on Omega's reasons for the merger described elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, Omega's board of directors believes that the merger is in Omega's best interests and those of Omega's shareholders. Accordingly, Omega's board of directors unanimously recommends that Omega's shareholders vote **FOR** the Omega merger proposal and **FOR** the Omega adjournment proposal. See Proposal No. 1 Proposal to Approve and Adopt the Merger Agreement Omega's Reasons for the Merger beginning on page 48, for a more detailed discussion of the recommendation of Omega's board of directors.

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Questions and Additional Information

FNB

If you have more questions about the proposals to be acted upon at the FNB special meeting or how to submit your proxy, or if you need additional copies of this joint proxy statement/prospectus or the enclosed proxy card, please call David B. Mogle, FNB's Corporate Secretary, at (724) 983-3431.

Omega

If you have more questions about the proposals to be acted upon at the Omega special meeting or how to submit your proxy, or if you need additional copies of this joint proxy statement/prospectus or the enclosed proxy card, please call Daniel L. Warfel, Omega's Chief Financial Officer, at (814) 231-7680.

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INFORMATION ABOUT FNB AND OMEGA

FNB

F.N.B. Corporation
One F.N.B. Boulevard
Hermitage, Pennsylvania 16148
(724) 981-6000

FNB is a \$6.1 billion diversified financial services holding company headquartered in Hermitage, Pennsylvania. FNB provides a broad range of financial services to its customers through FNB Bank and its insurance agency, consumer finance, trust company and merchant banking subsidiaries.

FNB Bank has 155 banking offices in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, one loan production office in Pennsylvania, one loan production office in Ohio, one loan production office in Tennessee and five loan production offices in Florida and maintains six insurance agency locations. FNB Bank offers the services traditionally offered by full-service commercial banks, including commercial and individual demand and time deposit accounts and commercial, mortgage and individual installment loans. FNB Bank also offers various alternative investment products, including mutual funds and annuities. As of September 30, 2007, FNB Bank had total assets, total liabilities and total shareholders' equity of approximately \$6.0 billion, \$5.3 billion and \$656 million, respectively.

Regency Finance, FNB's consumer finance subsidiary, has 22 offices in Pennsylvania, 16 offices in Ohio and 16 offices in Tennessee and principally makes personal installment loans to individuals and purchases installment sales finance contracts from retail merchants.

Another FNB subsidiary, First National Trust Company, a registered investment advisor, provides a broad range of personal and corporate fiduciary services, including the administration of decedent and trust estates, and had approximately \$1.8 billion of assets under management as of September 30, 2007.

First National Investment Services Company, LLC offers a broad array of investment products and services for wealth management customers through a networking relationship with a brokerage firm. F.N.B. Investment Advisors, Inc., an investment advisor registered with the SEC, offers wealth management customers objective investment programs featuring mutual funds, annuities, stocks and bonds.

FNB's insurance segment operates principally through First National Insurance Agency, LLC, or FNIA. FNIA is a full-service insurance agency offering a broad line of commercial and personal insurance through major carriers to businesses and individuals primarily within FNB's geographic markets.

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

F.N.B. Capital Corporation 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 commercial bank lending products.

For additional information about FNB, see "Where You Can Find More Information" beginning on page 92.

Omega

Omega Financial Corporation
366 Walker Drive
State College, Pennsylvania 16801
(814) 231-7680

Omega is a \$1.78 billion Pennsylvania business corporation that is registered as a bank holding company and has elected to be a financial holding company under the BHCA. Omega is headquartered in State College, Pennsylvania, and provides banking services through its Pennsylvania-chartered banking subsidiary, Omega

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Bank, and a range of non-banking services through other subsidiaries. As of September 30, 2007, Omega had total assets, total liabilities and total shareholders equity of approximately \$1.78 billion, \$1.45 billion and \$331.2 million, respectively.

Omega Bank offers a full range of consumer and commercial banking services through 64 full service offices in Bedford, Blair, Cameron, Centre, Clinton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mifflin, Northumberland, Snyder and Union counties in northeastern and central Pennsylvania. Consumer banking services including internet and telephone banking, an automated teller machine network, personal checking accounts, interest checking accounts, savings accounts, insured money market accounts, debit cards, investment certificates, fixed and variable rate certificates of deposit, club accounts, secured and unsecured installment loans, auto and equipment leases, construction and mortgage loans, safe deposit facilities, credit lines with overdraft checking protection, IRA accounts and student loans. Commercial banking services offered by Omega Bank include small and high-volume business checking accounts, on-line account management services, ACH origination, payroll direct deposit, commercial lending, commercial cash management services, lockbox service and repurchase agreements. Omega Bank also provides a variety of trust and asset management services.

Omega also provides insurance and investment services within Omega's market through its non-bank subsidiaries.

For more information on Omega, see Where You Can Find More Information beginning on page 92.

PROPOSAL NO. 1 PROPOSAL TO APPROVE AND ADOPT THE MERGER AGREEMENT

The following discussion contains material information pertaining to the merger. This discussion is subject, and qualified in its entirety by reference, to the merger agreement included as Appendix A to this joint proxy statement/prospectus. We encourage you to carefully read the merger agreement as well as the discussion in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

FNB's Background of the Merger

Since January 1, 2004, part of FNB's growth strategy has been to expand its geographic presence in Pennsylvania. Since that date, FNB has completed four acquisitions of banks in Pennsylvania. Certain information regarding these acquisitions is as follows:

Date Acquisition Announced	Name of Acquired Bank	Primary Market Area
May 6, 2004	The First National Bank of Slippery Rock	Butler County
October 15, 2004	NorthSide Bank	Pittsburgh and its northern suburbs
April 23, 2005	The National Bank of North East	Erie County Harrisburg and northeastern
December 21, 2005	The Legacy Bank	Pennsylvania

On September 7, 2007, KBW, as financial advisor to Omega, contacted Brian F. Lilly, Chief Financial Officer of FNB, regarding FNB's potential interest in acquiring Omega and, on the same date, FNB executed a confidentiality agreement and shortly thereafter received a confidential information memorandum regarding Omega.

At a regular meeting of FNB's board of directors held on September 19, 2007, Steven J. Gurgovits, FNB's Chief Executive Officer, advised FNB's board of directors that FNB's management was evaluating the terms for a bid

package concerning a potential acquisition of Omega. The executive committee of FNB's board of directors held a special meeting on September 27, 2007 to discuss the potential acquisition of Omega with FNB's management and financial advisor. At that meeting, the executive committee of FNB's board of directors authorized FNB's management to submit a preliminary expression of interest for Omega. FNB submitted its non-binding expression of interest to KBW on October 1, 2007.

Subsequently, at separate regular meetings of FNB's board of directors and its executive committee held on October 17, 2007, FNB's management provided an update on FNB's due diligence of Omega and discussed

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various matters relating to an acquisition of Omega, including the expanded geographic footprint of the combined company, the demographic profile of Omega's customers, Omega's loan-deposit mix, the financial impact on FNB and relevant market share data. During these meetings, FNB's management discussed the need to complete its due diligence evaluation of Omega's non-performing assets and earnings expectations prior to submission of a final bid. In view of the timing of Omega's bidding process, FNB's board of directors delegated authority to its executive committee for oversight of the Omega bid process and authorized its executive committee to approve a final bid to Omega.

The executive committee of FNB's board of directors held a special meeting on October 28, 2007 and again on the October 29, 2007 to review the results of FNB's due diligence, discuss financial aspects of the proposed merger with Omega and approved the parameters of a final bid. The executive committee of FNB's board of directors authorized FNB's management to offer Omega up to four designees on the board of directors of FNB Bank and up to three designees on the FNB board of directors.

On October 30, 2007, FNB offered to exchange 1.931 shares of FNB common stock for each outstanding share of Omega common stock. Upon further negotiation, FNB increased the exchange ratio to 2.022 shares of FNB common stock for each outstanding share of Omega common stock.

On November 7, 2007, the executive committee of FNB's board of directors held a special meeting at which FNB's management and financial advisor participated. Stephen J. Gurgovits, FNB's Chief Executive Officer, and Brian F. Lilly, FNB's Chief Financial Officer, reiterated the benefits of combining Omega and FNB from a strategic and financial perspective. James G. Orie, FNB's Chief Legal Officer, summarized the principal terms and conditions of the proposed merger agreement as well as the fiduciary duties of the members of FNB's board of directors. Also at this meeting, UBS reviewed with the executive committee of FNB's board of directors UBS' financial analysis of the exchange ratio and informed the executive committee that, assuming no material change in the terms of the merger or in the totality of the information it considered in connection with its financial analysis, UBS believed it would be in a position to render to FNB's board of directors in connection with the execution of the merger agreement an opinion as to the fairness, from a financial point of view and as of the date of the opinion, to FNB of the exchange ratio provided for in the merger. UBS' opinion was subsequently rendered by delivery of a written opinion, dated November 8, 2007 (the date of the merger agreement), to FNB's board of directors. At the November 7, 2007 meeting, the executive committee of FNB's board of directors, acting on behalf of the full FNB board of directors, unanimously approved and declared the merger and the merger agreement advisable, fair to and in the best interests of FNB's shareholders and approved unanimously a resolution recommending that FNB's shareholders vote to approve and adopt the merger agreement and the merger.

FNB's Reasons for the Merger

Following the spin-off of its Florida operations on January 1, 2004, FNB committed to pursuing several key strategies. These strategies included the realization of modest organic growth and the supplementation of that growth through strategic acquisitions.

In approving the merger agreement, FNB's board of directors and its executive committee considered the following factors as generally supporting its decision to enter into the merger agreement:

- its understanding of FNB's business, operations, financial condition, earnings and prospects and of Omega's business, operations, financial condition, earnings and prospects, including Omega's geographic position in central and northeastern Pennsylvania;

- its understanding of the current and prospective environment in which FNB and Omega operate, including regional and local economic conditions, the competitive environment for financial institutions generally and

continuing consolidation in the financial services industry and the likely effect of these factors on FNB in light of, and in absence of, the proposed merger;

the merger with Omega will expand FNB's franchise to several markets in central and northeastern Pennsylvania that have recently experienced faster economic growth than FNB's markets in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio;

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the complementary nature of the respective customer bases, business products and skills of FNB and Omega could result in opportunities to obtain synergies as products are cross-marketed and distributed over broader customer bases and best practices are compared and applied across businesses;

the scale, scope, strength and diversity of operations, product lines and delivery systems that could be achieved by combining FNB and Omega;

the proposed board and management arrangements which would position the combined company with strong leadership and experienced operating management;

the historical and current market prices of FNB common stock and Omega common stock;

the review by the FNB board of directors, with the assistance of FNB's management, of the structure and terms of the merger, including the exchange ratio, the expectation of FNB's legal advisors that the merger will qualify as a transaction of a type that is generally tax-free to shareholders for United States federal income tax purposes and, based on the exchange ratio and assuming continuation of FNB's current per share dividend rate of \$0.24 per quarter, an anticipated annual dividend increase of \$0.70 per share for holders of Omega common stock;

the opinion of UBS, dated November 8, 2007, to FNB's board of directors as to the fairness, from a financial point of view and as of the date of the opinion, to FNB of the exchange ratio provided for in the merger, as more fully described below under the caption "Opinion of FNB's Financial Advisor in Connection with the Merger;" and

the likelihood that the regulatory approvals needed to complete the transaction will be obtained.

The FNB board of directors also considered the fact that the merger will result in a combined entity with assets of approximately \$8.0 billion. The future growth prospects of the Omega market area are expected to provide sustained business development opportunities by enabling FNB to capitalize on a cohesive banking franchise with sufficient critical mass to compete in the central and northeastern Pennsylvania markets.

The foregoing discussion of the factors considered by the FNB board in evaluating the merger agreement is not intended to be exhaustive, but, rather, includes all material factors considered by the FNB board. In reaching its decision to approve the merger agreement and the merger, the FNB board did not quantify or assign relative rights to the factors considered, and individual directors may have given different weights to different factors. The FNB board considered all of the above factors as a whole, and on an overall basis considered them to be favorable to, and support, FNB's determination to enter into the merger agreement.

Opinion of FNB's Financial Advisor in Connection with the Merger

In connection with the merger, UBS delivered to FNB's board of directors an opinion, dated November 8, 2007, to the effect that, as of that date and based on and subject to various assumptions, matters considered and limitations described in its opinion, the exchange ratio provided for in the merger was fair, from a financial point of view, to FNB.

The full text of UBS' opinion describes the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the review undertaken by UBS. This opinion is included as Appendix B to this joint proxy statement/prospectus and is incorporated by reference. **UBS' opinion was provided for the benefit of FNB's board of directors in**

connection with, and for the purpose of, its evaluation of the exchange ratio from a financial point of view and does not address any other aspect of the merger. The opinion does not address the relative merits of the merger as compared to other business strategies or transactions that might be available to FNB or FNB's underlying business decision to effect the merger. UBS's opinion does not constitute a recommendation to any shareholder as to how to vote or act with respect to the merger. The summary of UBS's opinion described below is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of its opinion.

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In arriving at its opinion, among other things, UBS:

reviewed certain publicly available business and financial information relating to Omega and FNB, including, for Omega, publicly available financial forecasts and estimates for calendar year 2007 and, for FNB, publicly available financial forecasts and estimates for calendar years 2007 and 2008 and publicly available long-term earnings growth rate estimates;

reviewed certain internal financial information and other data relating to Omega's business and financial prospects that were provided to UBS by the managements of FNB and Omega and not publicly available, including financial forecasts and estimates for Omega prepared by FNB's management for periods beyond calendar year 2007;

reviewed, for FNB, financial forecasts and estimates for calendar years 2009 and 2010 that were extrapolated, as directed by FNB's management, from the publicly available financial forecasts and estimates for calendar year 2008, and the publicly available long-term earnings growth rate estimates, for FNB referred to above in UBS' opinion;

reviewed certain estimates of synergies prepared by FNB's management that were provided to UBS by FNB and not publicly available;

conducted discussions with members of the senior managements of FNB and Omega concerning the businesses and financial prospects of Omega and FNB;

reviewed publicly available financial and stock market data with respect to certain other companies UBS believed to be generally relevant;

compared the financial terms of the merger with the publicly available financial terms of certain other transactions UBS believed to be generally relevant;

reviewed current and historical market prices of FNB common stock and Omega common stock;

considered certain pro forma effects of the merger on FNB's financial statements;

reviewed an execution form of the merger agreement which was provided to UBS on November 8, 2007; and

conducted such other financial studies, analyses and investigations, and considered such other information, as UBS deemed necessary or appropriate.

In connection with its review, with the consent of FNB's board of directors, UBS did not assume any responsibility for independent verification of any of the information provided to or reviewed by UBS for the purpose of its opinion and, with the consent of FNB's board of directors, UBS relied on that information being complete and accurate in all material respects. In addition, with the consent of FNB's board of directors, UBS did not make any independent evaluation or appraisal of any of the assets or liabilities (contingent or otherwise) of FNB or Omega, and was not furnished with any evaluation or appraisal. With respect to the financial forecasts and estimates for Omega prepared by FNB's management, synergies and pro forma effects referred to in UBS' opinion, UBS assumed, at the direction of FNB's board of directors, that they had been reasonably prepared on a basis reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of FNB's management as to Omega's future financial performance and such synergies and pro forma effects. With respect to the publicly available financial forecasts and estimates for Omega and FNB, and the extrapolated financial forecasts and estimates for FNB, referred to in UBS' opinion, UBS was advised by FNB's

management and assumed, at the direction of FNB's board of directors, that they represented reasonable estimates and judgments as to Omega's and FNB's future financial performance for the periods reflected in those forecasts and estimates and were appropriate for UBS to utilize in its analyses. In addition, UBS assumed, with the approval of FNB's board of directors, that the financial forecasts and estimates, including synergies, referred to in UBS's opinion would be achieved at the times and in the amounts projected. UBS is not an expert in the evaluation of loan or lease portfolios or allowances for losses with respect to loan or lease portfolios, was not requested to conduct, and did not conduct, a review of individual credit files, and was advised and therefore assumed that allowances for FNB and Omega were, and on a pro forma basis will be, in

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the aggregate appropriate to cover losses. UBS also assumed, with the consent of FNB's board of directors, that the merger would qualify for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. UBS' opinion was necessarily based on economic, monetary, market and other conditions as in effect on, and the information available to UBS as of, the date of its opinion.

At the direction of FNB's board of directors, UBS was not asked to, and it did not, offer any opinion as to the terms, other than the exchange ratio to the extent expressly specified in UBS' opinion, of the merger agreement or the form of the merger. UBS expressed no opinion as to what the value of FNB common stock would be when issued pursuant to the merger or the prices at which FNB common stock or Omega common stock would trade at any time. In rendering its opinion, UBS assumed, with the consent of FNB's board of directors, that (i) the final executed form of the merger agreement would not differ in any material respect from the execution form that UBS reviewed, (ii) FNB and Omega would comply with all material terms of the merger agreement and (iii) the merger would be consummated in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement without any adverse waiver or amendment of any material term or condition of the merger agreement. UBS also assumed that all governmental, regulatory or other consents and approvals necessary for the consummation of the merger would be obtained without any material adverse effect on FNB, Omega or the merger. Except as described above, FNB imposed no other instructions or limitations on UBS with respect to the investigations made or the procedures followed by UBS in rendering its opinion.

In connection with rendering its opinion to FNB's board of directors, UBS performed a variety of financial and comparative analyses which are summarized below. The following summary is not a complete description of all analyses performed and factors considered by UBS in connection with its opinion. The preparation of a financial opinion is a complex process involving subjective judgments and is not necessarily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. With respect to the selected companies analyses and the selected transactions analysis summarized below, no company or transaction used as a comparison was either identical or directly comparable to FNB, Omega or the merger. These analyses necessarily involve complex considerations and judgments concerning financial and operating characteristics and other factors that could affect the public trading or acquisition values of the companies concerned.

UBS believes that its analyses and the summary below must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of its analyses and factors or focusing on information presented in tabular format, without considering all analyses and factors or the narrative description of the analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the processes underlying UBS' analyses and opinion. UBS did not draw, in isolation, conclusions from or with regard to any one factor or method of analysis for purposes of its opinion, but rather arrived at its ultimate opinion based on the results of all analyses undertaken by it and assessed as a whole.

The estimates of the future performance of FNB and Omega provided by the managements of FNB and Omega or derived from public sources in or underlying UBS' analyses are not necessarily indicative of future results or values, which may be significantly more or less favorable than those estimates. In performing its analyses, UBS considered industry performance, general business and economic conditions and other matters, many of which were beyond the control of FNB and Omega. Estimates of the financial value of companies do not purport to be appraisals or necessarily reflect the prices at which companies actually may be sold.

The exchange ratio was determined through negotiation between FNB and Omega and the decision to enter into the merger was solely that of FNB's board of directors. UBS' opinion and financial analyses were only one of many factors considered by FNB's board of directors in its evaluation of the merger and should not be viewed as determinative of the views of FNB's board of directors or management with respect to the merger or the exchange ratio.

The following is a brief summary of the material financial analyses performed by UBS and reviewed with the executive committee of FNB's board of directors in connection with UBS' opinion relating to the proposed merger. **The**

financial analyses summarized below include information presented in tabular format. In order to fully understand UBS financial analyses, the tables must be read together with the text of each summary. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the financial analyses. Considering the data below without considering the full narrative description of the financial analyses, including

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the methodologies and assumptions underlying the analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of UBS financial analyses.

FNB Financial Analysis

Selected Companies Analysis. UBS compared selected financial and stock market data of FNB with corresponding data of the following eight selected publicly traded Mid-Atlantic banks with market capitalizations of between \$700 million and \$2.5 billion:

First Commonwealth Financial Corporation

Fulton Financial Corporation

National Penn Bancshares, Inc.

NBT Bancorp Inc.

Provident Bankshares Corporation

S&T Bancorp, Inc.

Susquehanna Bancshares, Inc.

Valley National Bancorp

UBS reviewed, among other things, closing stock prices of the selected companies on November 5, 2007 as multiples of calendar years 2007 and 2008 estimated GAAP EPS and estimated cash EPS and as multiples of book value per share and tangible book value per share as of September 30, 2007. UBS then compared these multiples derived from the selected companies with corresponding multiples implied for FNB based on the closing price of FNB common stock on November 5, 2007. Financial data of FNB and the selected companies were based on publicly available research analysts' estimates, public filings and other publicly available information. This analysis indicated the following implied low, mean, median and high multiples for the selected companies, as compared to corresponding multiples implied for FNB:

Closing Stock Price as Multiples of:	Implied Multiples for Selected Companies				Implied Multiples for FNB Based on Closing Stock Price on 11/5/07
	Low	Mean	Median	High	
EPS					
Calendar 2007 GAAP	11.0x	13.4x	13.4x	16.1x	12.9x
Calendar 2007 Cash	10.3x	13.0x	13.1x	15.3x	12.4x
Calendar 2008 GAAP	10.4x	12.6x	12.4x	15.6x	12.3x
Calendar 2008 Cash	9.8x	12.2x	12.1x	14.9x	11.8x
Book Value Per Share	1.15x	1.74x	1.75x	2.41x	1.68x
Tangible Book Value Per Share	1.91x	2.66x	2.64x	3.95x	3.27x

Omega Financial Analyses

Selected Companies Analysis. UBS compared selected financial and stock market data of Omega with corresponding data of the following six selected publicly traded Mid-Atlantic banks with market capitalizations of between \$250 million and \$1.15 billion:

First Commonwealth Financial Corporation

National Penn Bancshares, Inc.

NBT Bancorp Inc.

Provident Bankshares Corporation

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S&T Bancorp, Inc.

Sandy Spring Bancorp, Inc.

UBS reviewed, among other things, closing stock prices of the selected companies on November 5, 2007 as multiples of calendar years 2007 and 2008 estimated earnings per share, commonly referred to as GAAP EPS, and estimated cash EPS (calculated as GAAP EPS plus annualized latest quarter intangible amortization expense), and as multiples of book value per share and tangible book value per share as of September 30, 2007. UBS then compared these multiples derived from the selected companies with corresponding multiples implied for Omega based both on the closing price of Omega common stock on November 5, 2007 and the implied per share value of the merger consideration utilizing the merger exchange ratio of 2.022x and the closing price of FNB common stock on November 5, 2007. Estimated financial data of Omega and the selected companies were based on publicly available research analysts' estimates and, in the case of Omega's calendar year 2008 estimated GAAP EPS and cash EPS, internal estimates of FNB's management. Other financial data of Omega and the selected companies were based on public filings and other publicly available information. This analysis indicated the following implied low, mean, median and high multiples for the selected companies, as compared to corresponding multiples implied for Omega:

Closing Stock Price as Multiples of:	Implied Multiples for Selected Companies				Implied Multiples for Omega Based on Implied per Share Value of Merger Based on Closing Stock Price on 11/5/07 Consideration	
	Low	Mean	Median	High		
EPS						
Calendar Year 2007 GAAP	11.0x	13.1x	13.2x	16.1x	14.9x	17.7x
Calendar Year 2007 Cash	10.3x	12.5x	12.8x	15.3x	14.5x	17.3x
Calendar Year 2008 GAAP	10.4x	12.5x	12.5x	15.6x	13.2x	15.8x
Calendar Year 2008 Cash	9.8x	12.0x	12.1x	14.9x	13.0x	15.4x
Book Value Per Share Tangible Book	1.15x	1.67x	1.68x	2.23x	0.97x	1.16x
Value Per Share	1.91x	2.55x	2.40x	3.95x	1.95x	2.32x

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Selected Transactions Analysis. UBS reviewed transaction values in the following 16 selected transactions involving U.S. banks or thrifts with transaction values of between \$250 million and \$1.15 billion publicly announced since January 1, 2005:

Announcement Date	Acquiror	Target
09/06/2007	National Penn Bancshares, Inc.	KNBT Bancorp Inc.
08/16/2007	Fifth Third Bancorp	First Charter Corporation
07/26/2007	KeyCorp	U.S.B. Holding Co., Inc.
07/19/2007	The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.	Sterling Financial Corporation
07/08/2007	Marshall & Ilsley Corporation	First Indiana Corporation
06/06/2007	The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.	Yardville National Bancorp
04/30/2007	Susquehanna Bancshares, inc	Community Banks, Inc.
09/26/2006	Bank of Montreal	First National Bank & Trust
09/20/2006	First Busey Corporation	Main Street Trust, Inc.
06/26/2006	Citizens Banking Corporation	Republic Bancorp, Inc.
05/01/2006	MB Financial, Inc.	First Oak Brook Bancshares, Inc.
12/12/2005	First Midwest Bancorp, Inc.	Bank Calumet, Inc.
11/09/2005	Marshall & Ilsley Corporation	Gold Banc Corporation, Inc.
10/10/2005	New York Community Bancorp, Inc.	Atlantic Bank of New York
07/26/2005	Fulton Financial Corporation	Columbia Bancorp
3/21/2005	Associated Banc-Corp	State Financial Services Corporation

UBS reviewed, to the extent publicly available, transaction values in the selected transactions as multiples of the target company's estimated net income for the calendar year in which the relevant transaction was publicly announced, and book value and tangible book value as of the most recent completed accounting period prior to public announcement of the relevant transaction. UBS also reviewed, to the extent publicly available, the premiums paid in the selected transactions over tangible book value as a percentage of the target company's core deposits as of the most recent completed accounting period prior to public announcement of the relevant transaction. UBS then compared these multiples and premiums derived from the selected transactions with corresponding multiples of calendar year 2007 estimated net income and book value and tangible book value as of September 30, 2007 and the corresponding premium over tangible book value as a percentage of core deposits as of September 30, 2007 implied for Omega, in each case based on the implied per share value of the merger consideration utilizing the merger exchange ratio of 2.022x and the closing price of FNB common stock on November 5, 2007. Multiples and premiums for the selected transactions were based on publicly available information at the time of announcement of the relevant transaction. Financial data of Omega were based on publicly available research analysts' estimates, public filings and other publicly available information. This analysis indicated the following implied low, mean, median and high multiples and premiums for the selected transactions, as compared to corresponding multiples and premium implied for Omega:

**Implied
Multiples
and
Premium
for
Omega
Based on**

Purchase Price as Multiples of:	Implied Multiples and Premiums for Selected Transactions				Implied per Share Value of Merger Consideration
	Low	Mean	Median	High	
Current Year Estimated Net Income	15.4x	21.0x	20.2x	30.4x	17.7x
Book Value	1.32x	2.39x	2.41x	3.40x	1.16x
Tangible Book Value	1.81x	3.08x	2.80x	7.94x	2.32x
Premium over Tangible Book Value as Percentage of Core Deposits	12.0%	21.6%	21.4%	32.2%	18.0%

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Discounted Cash Flow Analysis. UBS performed a discounted cash flow analysis on Omega using financial forecasts and estimates prepared by FNB's management referred to above for Omega's fiscal years 2008 through 2013, both before and after taking into account the potential cost savings anticipated by FNB's management to result from the proposed merger. UBS calculated a range of implied present values of the excess equity that Omega could generate from fiscal years 2008 through 2012 using discount rates ranging from 12.5% to 14.5%. UBS also calculated a range of implied terminal values for Omega as of December 31, 2012 by applying a range of forward price to earnings terminal value multiples of 13.0x to 15.0x to Omega's fiscal year 2013 estimated net income and, in the case of potential cost savings anticipated by FNB's management to result from the proposed merger, by applying to the estimated cost savings in fiscal year 2013 a perpetuity growth rate of 3.0%. The implied terminal values were then discounted to present value using discount rates ranging from 12.5% to 14.5%. This analysis resulted in ranges of implied present values of approximately \$27.57 to \$32.25 per share of Omega common stock (before taking into account potential cost savings) and approximately \$32.03 to \$38.17 per share of Omega common stock (after taking into account potential cost savings), as compared to the implied per share value of the merger consideration of \$30.41 utilizing the merger exchange ratio of 2.022x and the closing price of FNB common stock on November 5, 2007.

Pro Forma Accretion/Dilution Analysis

UBS reviewed the potential pro forma effect of the merger on FNB's fiscal years 2008, 2009 and 2010 estimated GAAP EPS and estimated cash EPS after taking into account the potential cost savings anticipated by FNB's management to result from the proposed merger. Estimated financial data of FNB were based, on publicly available research analysts' estimates for calendar year 2008 and were extrapolated, as directed by FNB's management, for calendar years 2009 and 2010 from publicly available research analysts' estimates for calendar year 2008 and publicly available long-term earnings growth rate estimates. Estimated financial data of Omega were based on internal estimates of FNB's management. Based on the merger exchange ratio, this analysis indicated that:

the merger could be dilutive to FNB's fiscal years 2008 and 2009 estimated GAAP EPS and accretive to FNB's fiscal year 2010 estimated GAAP EPS; and

the merger could be dilutive to FNB's fiscal year 2008 estimated cash EPS and accretive to FNB's fiscal years 2009 and 2010 estimated cash EPS.

Actual results may vary from projected results and the variations may be material.

Miscellaneous

Under the terms of UBS' engagement, FNB has agreed to pay UBS an aggregate fee of \$3.0 million for its financial advisory services in connection with the merger, a portion of which was payable in connection with UBS' opinion and a significant portion of which is contingent upon consummation of the merger. In addition, FNB has agreed to reimburse UBS for its reasonable expenses, including fees, disbursements and other charges of counsel, and to indemnify UBS and related parties against liabilities, including liabilities under federal securities laws, relating to, or arising out of, its engagement. In the ordinary course of business, UBS, its successors and affiliates may hold or trade, for their own accounts and the accounts of their customers, securities of FNB and Omega and, accordingly, may at any time hold a long or short position in such securities. FNB selected UBS as its financial advisor in connection with the merger because UBS is an internationally recognized investment banking firm with substantial experience in similar transactions. UBS is continually engaged in the valuation of businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, leveraged buyouts, negotiated underwritings, competitive bids, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities and private placements.

Omega's Background of the Merger

From time to time, the Omega board of directors discussed Omega's strategic alternatives, including possible acquisitions of other financial institutions and the sale of Omega.

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On August 8, 2007, the executive committee of the Omega board of directors held a meeting to discuss strategic alternatives. Representatives of KBW attended the meeting at the request of the executive committee. KBW had previously provided investment banking services to Omega and was familiar with Omega. The executive committee reviewed various items, including an industry analysis, a review of peer bank financial performance, a review of Omega's historical and 2008 projected operating results and stock buy-back alternatives. Representatives of KBW reviewed with the executive committee industry fundamentals, bank valuations, the merger and acquisition environment, Omega's financial and operating results and performance as compared to peers, strategic alternatives, including remaining independent, growth through acquisitions and the sale of Omega. After this discussion, the executive committee requested that another investment banking firm, which also had previously worked with Omega, provide the executive committee with its perspectives on the industry and bank valuations. This investment banking firm met with the executive committee on August 20, 2007.

At a regularly scheduled Omega board meeting held on August 27, 2007, representatives of KBW reviewed with the Omega board of directors the matters it had reviewed with the executive committee on August 8, 2007. Donita R. Koval, Omega's President and Chief Executive Officer, and Daniel L. Warfel, Omega's Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, presented Omega's 2008 budget estimates, operating results expected for 2007 and strategic planning summaries. After discussion, the Omega board of directors authorized the retention of KBW to represent Omega in obtaining expressions of interest from potential acquirors. The Omega board of directors also appointed a merger committee consisting of directors Lee, Baxter and Szeyller to assist in reviewing and negotiating any acquisition proposals with Ms. Koval and Mr. Warfel.

Omega engaged the law firm of Blank Rome LLP on or about August 29, 2007 to represent Omega in this process. Blank Rome had provided securities, mergers and acquisitions and other legal representation to Omega for a number of years.

Between August 27, 2007 and September 17, 2007, KBW prepared a confidential information memorandum describing Omega and its business. KBW contacted 18 financial institutions, including FNB, to determine whether any of them had any interest in the potential acquisition of Omega. Of those institutions contacted, 12 financial institutions, including FNB, signed confidentiality agreements and were sent a copy of the confidential information memorandum. Potential interested parties were informed that initial expressions of interest should be submitted by October 1, 2007, and four initial expressions of interest were received.

On October 3, 2007, the Omega board of directors held a special meeting at which representatives of KBW and Blank Rome were present. KBW reported on the status and timeline of the sales process. They reported on the solicitation process that they conducted and that initial expressions of interest had been received from four financial institutions. KBW reviewed and compared the terms of the initial expressions of interest as well as the financial information of the four interested parties. Blank Rome reported on the fiduciary duties of the Omega board of directors under Pennsylvania law. After discussion, the Omega board of directors voted to continue further discussions with FNB and one other bidder and instructed KBW to invite such bidders to conduct due diligence on Omega and submit their final expression of interest. The Omega board of directors also instructed KBW to make further inquiry of the third bidder to determine if the proposed price in its initial expression of interest could be increased to a level that the merger committee considered satisfactory. The Omega board of directors determined not to continue discussions with the fourth bidder because of its financial condition and the concern that it would not be able to finance the cash position of the proposed purchase price. KBW subsequently contacted the third bidder which declined to change its proposed price in its initial expression of interest.

Beginning on approximately October 9, 2007, representatives of FNB and the other bidder conducted their due diligence investigations of Omega, which included meetings and telephone conversations with representatives of Omega and review of Omega's documents and records via an on-line data room.

KBW sent a draft of the merger agreement that had been prepared by Blank Rome to FNB and the other bidder on October 15, 2007. KBW requested that final expressions of interest be submitted by October 26, 2007. Final expressions of interest were received from both FNB and the other bidder.

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On October 30, 2007, representatives of KBW met with the merger committee and reported on the status of the sale process to date. They reported that FNB and one other bidder had completed their due diligence and submitted offers. KBW also reviewed market conditions for the third quarter of 2007 and changes in the market since the time that the expressions of interest had been submitted. KBW reviewed the terms of the final expressions of interest. The final expression of interest from FNB indicated an all stock purchase price at an exchange ratio of 1.931 shares of FNB common stock for each outstanding share of Omega common stock. The other bidder's final expression of interest indicated a fixed purchase price payable 55% in stock and 45% in cash.

After the meeting, KBW contacted FNB to determine whether its proposed exchange ratio could be increased. In response, FNB increased its proposed exchange ratio to 2.022 shares of FNB common stock for each outstanding share of Omega common stock.

Later that day, the Omega board of directors held a special meeting at which representatives of KBW and Blank Rome were present. KBW reported to the board on the same matters that it had reported to the merger committee earlier in the day. KBW reviewed the terms of the final expressions of interest. The final expression of interest from FNB indicated an all stock purchase price at an exchange ratio of 2.022 shares of FNB common stock for each outstanding share of Omega common stock. The other bidder's expression of interest indicated a fixed purchase price payable 55% in stock and 45% in cash which, based on the then current market prices of the respective stocks, represented a higher purchase price than the FNB final expression of interest; however, for a number of reasons, the Omega board of directors concluded that affiliation with FNB was preferable to an affiliation with the other bidder. These reasons included Omega's board of directors' view that:

FNB's historical financial performance was superior to that of the other bidder;

the dividend paid by FNB was more financially secure than the dividend paid by the other bidder;

FNB had a more seasoned management team that was experienced in making acquisitions;

the then current market price of the other bidder's stock was overvalued based on a review of its price/earnings ratio compared with the price/earnings ratios of similar financial institutions, including that of FNB;

the FNB proposal consisted of more stock than the other offer, which increased the ability of Omega shareholders to participate in the future growth of FNB;

the fact that the other bidder would need to raise cash and the uncertainty as to the ability of the other bidder to raise sufficient cash in the current environment to pay the cash portion of the merger consideration;

FNB's combination with Omega would result in an increase in capital for FNB compared to a decrease for the other bidder; and

an acquisition of Omega by FNB would likely result in the retention of more employees after the merger than an acquisition by the other bidder.

After careful consideration, the Omega board of directors advised the merger committee and KBW to pursue a transaction with FNB. Afterwards, KBW informed FNB and the other bidder of Omega's board of directors' decision.

Between October 30, 2007 and November 8, 2007, representatives of Blank Rome and Omega and Duane Morris and FNB negotiated the terms of the merger agreement and related documents.

On November 1, 2007, Omega engaged the accounting firm of KPMG LLP to conduct a review of the financial and accounting information of FNB. KPMG reviewed FNB's public SEC documents and accountants' workpapers and provided the results to Omega on November 6, 2007.

On November 2, 2007, representatives of Omega, KBW and Blank Rome conducted an on-site due diligence review of certain of FNB's financial, accounting and legal information and records.

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As a result of the decline in the stock market after the October 30, 2007 Omega board meeting, on November 5, 2007, Ms. Koval and Mr. Warfel had a telephone conference call with representatives of KBW and Blank Rome at which it was decided that KBW would contact FNB to determine whether FNB would agree to a minimum valuation, or floor, on the merger consideration and the possibility of increasing the exchange ratio and that KBW also would contact the other bidder to inquire whether it was still interested in acquiring Omega at the purchase price indicated in its October 26th expression of interest. On November 6, 2007, KBW contacted FNB to determine if FNB would agree to a minimum valuation, or floor, on the merger consideration and the possibility of increasing the exchange ratio. FNB informed KBW that FNB would not agree to such changes. Additionally, on November 6, 2007, KBW contacted the other bidder to determine if it was still interested in a possible transaction at the purchase price indicated in its October 26th expression of interest. The other bidder preliminarily indicated that Omega remained its preferred acquisition candidate at the purchase price in its October 26th expression of interest. KBW reported this response to the merger committee in a telephone call on November 6, 2007.

On November 7, 2007, KBW and Mr. Warfel of Omega telephoned the other bidder to conduct preliminary due diligence of the other bidder in light of its expressed willingness to continue with its prior proposal. However, on that call, the other bidder informed KBW and Mr. Warfel that it intended to continue to negotiate another potential acquisition that was then in process and would only consider the Omega transaction if its current potential acquisition was not finalized (which was expected to require at least the next seven to ten days). Further, the other bidder said that in light of its previous due diligence, it would want to reconsider the purchase price at that time.

On November 7, 2007, the Omega board of directors held a special meeting by conference telephone call in which representatives of KBW and Blank Rome participated. KBW updated the Omega board of directors on the status of the negotiations with FNB and on its telephone conversations with the other bidder. The Omega board of directors discussed some of the key economic terms of the FNB proposal with representatives of KBW and Blank Rome, including that FNB would not agree to a minimum valuation on the merger consideration and would not increase the exchange ratio. The Omega board of directors also discussed the fact that the other bidder would not commit to its prior bid at the current time. Blank Rome then reviewed the current terms of the merger agreement and the voting agreement that directors would be asked to sign.

The current draft of the merger agreement was circulated to the Omega directors for their review following the conclusion of the meeting.

On November 8, 2007, the Omega board of directors held a special meeting. The initial portion of the meeting was conducted in executive session attended only by non- management directors. Among other things, the Omega board of directors considered continuing to operate Omega as an independent entity. The Omega board of directors concluded that remaining independent was not in the best interests of the shareholders. Following the executive session, representatives of KBW and Blank Rome participated in the meeting. KBW updated the Omega board of directors on the status of the negotiations with FNB. KBW reviewed with the Omega board of directors its financial analysis of the per share merger consideration proposed to be paid by FNB. KBW then rendered to the Omega board of directors a written opinion dated November 8, 2007 to the effect that, based upon and subject to the matters described in its opinion, as of the date of its opinion, the exchange ratio was fair, from a financial point of view, to holders of the shares of Omega common stock. Mr. Warfel reported on the results of the due diligence investigation of FNB conducted by management and KPMG. Blank Rome reviewed the final terms of the merger agreement and the voting agreement, including the exchange ratio, the tax-free nature of the transaction, the conversion of Omega director, officer and employee stock options into options to purchase FNB stock, the break-up fee and indemnification of Omega's directors and that Ms. Koval would receive a two-year employment agreement with FNB upon the completion of the merger. The Omega board of directors also discussed amendments to the SERP and severance agreements with Ms. Koval and Mr. Warfel that had been approved by the compensation committee of Omega's board of directors, which amendments would, among other things, provide for a lump-sum payment under each of the

agreements upon the completion of the merger. Following discussion, the Omega board of directors unanimously approved and declared the merger and the merger agreement advisable, fair to and in

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the best interests of Omega and its shareholders and resolved to recommend that Omega's shareholders approve and adopt the merger agreement and the merger.

After the close of business on Thursday, November 8, 2007, Omega and FNB executed the merger agreement and the Omega directors executed the voting agreements. The joint press release announcing the execution of the merger agreement was issued by Omega and FNB prior to the opening of the stock market on Friday, November 9, 2007.

Omega's Reasons for the Merger

Omega's board of directors has unanimously approved the merger agreement and unanimously recommends that Omega shareholders vote **FOR** approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

Omega's board of directors unanimously determined that the terms of the merger agreement and the merger are in the best interests of Omega and its shareholders. In arriving at its determination, the Omega board of directors consulted with Omega's management, as well as its legal counsel and financial advisors and gave significant consideration to a number of factors bearing on its decision. The Omega board of directors considered the following material factors:

The board of directors' familiarity with and review of information concerning the business, results of operations, financial condition, competitive position and future prospects of Omega;

The current and prospective environment in which Omega and FNB operate, including national, regional and local economic conditions, the competitive environment for banks and other financial institutions generally and the trend toward consolidation in the financial services industry and the likely effect of these factors on Omega in light of, and in the absence of, the proposed merger;

The opinion of KBW dated November 8, 2007, that, as of the date of the opinion, the exchange ratio was fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of shares of Omega common stock as more fully described below under the caption "Opinion of Omega's Financial Advisor in Connection with the Merger";

The review by the Omega board of directors with its financial and legal advisors of the structure and terms of the merger, including the exchange ratio and the expectation that the merger will qualify as a transaction of a type that is generally tax-free to shareholders for United States federal income tax purposes;

Based on the exchange ratio and assuming continuation of FNB's current per share dividend rate of \$0.24 per quarter, an anticipated annual dividend increase of \$0.70 per share for holders of Omega common stock;

The overall historical performance of FNB and the future business prospects of FNB;

The results of Omega's due diligence review of FNB;

Results that might be obtained by Omega if it continued to operate independently, as compared with the results that might be obtained as a result of the merger with FNB;

The fundamental similarity of FNB's culture and business philosophy with Omega's culture and business philosophy;

The belief that FNB's business strategy is consistent with Omega Bank's customer-focused community banking operating model. The larger size of the combined company would place the combined company in a stronger

position to satisfy the financial needs of its expanded customer base;

The complementary strengths of the businesses of Omega and FNB, and the benefits to be provided by an increased scale of operations and expanded product and service offerings. Together, the combined business will be the 5th largest bank based in Pennsylvania with approximately \$8 billion in total assets and over 210 branches serving commercial and consumer customers;

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The historical and current market prices and liquidity of FNB common stock and Omega common stock;

Based on the closing price of FNB common stock on November 7, 2007, the merger consideration represented a 22.3% premium over the per share closing price of Omega common stock on November 7, 2007, the date prior to the date on which Omega's board of directors approved the merger; and

The ability of three current members of Omega's board of directors to become members of the FNB board of directors; four current members of Omega's board of directors to become members of the FNB Bank board of directors and each current member of Omega's board of directors to become a member of a newly formed community advisory board of directors of FNB focused on Omega's primary area of operations.

Omega's board of directors also considered the fact that members of Omega's board of directors and of Omega's management have interests in the merger that are different from those of Omega's shareholders generally, as more fully described below under the Interests of Omega's Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger.

Omega's board of directors considered the risks and costs that the merger might not be completed, the potential impact of the restrictions under the merger agreement on Omega's ability to take certain actions during the period prior to the closing of the merger, the potential for diversion of management and employee attention and for increased employee attrition during that period and the potential effect of these factors on Omega's business and its relationships with customers. The Omega board of directors also took into account the likelihood that the merger would be approved by the appropriate banking and regulatory authorities and the shareholders of Omega and FNB in a timely manner and without unacceptable conditions.

Omega does not intend this discussion of the information and factors considered by the Omega board of directors to be exhaustive, although this discussion does include all material factors considered by the Omega board of directors. In reaching its determination to approve and recommend the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement to the Omega shareholders for their approval, the Omega board of directors did not assign any relative or specific weights to the factors considered, and individual directors of Omega might have weighed factors differently.

Opinion of Omega's Financial Advisor in Connection with the Merger

On August 31, 2007, Omega executed an engagement agreement with KBW. KBW's engagement encompassed assisting Omega as its financial advisor in connection with a possible business combination with select other institutions. Omega selected KBW because KBW is a nationally recognized investment banking firm with substantial experience in transactions similar to the merger and is familiar with Omega and its business. As part of its investment banking business, KBW is continually engaged in the valuation of financial businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions.

On November 8, 2007, the Omega board of directors held a meeting to evaluate the proposed merger of Omega with and into FNB. At this meeting, KBW reviewed the financial aspects of the proposed merger and rendered an opinion that, as of such date, the exchange ratio in the merger was fair to Omega shareholders from a financial point of view. The Omega board approved the merger agreement at this meeting.

The full text of KBW's written opinion is included as Appendix C to this joint proxy statement/prospectus and is incorporated herein by reference. Omega's shareholders are urged to read the KBW opinion in its entirety for a description of the procedures followed, assumptions made, matters considered and qualifications and limitations on the review undertaken by KBW. The description of the opinion set forth herein is qualified in its

entirety by reference to the full text of such opinion.

KBW's opinion speaks only as of the date of the opinion. The opinion is directed to the Omega board and addresses only the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the consideration offered to the Omega shareholders. It does not address the underlying business decision to proceed with the merger

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and does not constitute a recommendation to any Omega shareholder as to how the shareholder should vote at the Omega special meeting on the merger or any related matter.

In rendering its opinion, KBW:

reviewed, among other things:

the merger agreement;

annual reports to shareholders and annual reports on Form 10-K of FNB;

quarterly reports on Form 10-Q of FNB;

annual reports to shareholders and annual reports on Form 10-K of Omega; and

quarterly reports on Form 10-Q of Omega;

held discussions with members of senior management of Omega and FNB regarding;

past and current business operations;

regulatory relationships;

financial condition; and

future prospects of the respective companies;

reviewed the market prices, valuation multiples, publicly reported financial condition and results of operations for Omega and FNB and compared them with those of certain publicly traded companies that KBW deemed to be relevant;

compared the proposed financial terms of the merger with the financial terms of certain other transactions that KBW deemed to be relevant;

evaluated the potential pro forma impact of the merger on FNB, including cost savings, that management of FNB expects to result from a combination of the businesses of Omega and FNB; and

performed other studies and analyses that it considered appropriate.

In conducting its review and arriving at its opinion, KBW relied upon and assumed the accuracy and completeness of all of the financial and other information provided to or otherwise made available to KBW or that was discussed with, or reviewed by KBW, or that was publicly available. KBW did not attempt, or assume any responsibility, to verify such information independently. KBW relied upon the management of Omega and FNB as to the reasonableness and achievability of the financial and operating forecasts and projections (and assumptions and bases therefor) provided to KBW. KBW assumed, without independent verification, that the aggregate allowances for loan and lease losses for Omega and FNB are adequate to cover those losses. KBW did not make or obtain any evaluations or appraisals of any assets or liabilities of Omega or FNB, nor did KBW examine or review any individual credit files.

The projections furnished to KBW and used by it in certain of its analyses were prepared by Omega's senior management. Omega does not publicly disclose internal management projections of the type provided to KBW in connection with its review of the merger. As a result, such projections were not prepared with a view towards public disclosure. The projections were based on numerous variables and assumptions, which are inherently uncertain, including factors related to general economic and competitive conditions. Accordingly, actual results could vary significantly from those set forth in the projections. In its analysis, KBW used certain publicly available financial information and earnings estimates on FNB and made no attempt to independently verify its accuracy.

At the direction of Omega's board of directors, KBW was not asked to, and it did not, offer any opinion as to the terms, other than the exchange ratio to the extent expressly specified in KBW's opinion, of the merger agreement or the form of the merger. KBW expressed no opinion as to what the value of FNB common stock would be when issued pursuant to the merger or the prices at which FNB common stock or Omega

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common stock would trade at any time. Additionally, KBW's opinion does not address the relative merits of the merger as compared to any alternative business strategies that might exist for Omega, nor does it address the effect of any other business combination in which Omega might engage.

For purposes of rendering its opinion, KBW assumed that, in all respects material to its analyses:

the merger will be completed substantially in accordance with the terms set forth in the merger agreement;

the representations and warranties of each party in the merger agreement and in all related documents and instruments referred to in the merger agreement are true and correct;

each party to the merger agreement and all related documents will perform all of the covenants and agreements required to be performed by such party under such documents;

all conditions to the completion of the merger will be satisfied without any waivers; and

in the course of obtaining the necessary regulatory, contractual or other consents or approvals for the merger, no restrictions, including any divestiture requirements, termination or other payments or amendments or modifications that may be imposed, will have a material adverse effect on the future results of operations or financial condition of the combined entity or the contemplated benefits of the merger, including the cost savings, revenue enhancements and related expenses expected to result from the merger.

KBW further assumed that the merger will be accounted for as a purchase transaction under generally accepted accounting principles, and that the merger will qualify as a tax-free reorganization for United States federal income tax purposes. KBW's opinion is not an expression of an opinion as to the prices at which shares of Omega common stock or FNB common stock will trade since the announcement of the proposed merger, the actual value of the FNB common shares when issued pursuant to the merger or the prices at which the FNB common shares will trade following the completion of the merger.

In performing its analyses, KBW made numerous assumptions with respect to industry performance, general business, economic, market and financial conditions and other matters, which are beyond the control of KBW, Omega and FNB. Any estimates contained in the analyses performed by KBW are not necessarily indicative of actual values or future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by these analyses. Additionally, estimates of the value of businesses or securities do not purport to be appraisals or to reflect the prices at which such businesses or securities might actually be sold. Accordingly, these analyses and estimates are inherently subject to substantial uncertainty.

The exchange ratio was determined through negotiation between FNB and Omega and the decision to enter into the merger was solely that of Omega's board of directors. In addition, the KBW opinion was among several factors taken into consideration by the Omega board in making its determination to approve the merger agreement and the merger. Consequently, the analyses described below should not be viewed as determinative of the decision of the Omega board with respect to the fairness of the consideration to be paid in the merger.

Summary of Analysis by KBW

The following is a summary of the material analyses presented by KBW to the Omega board, in connection with its written fairness opinion. The summary is not a complete description of the analyses underlying the KBW opinion or the presentation made by KBW to the Omega board, but summarizes the material analyses performed and presented in connection with such opinion. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex analytic process involving various

determinations as to the most appropriate and relevant methods of financial analysis and the application of those methods to the particular circumstances. Therefore, a fairness opinion is not readily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. In arriving at its opinion, KBW did not attribute any particular weight to any analysis or factor that it considered, but rather made qualitative judgments as to the significance and relevance of each analysis and factor. The financial analyses summarized below include information presented in tabular format. Accordingly, KBW believes that its analyses and the summary of its analyses must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of its

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analyses and factors or focusing on the information presented below in tabular format, without considering all analyses and factors or the full narrative description of the financial analyses, including the methodologies and assumptions underlying the analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the process underlying its analyses and opinion. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of KBW's financial analyses.

Summary of Proposal. Omega shareholders will receive 2.022 shares of FNB common stock for each share of Omega common stock. Based on FNB's closing stock price on November 7, 2007 of \$14.80, the exchange ratio represented a value of \$29.93 per share to Omega.

Selected Peer Group Analysis. Using publicly available information, KBW compared the financial performance, financial condition and market performance of Omega and FNB to the following depository institutions that KBW considered comparable to Omega and FNB.

Companies included in Omega's peer group were:

First Commonwealth Financial Corporation	Lakeland Bancorp, Inc.
WesBanco, Inc.	Tompkins Financial Corporation
NBT Bancorp, Inc.	Financial Institutions, Inc.
Community Bank System, Inc.	Peoples Bancorp, Inc.
S&T Bancorp, Inc.	Summit Financial Group, Inc.
First Financial Bancorp.	First United Corporation
Sun Bancorp, Inc.	Alliance Financial Corporation
Sandy Spring Bancorp, Inc.	Republic First Bancorp, Inc.
City Holding Company	LNB Bancorp, Inc.

Companies included in FNB's peer group were:

Susquehanna Bancshares, Inc.	WesBanco, Inc.
Valley National Bancorp	NBT Bancorp, Inc.
FirstMerit Corporation	Community Bank System, Inc.
National Penn Bancshares, Inc.	Harleysville National Corporation
United Bankshares, Inc.	S&T Bancorp, Inc.
Park National Corporation	First Financial Bancorp.
Provident Bankshares Corporation	Sun Bancorp, Inc.
First Commonwealth Financial Corporation	

To perform this analysis, KBW used financial information as of or for the three- or twelve-month period ended September 30, 2007. Market price information was as of November 7, 2007, and 2007 and 2008 earnings estimates were taken from First Call, a nationally recognized earnings estimate consolidator. Certain financial data prepared by KBW, and as referenced in the tables presented below, may not correspond to the data presented in Omega's and FNB's historical financial statements as a result of the different periods, assumptions and methods used by KBW to compute the financial data presented.

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KBW's analysis showed the following concerning Omega's and FNB's financial performance:

Financial Performance Measures:	FNB	FNB Peer Group Median	Omega	Omega Peer Group Median
Latest Twelve Months Core Return on Average Equity(1)	12.8%	10.6%	6.4%	10.4%
Latest Twelve Months Core Return on Average Assets(1)	1.15%	0.95%	1.16%	0.94%
Net Interest Margin	3.73%	3.49%	4.19%	3.48%
Latest Twelve Months Efficiency Ratio	58%	61%	63%	62%

(1) Core income is defined as net income before extraordinary items, less the after-tax portion of investment securities gains or losses and nonrecurring items.

KBW's analysis showed the following concerning Omega's and FNB's financial condition:

Financial Condition Measures:	FNB	FNB Peer Group Median	Omega	Omega Peer Group Median
Tangible Equity/Tangible Assets	4.76%	6.51%	10.24%	7.05%
Loans/Deposits	97%	95%	87%	92%
Latest Twelve Months Net Charge-offs / Average Loans	0.26%	0.21%	0.62%	0.17%
Loan Loss Reserves/Loans	1.20%	1.18%	1.14%	1.08%
Non Performing Assets/Assets	0.49%	0.46%	1.29%	0.54%

KBW's analysis showed the following concerning Omega's and FNB's market performance:

Market Performance Measures:	FNB	FNB Peer Group Median	Omega	Omega Peer Group Median
Price to Earnings Multiple, based on 2007 GAAP estimated earnings	12.6x	12.4x	14.2x	12.9x
Price to Earnings Multiple, based on 2008 GAAP estimated earnings	12.0x	12.0x	13.4x	12.2x
Price to Last Twelve Months earnings	12.8x	13.0x	14.8x	13.6x
Price to Book Multiple Value	166%	129%	93%	126%
Price to Tangible Book Multiple Value	321%	215%	187%	179%

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Comparable Transaction Analysis. KBW reviewed publicly available information related to selected comparably sized acquisitions of bank holding companies announced after January 1, 2003, with headquarters in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and New Jersey with aggregate transaction values between \$200 million and \$1 billion. The transactions included in the group were:

Acquiror	Acquiree
KeyCorp	U.S.B. Holding Co., Inc.
PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.	Sterling Financial Corporation
PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.	Yardville National Bancorp
Susquehanna Bancshares, Inc.	Community Banks, Inc.
TD Banknorth Inc.	Interchange Financial Services Corporation
New York Community Bancorp, Inc.	Atlantic Bank of New York
Community Banks, Inc.	PennRock Financial Services Corp.
Huntington Bancshares Incorporated	Unizan Financial Corporation
Sky Financial Group, Inc.	Second Bancorp Incorporated
Partners Trust Financial Group, Inc. (MHC)	BSB Bancorp, Inc.
North Fork Bancorporation, Inc.	Trust Company of New Jersey (The)
Susquehanna Bancshares, Inc.	Patriot Bank Corp.
PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.	United National Bancorp

Transaction multiples for the merger were derived from an offer price of \$29.93 (based upon FNB's closing share price on November 7, 2007) per share price for Omega. For each precedent transaction, KBW derived and compared, among other things, the implied ratio of price per common share paid for the acquired company to:

tangible book value per share of the acquired company based on the latest publicly available financial statements of the company available prior to the announcement of the acquisition;

the earnings per share of the acquired company for the latest 12 months of results publicly available prior to the announcement of the acquisition;

the projected forward earnings per share of the acquired company publicly available prior to the announcement of the acquisition;

tangible equity premium to core deposits based on the latest publicly available financial statements of the company available prior to the announcement of the acquisition;

market premium based on the latest closing price one day prior to the announcement of the acquisition.

The results of the analysis are set forth in the following table:

Transaction Price to:	FNB/Omega Merger	Comparable Transactions Median	Comparable Transactions Maximum	Comparable Transactions Minimum
Tangible Book Value	228%	291%	442%	180%
Last Twelve Months Earnings per Share	18.3x	21.9x	25.1x	10.6x

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Projected Earnings per Share	17.4x	20.5x	23.3x	15.4x
Core Deposit Premium	17.7%	23.1%	33.5%	11.0%
Market Premium(1)	22.3%	20.6%	79.1%	(0.9)%

(1) Based on Omega's closing price of \$24.48 on November 7, 2007.

No company or transaction used as a comparison in the above analysis is identical to Omega, FNB or the proposed merger. Accordingly, an analysis of these results is not mathematical. Rather, it involves complex considerations and judgments concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics of the companies.

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Discounted Cash Flow Analysis. KBW performed a discounted cash flow analysis to estimate a range for the implied equity value per share of Omega common stock based on a continued independence scenario. In this analysis, KBW assumed discount rates ranging from 12.0% to 14.0% to derive (i) the present value of the estimated free cash flows that Omega could generate over a five-year period and (ii) the present value of Omega's terminal value at the end of year five. Terminal values for Omega were calculated based on a range of 12.5x to 14.5x estimated year six earnings per share. In performing this analysis, KBW used Omega management's earnings estimate for the first year. Based on management's estimates KBW assumed 5.0% earnings per share growth thereafter. KBW also applied a range of long-term earnings per share growth rates between 4.0% and 6.0%. In determining cash flows available to shareholders, KBW used forecasted dividend payout ratios (percentages of earnings per share payable to shareholders), of 72.0%.

Based on these assumptions, KBW derived an implied equity value per share of Omega common stock ranging from \$21.39 to \$26.03.

The discounted cash flow analysis is a widely used valuation methodology, but the results of such methodology are highly dependent on the assumptions that must be made, including asset and earnings growth rates, terminal values, dividend payout rates, and discount rates. The analysis did not purport to be indicative of the actual values or expected values of Omega common stock.

Forecasted Pro Forma Financial Analysis. KBW analyzed the estimated financial impact of the merger on FNB's 2008 estimated earnings per share. For FNB, KBW used the First Call consensus estimate of earnings per share for 2008. For Omega, KBW used management estimates of earnings per share for 2008. In addition, KBW assumed that the merger will result in cost savings equal to FNB management's estimates. Based on its analysis, KBW determined that the merger would be accretive to FNB's estimated GAAP earnings per share in 2008.

Furthermore, the analysis indicated that FNB's Leverage Ratio, Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio and Total Risk Based Capital Ratio would all remain well capitalized by regulatory standards. For all of the above analysis, the actual results achieved by FNB following the merger may vary from the projected results, and the variations may be material.

Other Analyses. KBW reviewed the relative financial and market performance of Omega and FNB to a variety of relevant industry peer groups and indices. KBW also reviewed earnings estimates, balance sheet composition, historical stock performance and other financial data for FNB.

The Omega board retained KBW as an independent contractor to act as financial adviser to Omega regarding the merger. As part of its investment banking business, KBW is continually engaged in the valuation of banking businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, negotiated underwritings, competitive biddings, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements and valuations for estate, corporate and other purposes. As specialists in the securities of banking companies, KBW has experience in, and knowledge of, the valuation of banking enterprises. In the ordinary course of its business as a broker-dealer, KBW may, from time to time, purchase securities from, and sell securities to, Omega and FNB. As a market maker in securities, KBW may from time to time have a long or short position in, and buy or sell, debt or equity securities of Omega and FNB for KBW's own account and for the accounts of its customers.

Omega and KBW have entered into an agreement relating to the services to be provided by KBW in connection with the merger. Omega has agreed to pay KBW, at the time of closing, a cash fee equal to 1.00% of the market value of the aggregate consideration offered in exchange for the outstanding shares of common stock, options and restricted stock units of Omega in the transaction. The estimated fee to be paid to KBW is approximately \$4.1 million. Pursuant to the KBW engagement agreement, Omega also agreed to reimburse KBW for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses and

disbursements incurred in connection with its retention and to indemnify KBW and related parties against certain liabilities, including liabilities under federal securities laws, relating to, or arising out of, its engagement.

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Structure of the Merger and the Merger Consideration

Structure. Subject to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement, and in accordance with Pennsylvania and Florida law, at the completion of the merger, Omega will merge with and into FNB. FNB will be the surviving corporation and will continue its corporate existence under the laws of the State of Florida. Immediately thereafter, Omega Bank will merge with and into FNB Bank. Each share of Omega common stock issued and outstanding at the effective time of the merger will be converted into shares of FNB common stock. Each share of FNB common stock issued and outstanding at the effective time of the merger will remain issued and outstanding and will not be affected by the merger.

When the merger is completed, Omega's separate corporate existence will terminate. FNB's articles of incorporation will be the articles of incorporation of the combined company, and FNB's bylaws will be the bylaws of the combined company. See "Comparison of Shareholder Rights" beginning on page 78.

The board of directors of FNB will continue as the board of directors of the combined company, except that at the completion of the merger, FNB will appoint three current independent members of Omega's board of directors as members of the board of directors of FNB, as mutually agreed upon by FNB and Omega. The board of directors of FNB Bank will continue as the board of directors of the combined bank, except that at the completion of the bank merger, FNB Bank will appoint to the board of directors of FNB Bank four current members of Omega Bank's board of directors, as mutually agreed upon by FNB and Omega.

Based on information as of the record date, upon completion of the merger, current holders of FNB common stock will own approximately 70% of, and holders of Omega common stock will own approximately 30% of, the outstanding FNB common stock.

Merger Consideration. The merger agreement provides that at the effective time of the merger each share of Omega common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time, other than as described below, will be converted into the right to receive 2.022 shares of FNB common stock. Omega stock options will be converted into FNB stock options to purchase that number of shares of FNB common stock as equals the number of shares covered by the Omega option times the exchange ratio, with the exercise price of each converted option equaling the exercise price of the Omega stock option divided by the exchange ratio. Each holder of an Omega restricted stock unit will receive 2.022 shares of FNB common stock for each share of Omega common stock subject to such Omega restricted stock unit.

Since the market value of FNB common stock may fluctuate due to a variety of factors and the exchange ratio of 2.022 shares of FNB common stock for each share of Omega common stock is fixed, no assurance can be given that the value of 2.022 shares of FNB common stock received by an Omega shareholder at the effective time of the merger will be substantially equivalent to the value of 2.022 shares of FNB common stock at the time of the vote to approve the Omega merger proposal. As the market value of FNB common stock fluctuates, the value of 2.022 shares of FNB common stock that an Omega shareholder will receive will correspondingly fluctuate.

If, between the date of the merger agreement and the effective time of the merger, shares of FNB common stock are changed into a different number or class of shares by reason of any reorganization, recapitalization, reclassification, stock dividend, stock split, reverse stock split or other similar change in FNB's capitalization other than a business combination transaction with a bank holding company or financial services company, then proportionate adjustments will be made to the per share merger consideration.

Fractional Shares. No fractional shares of FNB common stock will be issued to Omega shareholders upon completion of the merger. For each fractional share that an Omega shareholder would otherwise be entitled to receive, FNB will pay cash in an amount, rounded to the nearest cent, equal to the product of the fractional share interest held by an Omega shareholder multiplied by the average closing price of FNB common stock for the 20 consecutive trading-day period ending on and including the fifth trading day prior to the effective date of the merger. No interest will be paid or accrued on cash payable in lieu of fractional shares of FNB common stock nor will any holder of fractional shares be entitled to dividends or other rights in respect of such fractional shares.

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Treasury Shares. Upon consummation of the merger, any shares of Omega common stock held by Omega or any of its subsidiaries or by FNB or any of its subsidiaries, other than in a fiduciary capacity or as a result of debts previously contracted in good faith, will be cancelled and retired and no merger consideration will be provided with respect to those shares.

Procedures for the Exchange of Shares of Omega Common Stock

Registrar & Transfer Company, or R&T, will act as exchange agent under the merger agreement. Promptly after the merger is completed, R&T will mail a letter of transmittal to each Omega shareholder together with instructions for the surrender of Omega stock certificates to R&T. Holders of Omega stock certificates should not submit these Omega stock certificates for exchange until they receive transmittal instructions from R&T.

Exchange Fund. As soon as practicable following the effective time of the merger, FNB will deposit with the exchange agent certificates representing the shares of FNB common stock to be exchanged for shares of Omega common stock and sufficient cash to pay for fractional interests and any dividends or distributions payable to Omega shareholders in respect of surrendered Omega common stock or FNB common stock issued in exchange therefor.

Exchange Procedures. After the effective time of the merger, each holder of an Omega stock certificate who has surrendered such certificate or customary affidavits and indemnification regarding the loss or destruction of such certificate, together with duly executed transmittal materials to the exchange agent, will be entitled to receive a certificate representing FNB common stock and cash in lieu of any fractional interest and any dividends or distributions payable pursuant to the merger agreement.

If your Omega stock certificate has been lost, stolen or destroyed, you may receive shares of FNB common stock if you make an affidavit of that fact. FNB may require that you post a bond in a reasonable amount as an indemnity against any claim that may be made against FNB with respect to the lost, stolen or destroyed Omega stock certificate.

Until you exchange your Omega stock certificates, you will not receive any dividends or distributions in respect of any shares of FNB common stock you are entitled to receive in connection with the merger. Once you exchange your Omega stock certificates for FNB stock certificates, you will receive, without interest, any dividends or distributions with a record date after the effective time of the merger and payable with respect to your shares of FNB common stock.

After completion of the merger, no transfers of Omega common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the completion of the merger will be allowed, except as required to settle trades executed prior to the completion of the merger. If certificates representing shares of Omega common stock are presented for transfer after the completion of the merger, the certificates will be cancelled and exchanged for the shares of FNB common stock into which the shares represented by such certificates have been converted and cash in lieu of fractional shares.

The exchange agent will issue a FNB stock certificate in a name other than the name in which a surrendered Omega stock certificate is registered only if the surrendered Omega stock certificate is properly endorsed and otherwise in proper form for transfer and the person requesting such exchange either affixes any requisite stock transfer tax stamps to the surrendered certificate, provides funds for their purchase or establishes to the satisfaction of the exchange agent that such transfer taxes are not payable.

Omega stock certificates may be exchanged for FNB stock certificates with the exchange agent for up to 12 months after the completion of the merger. At the end of that period, any FNB stock certificates and cash will be returned to FNB. Any holders of Omega stock certificates who have not exchanged their certificates will then be entitled to look only to FNB to seek payment of their claim for FNB common stock and cash in lieu of fractional interests to be

received as merger consideration.

FNB or the exchange agent may be entitled to deduct and withhold from any amounts payable to any holder of shares of Omega common stock such backup withholding as is required under the Internal Revenue

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Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, or any state, local or foreign tax law or regulation. Any amounts that are withheld will be treated as having been paid to such holder of Omega common stock.

Neither Omega nor FNB will be liable to any former holder of Omega common stock for any shares of FNB common stock or cash that are paid to a public official pursuant to any applicable abandoned property, escheat or similar laws.

Resales of FNB Common Stock

The FNB common stock issued in connection with the merger will be freely transferable, except that any shares issued to any Omega shareholder who may be deemed to be an affiliate of FNB will be subject to restrictions on the resale of such FNB common stock under Rule 144 adopted by the SEC.

Persons who are affiliates of FNB after the effective time of the merger may publicly resell the shares of FNB common stock received by them in the merger subject to certain limitations as to, among other things, the amount of FNB common stock sold by them in any three-month period and the manner of sale and subject to certain filing requirements specified in Rule 144 and in a manner consistent with FNB's insider trading policy. At the present time, we anticipate that the affiliates of Omega who will become directors of FNB or FNB Bank will be the only Omega affiliates deemed affiliates of FNB after the merger.

The ability of affiliates of FNB to resell shares of FNB common stock received in the merger under Rule 144 as summarized above generally will be subject to FNB having timely filed the periodic reports required under the Exchange Act for specified periods prior to the time of sale. Affiliates of FNB would also be permitted to resell FNB common stock received in the merger pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act or another available exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Neither the registration statement of which this joint proxy statement/prospectus is a part nor this joint proxy statement/prospectus cover any resales of FNB common stock received by persons who may be deemed to be affiliates of FNB in the merger. FNB may place restrictive legends on the FNB common stock certificates issued to persons who are deemed affiliates of FNB under the Securities Act.

Interests of FNB's Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger

None of FNB's executive officers or directors has any direct or indirect interest in the merger, except insofar as ownership of Omega common stock might be deemed such an interest.

Interests of Omega's Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger

In considering the recommendation of Omega's board of directors that Omega's shareholders vote in favor of the approval of the Omega merger proposal, Omega shareholders should be aware that some of Omega's executive officers and directors have interests in the merger that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of Omega shareholders in general. Omega's board of directors was aware of these interests and took them into account in its decision to approve the merger agreement.

These interests relate to or arise from, among other things:

the continued indemnification of Omega current directors and executive officers under the merger agreement and providing these individuals with directors' and officers' insurance;

the execution of an employment agreement between FNB Bank and Donita R. Koval that will become effective upon the consummation of the merger;

the potential receipt of change of control payments by three of Omega's executive officers (Donita R. Koval, Daniel L. Warfel and David S. Runk) pursuant to severance agreements;

the lump-sum payment of certain retirement benefits to two of Omega's executive officers (Donita R. Koval and Daniel L. Warfel) and one Omega director (David Lee);

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the conversion of Omega stock options into FNB stock options to acquire that number of shares of Omega common stock covered by the option times the exchange ratio at an exercise price equal to the exercise price of the Omega stock option divided by the exchange ratio;

three current independent members of Omega's board of directors, Philip E. Gingerich, D. Stephen Martz and Stanton R. Sheetz will be appointed as directors of FNB and will receive directors' fees in connection therewith, each of whom FNB, subject to the fiduciary duties of its board of directors, has agreed to recommend for nomination at the expiration of such director's initial term of office;

four current members of Omega Bank's board of directors, Carl H. Baxter, Jodi L. Green, Robert A. Hormell and D. Stephen Martz, will be appointed as members of FNB Bank's board of directors, each of whom FNB, subject to the fiduciary duties of its board of directors, has agreed to cause the FNB Bank board of directors to recommend their annual re-election through FNB Bank's annual meeting of shareholders in 2010 and will receive directors' fees in connection therewith;

the members of Omega's board of directors will be offered the opportunity to serve as members of the advisory board of directors of FNB's Allegheny Mountain Region for a period of not less than three years following the effective date of the merger and will receive certain fees for such services; and

the boards of directors of FNB and Omega intend to approve prior to the closing of the merger resolutions that exempt the disposition of Omega shares and the receipt of FNB shares in the merger by Omega's directors and executive officers from the short-swing liability provisions of the Exchange Act.

Indemnification and Directors' and Officers' Insurance. FNB has agreed in the merger agreement that from and after the effective time of the merger, FNB will indemnify and hold harmless each of Omega's present and former directors, officers and employees and those of Omega's subsidiaries against any costs or expenses including reasonable attorneys' fees, judgments, fines, losses, claims, damages or liabilities incurred in connection with any claim, action, suit, proceeding or investigation, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative, arising out of matters existing or occurring at or prior to the effective time of the merger including the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, whether asserted or claimed prior to, at or after the effective time of the merger, to the fullest extent that the person would have been indemnified pursuant to (i) then applicable laws, (ii) Omega's articles of incorporation and bylaws and (iii) any agreement, arrangement or understanding disclosed by Omega to FNB, in each case as in effect on the date of the merger agreement.

FNB has also agreed in the merger agreement that for a period of six years after the effective time of the merger, it will cause the former directors and officers of Omega and its subsidiaries immediately prior to the effective time of the merger to be covered by the directors' and officers' liability insurance policy Omega currently maintains. The merger agreement permits FNB to provide a substitute insurance policy of at least the same coverage and amounts that contains terms and conditions that are not less advantageous than the insurance policy Omega presently maintains. In no case, however, will FNB be required to expend in any one year an amount in excess of 150% of the annual premium currently paid by Omega for such insurance. If FNB is unable to maintain or obtain such insurance for that amount, then FNB will use its commercially reasonable efforts to obtain the most advantageous coverage as is available for that amount.

Employment Agreement with Donita R. Koval

FNB Bank has entered into an employment agreement with Donita R. Koval, the President and Chief Executive Officer of Omega, that will become effective upon the consummation of the merger. Certain principal terms of the

employment agreement are as follows:

the employment agreement provides for an initial employment term of two years and thereafter automatic renewal for successive terms of one year, unless either party exercises its right to terminate the automatic renewal or until December 31, 2026;

the employment agreement provides for a minimum annual base salary of \$225,000, plus merit increases and incentive bonuses at the discretion of FNB Bank plus an automobile allowance, country

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club dues and reasonable usage charges and such other benefits as are made available by FNB Bank to its other officers;

Ms. Koval is entitled to receive severance compensation of two times her then annual base salary in the event that FNB terminates the employment of Ms. Koval for other than proper cause or in the event that Ms. Koval resigns for good reason in the event of a change in control (as those terms are defined in the employment agreement); and

Upon termination without cause or in the event of her resignation for good reason following a change of control, Ms. Koval may elect health and medical coverage under the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act for a period of up to 18 months following termination in accordance with prevailing policies and practices of FNB.

Severance Agreements and Salary Continuation Agreements

On November 7, 2007, the compensation committee of Omega's board of directors approved amendments to Omega's severance agreements with Donita R. Koval, Omega's President and Chief Executive Officer, and Daniel L. Warfel, Omega's Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. As amended, the severance agreements provide for, among other things, the payment of a change of control benefit equal to three times the executive's highest annual cash compensation, including cash bonuses, during the three calendar years ending immediately prior to the calendar year in which a change in control, such as the merger with FNB, occurs. In addition, the agreements provide for a gross-up payment to cover any excise taxes imposed on the executive under excess parachute payment rules of the Code, as well as any related federal, state and local income, excise and employment taxes imposed as a result of the gross-up payment. Under the severance agreements, assuming that the merger becomes effective as of April 1, 2008: Ms. Koval would be entitled to a change of control lump-sum payment estimated at approximately \$1.2 million, and Mr. Warfel would be entitled to a change of control lump-sum payment estimated at approximately \$900,000, excluding in each case any gross-up payment for excise taxes. In addition, Ms. Koval and Mr. Warfel would be entitled to continuation of their medical, hospitalization and life insurance benefits for a period of three years after the termination of their employment. Assuming that the merger is effective as of April 1, 2008, the estimated cost of Ms. Koval's benefits is approximately \$19,000 and the estimated cost of Mr. Warfel's benefits is approximately \$27,000.

On November 7, 2007, the compensation committee of Omega's board of directors approved amendments to Omega's salary continuation agreements with Ms. Koval and Mr. Warfel. These agreements generally provide for supplemental retirement benefits at age 62 or earlier under certain circumstances. Pursuant to these amendments, Ms. Koval and Mr. Warfel are entitled to a lump-sum supplemental retirement benefit payable on the date of a change of control, such as the merger with FNB, in an amount equal to the present value of the benefit that would have become payable at normal retirement age plus a gross-up payment to cover any interest and additional tax imposed on the executive under the deferred compensation provisions of the Code and any excise taxes imposed on the executive under the excess parachute payment rules of the Code as well as any related federal, state and local income, excise and employment taxes imposed as a result of the gross-up payments. Under the amended salary continuation agreements, assuming that the merger becomes effective as of April 1, 2008: Ms. Koval would be entitled to receive a supplemental retirement benefit estimated at approximately \$611,000, and Mr. Warfel would be entitled to receive a supplemental retirement benefit estimated at approximately \$661,000, excluding in each case any tax gross-up payment.

Assuming that the merger was effective as of April 1, 2008, the estimated tax gross-up payments under the severance agreements and salary continuation agreements with respect to the foregoing payments will be approximately \$750,000 to Ms. Koval. Of the total payments made under these agreements, we estimate that approximately \$2,237,000 of the payments to Ms. Koval and approximately none of the payments to Mr. Warfel may not be

deductible for federal income tax purposes by either Omega or FNB. Based on our calculations, we expect that Mr. Warfel will not receive any tax gross-up payment and that all of the payments to him will be deductible for federal income tax purposes.

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On December 17, 2007, the Omega board of directors approved a lump sum payment of the benefits payable to Mr. Lee under his salary continuation agreement. Under his salary continuation agreement, Mr. Lee is currently receiving a retirement benefit of approximately \$242,000 per year through December 31, 2018. Assuming that the merger becomes effective as of April 1, 2008, Mr. Lee would receive a lump-sum payment estimated at approximately \$1.9 million in full satisfaction of the retirement benefits payable under his salary continuation agreement.

Omega has severance agreements with David S. Runk, Omega's Executive Vice President and Corporate Secretary, and two other non-executive officers. Under these agreements, if the employment of such officers is terminated by FNB without cause, as defined, or in the event such officers terminate their employment with FNB for any reason within two years after the merger, or for "good reason", as defined, at any time after the merger, each of such officers will be entitled to be paid annual compensation for a period of two years following the date on which such officer's employment is terminated at a rate equal to 100% of their highest annual cash compensation, including cash bonuses, during the two-year period ending on the termination date. These payments would be made in monthly installments. In addition, these officers would be entitled to the continuation of their medical, vision, dental and prescription plan insurance benefits for a period of 12 months after their termination. Assuming that the merger becomes effective as of April 1, 2008 and that Mr. Runk's employment would terminate as of that date, Mr. Runk would be entitled to an estimated payment of approximately \$15,000 per month for a period of 24 months and medical benefits for a period of 12 months with an estimated cost of approximately \$11,000.

FNB and FNB Bank Boards of Directors. FNB has agreed to add three current independent members of Omega's board of directors to FNB's existing board of directors, each of whom FNB, subject to the fiduciary duties of its board of directors, has agreed to recommend for nomination at the expiration of such director's initial term of office. FNB has also agreed to add four current members of Omega Bank's board of directors to the existing board of directors of FNB Bank, in each case as mutually agreed by FNB and Omega, each of whom FNB, subject to the fiduciary duties of its board of directors, has agreed to cause the FNB Bank board to recommend their annual re-election through FNB's annual meeting of shareholders in 2010. Omega and Omega Bank directors who serve on FNB's and FNB Bank's board of directors are expected to be compensated for their services in these capacities in accordance with FNB's and FNB Bank's standard director compensation policies. FNB has also agreed, subject to the fiduciary duties of its board of directors, that if an Omega designee director named to serve on the FNB board of directors dies or becomes incapacitated or is unwilling to serve prior to the effective time of the merger, FNB and Omega shall mutually agree on a successor designee director. The members of Omega's board of directors will be offered the opportunity to serve as members of the advisory board of directors of FNB's Allegheny Mountain Region for a period of not less than three years following the effective date of the merger and will receive certain fees for such services.

The nominating and corporate governance committee of FNB has recommended, and FNB's board of directors has approved the recommendation, that upon the closing of the merger, the following Omega independent directors be appointed to the following classes of FNB's board of directors: Philip E. Gingerich, Class II director with a term expiring at FNB's 2009 annual meeting of shareholders; D. Stephen Martz, Class I director with a term expiring at FNB's 2008 annual meeting of shareholders and Stanton R. Sheetz, Class III director with a term expiring at FNB's 2010 annual meeting of shareholders. Certain information regarding these appointees is as follows:

Mr. Gingerich, age 70, has served as a director of Omega since 1994 and as a director of Omega Bank or a predecessor bank since 1988. Mr. Gingerich was a self-employed real estate appraiser and consultant until his retirement in 2003.

Mr. Martz, age 65, has served Omega in the following capacities: a director since 1994; business development officer from 2002 until his retirement in August 2004; president and chief operating officer from 1994 to 2002; director of Omega Bank or a predecessor bank since 1974 and president and chief operating officer of Omega Bank from 2001 to 2002. Mr. Martz previously served as president, chief executive officer and director of Penn

Central Bancorp, a bank holding company, from 1985 until its merger with Omega in 1994.

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Mr. Sheetz, age 52, has served as a director of Omega since 1994 and as a director of Omega Bank or a predecessor bank since 1986. Mr. Sheetz has served as president, chief executive officer and director of Sheetz, Inc., an operator of retail convenience stores, since 1995 and has served in other executive positions with Sheetz, Inc. since 1981.

Conversion of Omega Stock Options. All stock options to purchase shares of Omega common stock held by Omega directors and executive officers will be converted automatically into fully-vested stock options to purchase shares of FNB common stock at the time of the completion of the merger.

Conversion of Omega Restricted Stock Units. All Omega restricted stock units held by executive officers of Omega will become fully vested immediately prior to the effective time of the merger. At the effective time of the merger, each holder of an Omega restricted stock unit will be entitled to receive 2.022 shares of FNB common stock for each share of Omega common stock subject to the Omega restricted stock unit.

Other than as set forth above, none of Omega's directors or executive officers has any direct or indirect material interest in the merger, except insofar as ownership of Omega common stock or FNB common stock might be deemed such an interest.

Regulatory Approvals Required for the Merger and the Bank Merger

Completion of the merger and the merger of FNB Bank and Omega Bank are each subject to several federal and state bank regulatory agency filings and approvals. The merger cannot be completed unless FNB and FNB Bank receive prior approvals, waivers or exemptions from the OCC and the Federal Reserve Board and FNB Bank and Omega Bank have made certain filings with the Department.

Neither FNB nor Omega can predict whether or when the required regulatory approvals, waivers or exemptions will be obtained. As of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, all applications and requests for waivers or exemptions have been filed with the Department, the OCC and the Federal Reserve Board.

Federal Reserve Board. Because FNB and Omega are each a bank holding company registered under the BHCA, the merger is subject to prior approval from the Federal Reserve Board under the BHCA. On January 29, 2008, FNB submitted a request for a waiver, as provided in Federal Reserve Regulation Y, from review of the merger by the Federal Reserve Board. The waiver is available for transactions that involve:

- principally a merger of banks subject to the review and approval of another federal bank supervisory agency;
- no company engaged in activities subject to approval under Section 4 of the BHCA;
- compliance with capital requirements both before and after the transaction; and
- certain other conditions specified in Regulation Y.

In the event the Federal Reserve Board does not grant the requested waiver, the merger will be subject to an application and review and approval by the Federal Reserve Board.

The Federal Reserve Board is prohibited from approving any transaction under the applicable statutes that would result in a monopoly;

would be in furtherance of any combination or conspiracy to monopolize or to attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any part of the United States; or

may have the effect in any section of the United States of substantially lessening competition, tending to create a monopoly or resulting in a restraint of trade, unless the Federal Reserve Board finds that the anti-competitive effects of the transactions are clearly outweighed in the public interest by the probable effect of the transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the communities to be served.

In addition, in reviewing a transaction under applicable statutes, the Federal Reserve Board will consider the financial and managerial resources of the companies and any subsidiary banks and the convenience and

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needs of the communities to be served as well as the record of the companies in combating money laundering. Among other things, the Federal Reserve Board will evaluate the capital adequacy of the combined company after completion of the merger. In connection with its review, the Federal Reserve Board will provide an opportunity for public comment on the application for the merger, and is authorized to hold a public meeting or other proceeding if it determines that would be appropriate.

OCC. The merger of Omega Bank with and into FNB Bank is subject to the prior approval of the OCC under the Bank Merger Act. On January 11, 2008, FNB and FNB Bank filed their application for approval of the bank merger with the OCC. In reviewing applications under the Bank Merger Act, the OCC must consider, among other factors, the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the existing and proposed institutions, the convenience and needs of the communities to be served and the effectiveness of both institutions in combating money laundering. In addition, the OCC may not approve a merger:

that will result in a monopoly or be in furtherance of any combination or conspiracy to monopolize or to attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any part of the United States;

if its effect in any section of the country may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly; or

if it would in any other manner be a restraint of trade,

unless the OCC finds that the anticompetitive effects of the merger are clearly outweighed by the public interest and the probable effect of the merger on meeting the convenience and needs of the communities to be served.

Under the Community Reinvestment Act, or CRA, the OCC must also take into account the record of performance of each of the merging banks in meeting the credit needs of the entire community, including low and moderate income neighborhoods served by each institution. As part of the merger review process, the federal supervisory agencies frequently receive comments and protests from community groups and others. Each of Omega Bank and FNB Bank received Satisfactory performance ratings in their most recent CRA evaluations.

The OCC is also authorized to, but generally does not, hold a public hearing or meeting in connection with an application under the Bank Merger Act. A decision by the OCC that such a hearing or meeting would be appropriate regarding any application could prolong the period during which the application is subject to review.

Mergers approved by the OCC under the Bank Merger Act, with certain exceptions, may not be consummated until 30 days after such approval, during which time the United States Department of Justice may challenge such merger on antitrust grounds and may require the divestiture of certain assets and liabilities. With the approval of the OCC and the Department of Justice, the waiting period may be, and customarily is, reduced to no less than 15 days. There can be no assurance that the Department of Justice will not challenge the merger or, if such a challenge is made, as to the result of such challenge.

Pennsylvania Department of Banking. The prior written approval of the Department is not required for the proposed merger of Omega Bank, which is a Pennsylvania state-chartered banking institution, with and into FNB Bank, which is a national association because the resulting institution will be a national association. Omega Bank is required to provide certain notice and documents to the Department regarding the proposed mergers. Pursuant to the Pennsylvania Banking Code, Omega Bank must:

notify the Department of the proposed merger;

provide such evidence of the adoption of plan of merger as the Department may request;

notify the Department of any abandonment or disapproval of the plan of merger; and

file with the Department and with the Pennsylvania Department of State a certificate of the approval of the merger by the OCC.

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Other Regulatory Approvals. Neither Omega nor FNB is aware of any other regulatory approvals that would be required for completion of the merger except as described above. Should any other approvals be required, Omega and FNB presently contemplate that such approvals would be sought. There can be no assurance, however, that any other approvals, if required, will be obtained.

There can be no assurance that the regulatory authorities described above will approve the merger or the bank merger, and if such mergers are approved, there can be no assurance as to the date such approvals will be received. The mergers cannot proceed in the absence of the receipt of all requisite regulatory approvals. See The Merger Agreement Conditions to Completion of the Merger and The Merger Agreement Amendment, Waiver and Termination of the Merger Agreement.

The approval of any application merely implies the satisfaction of regulatory criteria for approval, which do not include review of the merger from the standpoint of the adequacy of the merger consideration to be received by Omega's shareholders. Further, regulatory approvals do not constitute an endorsement or recommendation of the merger.

Public Trading Markets

FNB common stock is listed on the NYSE under the symbol FNB. Omega common stock is traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol OMEF. Upon completion of the merger, Omega common stock will no longer be quoted on the Nasdaq Global Select Market and will be deregistered under the Exchange Act. The FNB common stock issuable pursuant to the merger agreement will be listed on the NYSE.

The shares of FNB common stock to be issued in connection with the merger will be freely transferable under the Securities Act, except for shares issued to any of Omega's shareholders that may be deemed to be an affiliate of FNB at or after the effective time of the merger, as discussed in Resales of FNB Common Stock beginning on page 58.

As reported on the NYSE, the closing price per share of FNB common stock on November 8, 2007 was \$15.40. As reported by Nasdaq, the closing price per share of Omega common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on November 8, 2007 was \$26.22. Based on the FNB closing price per share on the NYSE and the exchange ratio, the pro forma equivalent per share value of Omega common stock was \$31.14 as of that date. On January 29, 2008, the last practicable day before the mailing of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, the closing price per share of FNB common stock on the NYSE was \$15.10, and the closing price per share of Omega common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market was \$29.89 resulting in a pro forma equivalent per share value of Omega common stock of \$30.53 as of that date.

FNB Dividends

FNB paid cash dividends on its common stock totaling \$0.95 per share for 2007. Based on the share exchange ratio and FNB's current annual dividend rate of \$0.96 per share, holders of Omega common stock would experience an anticipated dividend at an annual rate of \$1.94 per Omega share, an increase of \$0.70 per Omega share per year.

FNB shareholders are entitled to receive cash dividends when and if declared by the FNB board of directors out of funds legally available for dividends. The FNB board of directors quarterly considers the payment of dividends, taking into account FNB's financial condition and level of net income, FNB's future prospects, economic conditions, industry practices and other factors, including applicable banking laws and regulations.

The primary source of FNB's funds for cash dividends to its shareholders is dividends received from its subsidiaries, including FNB Bank. FNB Bank is subject to various regulatory policies and requirements relating to the payment of dividends to FNB, including requirements to maintain capital above regulatory minimums. The appropriate federal regulatory authority 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 FNB and the ability

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of FNB Bank to pay dividends may be affected by the various minimum capital requirements and the capital and non-capital standards established under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991.

THE MERGER AGREEMENT

The following section describes certain aspects of the merger, including the material provisions of the merger agreement. The following description of the merger agreement is subject to, and qualified in its entirety by reference to, the merger agreement, which is included as Appendix A to this joint proxy statement/prospectus and is incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. We urge you to read the merger agreement carefully and in its entirety.

Terms of the Merger

The merger agreement provides for the merger of Omega with and into FNB. FNB will be the surviving corporation in the merger and will continue its corporate existence as a Florida corporation, and the separate corporate existence of Omega will cease. Each share of Omega common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the completion of the merger, except for shares of Omega common stock held by FNB and shares held by Omega as treasury shares, will be cancelled and converted into the right to receive 2.022 shares of FNB common stock. Shares of FNB common stock will not be affected by the merger.

Immediately after the completion of the merger, Omega Bank will merge into FNB Bank, which will continue as a national bank.

Treatment of Omega Stock Options and Restricted Stock Units

The merger agreement provides that, upon completion of the merger, each unvested and vested outstanding and unexercised stock option to acquire shares of Omega common stock will cease to represent the right to acquire or receive shares of Omega common stock and will be converted into, and become a right to acquire, the number of shares of FNB common stock equal to the number of shares of Omega common stock covered by the option times the exchange ratio, with the exercise price of each converted stock option equaling the per share exercise price of the Omega stock option divided by the exchange ratio.

FNB has agreed to assume Omega's obligations with respect to Omega's stock options that are converted into FNB stock options in accordance with the terms of the plans under which the Omega stock options have been granted. FNB has agreed to reserve additional shares of FNB common stock to satisfy its obligations under the converted stock options. As soon as practicable following completion of the merger, FNB will file a registration statement with the SEC on an appropriate form to register the FNB common stock subject to the converted stock options, will apply to list the additional FNB common stock subject to the converted stock options on the NYSE and will take such other action as is required to complete such registration and listing.

The merger agreement further provides that immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, each outstanding Omega restricted stock unit will cease to represent Omega common stock and will represent that number of shares of FNB common stock equal to the number of shares represented by such Omega restricted stock unit prior to the merger times the exchange ratio.

Closing and Effective Time of the Merger

The merger will be completed only if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

Omega's shareholders approve and adopt the merger agreement and the merger by the necessary vote;

FNB's shareholders approve and adopt the merger agreement and the merger by the necessary vote;

Omega and FNB obtain all required governmental and regulatory consents and approvals; and

all other conditions to the merger set forth in this joint proxy statement/prospectus and the merger agreement are either satisfied or waived.

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The merger will become effective when articles of merger are filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Florida and with the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In the merger agreement, FNB and Omega have agreed to cause the completion of the merger to occur no later than the fifth business day following the satisfaction or waiver of the last of the conditions specified in the merger agreement or on another mutually agreed date. We currently anticipate the effective time of the merger will occur in April 2008, but neither Omega nor FNB can guarantee when or if the merger will be completed. FNB's articles of incorporation and FNB's bylaws as in effect immediately prior to the effective time will be FNB's articles of incorporation and FNB's bylaws upon completion of the merger.

Representations, Warranties, Covenants and Agreements

The merger agreement contains generally reciprocal customary representations and warranties of Omega and FNB relating to their respective businesses. No representation or warranty will be deemed untrue or incorrect as a consequence of the existence or absence of any fact, event or circumstance unless that fact, event or circumstance has had or is reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the party making the representation or warranty, disregarding any materiality or material adverse effect qualifications in any representations or warranties. The representations and warranties in the merger agreement will not survive the effective time of the merger.

In the merger agreement, Omega and FNB have made representations and warranties to each other regarding, among other things:

corporate matters, including due organization, qualification and authority of both Omega and FNB and their respective subsidiaries;

capitalization;

authority relative to execution and delivery of the merger agreement and the absence of conflicts with, or violations of, such party's organizational documents or other obligations as a result of the merger;

required governmental filings and consents for approval of the merger and the absence of any defaults;

the timely filing of reports with governmental entities, and . the absence of investigations by or disputes with regulatory agencies;

financial statements;

broker's fees payable in connection with the merger;

the absence of certain material changes or events;

legal proceedings;

tax matters;

employee benefit plans;

SEC reports;

compliance with applicable laws;

material contracts and the absence of defaults thereunder;

the absence of agreements with regulatory agencies;

undisclosed liabilities;

environmental liabilities;

real property;

the inapplicability of state anti-takeover laws;

reorganization;

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loans and nonperforming and classified assets;

fiduciary accounts; and

allowances for loan losses.

In addition, Omega made representations and warranties regarding:

the receipt of an opinion from its financial advisor;

insurance;

intellectual property; and

investment securities.

FNB and Omega have agreed to certain customary covenants that place restrictions on FNB and Omega and their respective subsidiaries until the effective time of the merger. In general, FNB and Omega have agreed to:

conduct FNB's and Omega's respective businesses and that of their subsidiaries in the ordinary course in all material respects; and

use their reasonable best efforts to maintain and preserve intact their respective business organizations, employees and advantageous business relationships.

Omega has further agreed in the merger agreement that until the completion of the merger, except with FNB's prior written consent, or as otherwise permitted by the merger agreement, Omega will not, among other things, undertake the following actions:

declare, set aside or pay any dividends or make any other distributions on any shares of its capital stock, other than regular quarterly dividends not in excess of \$0.31 per share, or split, combine, reclassify, redeem, purchase or otherwise acquire any shares of Omega common stock or any rights, warrants or options to acquire such shares;

grant any stock options, restricted stock units or other equity-based awards with respect to shares of Omega common stock under any Omega stock plans or grant any individual, corporation or other entity any right to acquire shares of Omega common stock or issue any additional shares of Omega common stock or other securities, other than the issuance of Omega common stock upon the exercise of outstanding Omega stock options or the settlement of outstanding Omega restricted stock units;

amend Omega's articles of incorporation or bylaws;

acquire or agree to acquire by merging or consolidating with, or by purchasing any assets or equity securities of any business or other person or entity or otherwise acquire or agree to acquire any assets, except inventory or other similar assets in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice or open, acquire, sell or close any branches of Omega;

sell, lease, license, mortgage or otherwise encumber any of Omega's properties or assets other than securitizations and other transactions in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice;

except for borrowings having a maturity of not more than 30 days under existing credit facilities, or renewals or extensions thereof that do not increase the aggregate available borrowing amount and that do not provide for termination fees or penalties or prohibit pre-payment or provide for pre-payment penalties or contain less advantageous financial terms than existing credit facilities that are incurred in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice or for borrowings under outstanding credit facilities not in excess of \$500,000, incur any indebtedness for borrowed money, issue any debt securities or assume, guarantee, endorse or otherwise become responsible for the obligation of any person, or, other than in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, make any investment in any person other than its subsidiaries;

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change in any material respect Omega's accounting methods, principles or practices in effect as of the date of the merger agreement, except as required by changes in generally accepted accounting principles or regulatory accounting principles;

change in any material respect Omega's underwriting, operating, investment, risk management or other similar policies except as required by applicable law or regulatory policies;

make, change or revoke any material tax election, file any material amended tax return, enter into any closing agreement with respect to a material amount of taxes, settle any material tax claim or surrender any right to a refund of a material amount of taxes;

other than in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, terminate or waive any material provision of any material contract or enter into or renew any agreement containing restrictions on Omega's business;

incur any capital expenditure in excess of \$100,000 individually or \$250,000 in the aggregate;

except as required by agreements in effect on the date of the merger agreement, alter in any material respect any material interest in any business entity in which Omega had any ownership interest on the date of the merger agreement, other than by foreclosure or debt restructuring in the ordinary course of business;

agree or consent to any material agreement or material amendment of a material agreement with any regulatory authority or governmental entity;

pay, discharge or settle any action, proceeding, order or investigation to which Omega is a party other than a monetary settlement that involves the payment of not more than \$100,000 individually or \$500,000 in the aggregate and that does not create a precedent for other pending or potential claims or litigation proceedings;

issue any broadly distributed communication of a general nature to Omega's employees or customers without the prior approval of FNB, except for communications in the ordinary course of business that do not relate to the merger or the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

take any action or knowingly fail to take any action that would reasonably be expected to prevent the merger from qualifying as a reorganization for federal income tax purposes;

take any action that would materially impede or delay the ability of FNB and Omega to obtain any regulatory approvals required for the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

take any action that is interested or is reasonably likely to result in:

any of Omega's representations or warranties in the merger agreement being or becoming untrue in any material respect;

any of the conditions precedent to FNB's obligations under the merger agreement not being satisfied; or

a violation of any provision of the merger agreement;

make, renew or otherwise modify any loan, loan commitment or other extension of credit to any person or entity if the loan is classified substandard, doubtful or loss on Omega's books or, if the loan is classified special mention and is in an amount in excess of \$500,000 without FNB's approval, or make, renew or modify any of the following loans if FNB shall object to such loan within three business days after receiving notice thereof from Omega Bank:

an unsecured loan to any person if immediately after making such loan the person would be indebted to Omega Bank in an aggregate amount in excess of \$1,000,000 on an unsecured or undersecured basis;

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a secured loan to any person if immediately after making such loan the person would be indebted to Omega Bank in an aggregate amount in excess of \$5,000,000, except for a loan secured by a first mortgage on single-family owner-occupied real estate;

a loan secured by an owner-occupied 1-4 single-family residence with a principal balance in excess of \$1,000,000; or

any loan that does not conform with Omega Bank's credit policy manual;

enter into, amend or renew any employment, consulting, severance or similar agreements with any Omega director, officer or employee or grant any wage or salary increase or increase any employee benefit, including discretionary or other incentive or bonus payments, except in accordance with the terms of Omega's benefit plans, or accelerate the vesting of any unvested stock options, except for:

normal increases in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice that, in the aggregate, do not exceed 3.5%, or, in the case of any one individual, 5%;

changes required by applicable law;

payments disclosed by Omega to FNB in a disclosure schedule to the merger agreement;

retention bonuses to such persons and in such amounts as Omega and FNB mutually agree;

severance payments pursuant to severance agreements or employment agreements disclosed by Omega to FNB in a disclosure schedule to the merger agreement; and

grants of awards to newly-hired employees consistent with past practice;

hire or promote any employee, except to satisfy existing contractual obligations, to fill vacancies on the date of the merger agreement as disclosed by Omega to FNB in a schedule to the merger agreement or to fill vacancies arising after the date of the merger agreement at a comparable level of compensation with employees whose employment is terminable at will, provided that the total annual compensation for any one such employee shall not exceed \$60,000; or

agree to take, make any commitment to take or adopt any resolutions of Omega's board of directors in support of any of the foregoing prohibited actions.

FNB agreed that until completion of the merger, except with Omega's prior written consent or as otherwise permitted by the merger agreement, FNB will not, among other things, undertake the following actions:

amend or repeal the FNB certificate of incorporation or FNB bylaws other than amendments that are not adverse to Omega or its shareholders or that would not impede FNB's ability to complete the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

take any action, or knowingly fail to take any action, that would reasonably be expected to prevent the merger from qualifying as a reorganization for federal income tax purposes;

take any action that is intended, or is reasonably likely to, result in:

any of FNB's representations or warranties in the merger agreement being or becoming untrue in any material respect;

any of the conditions precedent to Omega's obligations under the merger agreement not being satisfied; or

a violation of the merger agreement;

make any material investment by purchase of stock or assets, among other things, that would be reasonably expected to prevent or materially impede or delay the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

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take any action that would materially impede or delay the ability of FNB and Omega to obtain any necessary governmental or regulatory approvals required for the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement; or

agree to take or make any commitment to take or adopt any resolutions of FNB's board of directors in support of any of the foregoing prohibited actions.

The merger agreement also contains mutual covenants relating to the use of FNB's and Omega's commercially reasonable efforts to complete the merger, the preparation of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, the holding of the FNB and Omega special meetings of shareholders, access to information of the other party and public announcements with respect to the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

Declaration and Payment of Dividends

Omega has agreed that, until the merger is completed, Omega will not pay or make any dividends or distributions on Omega common stock other than regular quarterly cash dividends not in excess of \$0.31 per share of Omega common stock. FNB and Omega also have agreed to coordinate the declaration of dividends so that the holders of Omega common stock will not receive two dividends, or fail to receive one dividend, for any quarter with respect to their Omega common stock and any FNB common stock Omega's shareholders receive in the merger.

Agreement Not to Solicit Other Offers

Omega has agreed that Omega and its officers, directors, employees, agents and representatives will not, directly or indirectly:

initiate, solicit, encourage or take any action to facilitate any inquiries or proposals for any Acquisition Proposal, as defined below; or

enter into or participate in any discussions or negotiations with, furnish any information to or cooperate with, any person or entity seeking to make, or who has made, an Acquisition Proposal; or

approve, recommend or enter into any letter of intent, agreement or other commitment regarding any Acquisition Proposal.

However, prior to the effective time of the merger, Omega may consider and participate in discussions and negotiations with respect to a Superior Proposal, as defined below, if:

Omega has first entered into a confidentiality agreement with the party proposing the Superior Proposal with confidentiality terms no less favorable to Omega than those contained in Omega's confidentiality agreement with FNB; and

Omega's board of directors concludes in good faith, after consultation with its outside legal counsel, that failure to take these actions could reasonably be expected to cause Omega's board of directors to violate its fiduciary duties under applicable law.

Omega has also agreed, at least 72 hours prior to providing any information to any person or entering into any discussions or negotiations with any person, to notify FNB in writing of the name of such person and the material terms and conditions of any such Superior Proposal. The merger agreement permits Omega's board of directors to withdraw or qualify its recommendation of the merger with FNB if Omega's board of directors concludes in good

faith, after consultation with Omega's outside legal counsel and Omega's financial advisors, that failure to take such actions could reasonably be expected to breach its fiduciary duties under applicable law.

Omega has agreed:

to notify FNB promptly, and in any event within 24 hours, after Omega receives any Acquisition Proposal, or any information related thereto, which notification shall describe the Acquisition Proposal and the third party making it; and

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to cease any discussions or negotiations existing on the date of the merger agreement with any persons with respect to any Acquisition Proposal.

As used in the merger agreement, an Acquisition Proposal means any inquiry, proposal, offer, regulatory filing or disclosure of an intention relating to any:

direct or indirect acquisition of a substantial (i.e., 20% or more) portion of the net revenues, net income or net assets of Omega and its subsidiaries taken as a whole;

direct or indirect acquisition of 10% or more of Omega's common stock after November 8, 2007 by a person who on November 8, 2007 did not own 10% or more of Omega's common stock;

direct or indirect acquisition of 5% or more of Omega's common stock after November 8, 2007 by a person who owned 10% or more of Omega's common stock on November 8, 2007;

tender offer or exchange offer that if consummated would result in any person beneficially owning 10% or more of Omega's common stock; or

merger, consolidation, business combination, recapitalization, liquidation or dissolution involving Omega, other than Omega's proposed merger with FNB.

As used in the merger agreement, Superior Proposal means any bona fide, unsolicited written Acquisition Proposal made by a third party to acquire more than 50% of the voting power of Omega's then outstanding shares of common stock or all or substantially all of Omega's consolidated assets for consideration consisting of cash and/or securities, that Omega's board of directors, in good faith, concludes, after consultation with Omega's financial advisors and Omega's outside legal counsel, taking into account, among other things, all legal, financial, regulatory and other aspects of the proposal and the person making the proposal, including any break-up fees, expense reimbursement provisions and conditions to consummation:

is on terms that in the good faith judgment of Omega's board of directors are more favorable to Omega than the terms of the proposed merger with FNB;

has financing, to the extent required, that is fully committed or reasonably determined by Omega's board of directors to be available to the party making the offer; and

is reasonably capable of being completed.

Conditions to Completion of the Merger

The respective obligations of FNB and Omega to complete the merger are subject to the fulfillment or waiver of certain conditions, including:

the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the approval of the merger by the requisite vote of the holders of the outstanding shares of common stock of each of FNB and Omega, as well as the approval of the listing on the NYSE of the FNB common stock to be issued in the merger, subject to official notice of issuance;

the receipt and effectiveness of all governmental and other approvals, registrations and consents, and the expiration of all related waiting periods, required to complete the merger and, in the case of FNB, none of the

regulatory approvals shall have resulted in a materially burdensome regulatory condition, as defined in the merger agreement;

the absence of any law, statute, regulation, judgment, decree, injunction or other order in effect by any court or other governmental entity that prevents, prohibits or makes illegal completion of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

the registration statement with respect to the FNB common stock to be issued in the merger shall have become effective under the Securities Act and no stop order or proceedings for that purpose will have been initiated or threatened by the SEC;

the truth and correctness of the representations and warranties of FNB and Omega in the merger agreement and the performance by each of FNB and Omega in all material respects of their respective

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obligations under the merger agreement and the receipt by each of FNB and Omega of certificates from the other to that effect; and

the receipt by each of FNB and Omega of a legal opinion from their respective outside counsel with respect to certain federal income tax consequences of the merger.

In addition, FNB's obligation to complete the merger is also subject to Omega furnishing Phase I environmental studies to FNB, if so requested by FNB and at the expense of FNB, with respect to all real property owned by Omega Bank, the findings of which studies shall be commercially acceptable to FNB which will not unreasonably withhold such acceptance.

Neither FNB nor Omega can provide assurance as to when or if all of the conditions to the merger can or will be satisfied or waived by the appropriate party. As of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, neither FNB nor Omega has any reason to believe that any of these conditions will not be satisfied.

Amendment, Waiver and Termination of the Merger Agreement

Subject to applicable law, FNB and Omega may amend the merger agreement by written agreement authorized by their respective boards of directors. However, after approval of the merger proposal by the shareholders of FNB and Omega, there may not be, without further approval of the shareholders of FNB or Omega, any amendment of the merger agreement that requires such further approval under applicable law. Either party to the merger agreement, subject to applicable law, may waive any inaccuracies in the representations and warranties of the other party or compliance by the other party with any of the other agreements or conditions contained in the merger agreement. The merger agreement may be terminated at any time prior to closing by mutual consent and by either party in the following circumstances:

if any of the required regulatory approvals for the merger are denied and the denial is final and nonappealable unless the denial is due to the terminating party's breach of its covenants in the merger agreement;

if the merger has not been completed by June 30, 2008, unless the failure to complete the merger by that date is due to the terminating party's actions;

provided the terminating party is not then in material breach, if there is a breach of the merger agreement by the other party that would cause the failure of the closing conditions described above, unless the breach is capable of being, and is, cured within 30 days of notice of the breach; or

if either FNB's or Omega's shareholders do not approve and adopt the merger agreement and approve the merger by the requisite vote, provided that neither FNB nor Omega is in material breach of their respective covenants to hold their special meetings and their respective boards of directors are not in breach of their respective covenants to recommend such approval.

FNB may terminate the merger agreement at any time prior to the Omega special meeting in the following circumstances:

if Omega has breached in any material respect its obligations with respect to Acquisition Proposals and Superior Proposals as described on pages 70 through 71;

if Omega has failed to have its board of directors recommend that its shareholders approve and adopt the merger agreement and approve the merger, or if Omega's board of directors has withdrawn or modified its

recommendation in a manner adverse to FNB;

if Omega's board of directors shall have recommended the approval of an Acquisition Proposal; or

if Omega has breached in any material respect its obligation to hold its special meeting.

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Omega may terminate the merger agreement at any time prior to the FNB special meeting in the following circumstances:

if FNB has failed to have its board of directors recommend that its shareholders approve and adopt the merger agreement and approve the merger; or

if FNB has breached in any material respect its obligation to hold its special meeting.

The merger agreement also provided Omega with certain rights to terminate the merger agreement until the date of mailing of this joint proxy statement/prospectus in connection with a Superior Proposal. Omega did not exercise those rights.

Expenses and Fees

In general, each of FNB and Omega will be responsible for all expenses it incurs in connection with the negotiation and completion of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. However, the costs and expenses of printing and mailing this joint proxy statement/prospectus, and all filing and other fees paid to the SEC in connection with the merger, will be shared equally by FNB and Omega.

Effect of Termination; Break-up Fee; Expenses

If the merger agreement is terminated, it will become void, and there will be no liability on the part of FNB or Omega, except that:

termination will not relieve a breaching party from liability for its willful breach giving rise to the termination; and

the confidentiality agreement between the parties will survive termination.

The merger agreement obligates Omega to pay FNB a break-up fee of \$15,000,000 in the following four circumstances:

if FNB terminates the merger agreement prior to the Omega special meeting because Omega has breached its obligations not to initiate, solicit or encourage any third parties to make an Acquisition Proposal or otherwise breaches its obligations with respect to Acquisition Proposals or Superior Proposals in a manner adverse to FNB, Omega's board of directors fails to make or withdraws its recommendation of the Omega merger proposal or Omega fails to hold its special meeting;

if Omega terminates the merger agreement and accepts an Acquisition Proposal that is a Superior Proposal prior to the mailing of this joint proxy statement/prospectus and, after giving FNB an opportunity to adjust the terms of the merger agreement such that the Acquisition Proposal no longer remains a Superior Proposal, the Acquisition Proposal remains a Superior Proposal;

the termination of the merger agreement following the commencement of a tender offer or exchange offer for 25% or more of Omega's common stock and Omega has not sent to its shareholders, within 10 days after the commencement of such offer, a statement that Omega's board of directors recommends the rejection of such tender offer or exchange offer; or

if FNB or Omega terminates the merger agreement because:

Omega's shareholders did not approve the Omega merger proposal and an Acquisition Proposal has been made by a third party after November 8, 2007 and prior to the termination of the agreement;

such Acquisition Proposal has not been withdrawn prior to such termination; and

within 18 months following such termination, Omega enters into an agreement to merge with or be acquired by that third party or that third party acquires substantially all of Omega's assets or that third party acquires more than 50% of Omega's common stock.

FNB and Omega have also agreed that if either FNB or Omega breaches its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements in the merger agreement, which breach could reasonably be expected to result in a

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material adverse effect, as defined in the merger agreement and which breach cannot be or is not cured, the breaching party, assuming the other party is not also in material breach of its obligations under the merger agreement, will pay the out-of-pocket expenses, including fees and expenses of legal counsel, financial advisors and accountants, of the non-breaching party, up to a maximum of \$500,000. In addition, if the merger is not approved by a party's shareholders, that party will also be responsible for the other party's out-of-pocket expenses up to a maximum of \$500,000. However, if Omega is also liable for the payment of the break-up fee, it will not be liable for the payment of FNB's out-of-pocket expenses.

Employee Benefit Plans

The merger agreement provides that, as soon as administratively practicable after completion of the merger, FNB shall take all reasonable action to provide Omega's employees with benefits and compensation plans of general applicability, other than FNB's defined benefit pension plan, to the same extent as similarly situated FNB employees. Omega employees whose employment is terminated for other than cause at any time following completion of the merger will be entitled to receive severance benefits, to the extent not duplicative of other severance benefits, in accordance with the applicable severance policy of FNB.

FNB will generally provide Omega's employees with service credit for their service with Omega for purposes of eligibility and to participate in the vesting of benefits under the employee benefit and compensation plans of FNB in which such employees are eligible to participate following the merger.

FNB has agreed to waive:

any pre-existing condition limitation to the extent such conditions are covered under the applicable medical, healthcare and dental plans of FNB; and

any waiting period limitation or evidence of insurability requirement under FNB's welfare benefit plans in which Omega's employees are eligible to participate following the merger to the extent that the applicable employee had satisfied any similar limitation or requirement under the corresponding Omega plan in which such employee participated prior to the merger.

The merger agreement provides that immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, Omega shall freeze or terminate such of Omega's benefit plans, including Omega's 401(k) Plan, as is requested by FNB.

ACCOUNTING TREATMENT

The merger will be accounted for as a purchase, as that term is used under GAAP, for accounting and financial reporting purposes. Under purchase accounting, Omega's assets, including identifiable intangible assets, and liabilities, including executory contracts and other commitments, as of the effective time of the merger will be recorded at their respective fair values and added to the balance sheet of FNB. Any excess of the purchase price over the fair values will be recorded as goodwill. Financial statements of FNB issued after the merger will reflect these fair values and the results of operations for Omega from the date of acquisition. See Selected Consolidated Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information beginning on page 14.

MATERIAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE MERGER

The following discussion is a summary description of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger applicable to Omega's shareholders. This discussion does not purport to consider all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to an Omega shareholder. This discussion is based upon the provisions of the

Code, existing regulations and administrative and judicial interpretations of the Code, all of which are as in effect as of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus and are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. This discussion applies only to Omega's shareholders who hold their shares of Omega common stock as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code and does not apply to the following:

shareholders who received their shares of Omega common stock from the exercise of employee stock options or similar securities or otherwise as compensation, including, without limitation, those recipients who hold Omega restricted stock units;

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shareholders who hold their shares of Omega common stock as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion transaction, synthetic security or other integrated investment;

shareholders, including, without limitation, financial institutions, insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, dealers or traders in securities and shareholders subject to the alternative minimum tax, who may be subject to special rules;

shareholders whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar; or

shareholders who, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, are non-resident alien individuals, foreign corporations, foreign partnerships, foreign estates or foreign trusts.

This discussion also does not consider the effect of any foreign, state or local laws or any U.S. federal laws other than those pertaining to the income tax or the alternative minimum tax.

Accordingly, you should consult your tax advisor to determine the tax effect to you of the merger, including the application and effect of foreign or U.S. federal, state, local or other tax laws.

Tax Opinion and Merger

Completion of the merger is contingent upon the receipt by:

FNB of an opinion from Duane Morris LLP, FNB's outside counsel, to the effect that the merger will be treated as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code; and

Omega of an opinion from Blank Rome LLP, Omega's outside counsel, to the effect that the merger will be treated as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code.

The tax opinions of Duane Morris LLP and Blank Rome LLP are included as exhibits to the registration statement filed with the SEC of which this joint proxy statement/prospectus is a part. These opinions are based upon, among other things, representations of fact contained in certificates of officers of FNB and Omega. Neither FNB nor Omega will seek any ruling from the Internal Revenue Service as to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger, and the opinions of counsel are not binding upon the Internal Revenue Service or any court. Accordingly, neither FNB nor Omega can give any assurance that the Internal Revenue Service will not contest the conclusions expressed in the opinions or that a court will not sustain that contest.

Assuming the merger is consummated in the manner described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus and in accordance with the merger agreement, the merger will qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. The following discussion sets forth the U.S. federal income tax consequences to Omega shareholders of the qualification of the merger as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code.

Receipt of FNB Common Stock

An Omega shareholder who receives shares of FNB common stock in exchange for shares of Omega common stock will not recognize any gain or loss on that exchange, except to the extent the shareholder receives cash in lieu of a fractional share of FNB common stock, as discussed below. The aggregate adjusted tax basis of FNB common stock received will equal the Omega shareholder's aggregate adjusted tax basis in the shares of Omega common stock surrendered in the merger, decreased by the amount of any tax basis allocable to any fractional share of FNB common

stock for which cash is received. The holding period of the FNB common stock received in the merger will include the holding period of the Omega common stock surrendered in the merger. If an Omega shareholder has differing tax bases and/or holding periods in respect of the shareholder's shares of Omega common stock, the shareholder should consult with a tax advisor in order to identify the tax bases and/or holding periods of the particular shares of FNB common stock that the shareholder receives.

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Fractional Shares

An Omega shareholder who receives cash in lieu of a fractional share of FNB common stock will be treated as having first received the fractional share of FNB common stock in the merger and then as having received cash in exchange for the fractional share interest. An Omega shareholder generally will recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount of cash received in lieu of the fractional share of FNB common stock and the portion of the basis in the shares of Omega common stock allocable to that fractional interest, unless the redemption is treated as having the effect of a distribution of a dividend, in which case the gain will be treated as dividend income to the extent of the current and accumulated earnings and profits of Omega and possibly FNB as calculated for federal income tax purposes.

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences to FNB and Omega

Neither FNB nor Omega will recognize gain or loss as a result of the merger.

Tax Consequences If the Merger Does Not Qualify as a Reorganization Under Section 368(a) of the Code

If the Internal Revenue Service determines that the merger of Omega with and into FNB does not qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code and that determination is upheld, the Omega shareholders would be required to recognize gain or loss with respect to each share of Omega common stock surrendered in the merger in an amount equal to the difference between (a) the sum of the fair market value of any FNB common stock and cash received in the merger and (b) the tax basis of the shares of Omega common stock surrendered in exchange therefor. Such gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if such shareholder held Omega common stock for more than one year, and will be short-term capital gain or loss if such shareholder held Omega common stock for less than one year. The amount and character of gain or loss will be computed separately for each block of Omega common stock that was purchased by the holder in the same transaction. An Omega shareholder's aggregate tax basis in the FNB common stock received in the merger would in this case be equal to its fair market value at the time of the closing of the merger, and the holding period for the FNB common stock would begin the day after the closing of the merger.

Backup Withholding

Payments in connection with the merger may be subject to backup withholding at a rate of 28%, unless an Omega shareholder provides:

a correct taxpayer identification number which, for an individual shareholder, is the shareholder's social security number and any required information to the exchange agent;

provides a certification of foreign status on Form W-8 or successor form; or

is a corporation or comes within certain exempt categories and otherwise complies with applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules.

An Omega shareholder who does not provide a correct taxpayer identification number may be subject to penalties imposed by the Internal Revenue Service. Any amount paid as backup withholding does not constitute an additional tax and will be creditable against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability. Each Omega shareholder should consult with his own tax advisor as to his qualification for exemption from backup withholding and the procedure for

obtaining this exemption. An Omega shareholder may prevent backup withholding by completing a substitute form W-9 (contained with the form of transmittal letter to be forwarded to Omega shareholders) and submitting it to the exchange agent for the merger when Omega shareholders submit their Omega share certificates for exchange.

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DESCRIPTION OF FNB CAPITAL STOCK

FNB Common Stock

General. FNB is authorized to issue 500,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, of which 60,555,834 shares were outstanding as of September 30, 2007. FNB common stock is traded on the NYSE under the symbol FNB. The transfer agent and registrar for FNB common stock is Registrar & Transfer Company.

As of September 30, 2007, approximately 8.1 million shares of FNB common stock were reserved for issuance under employee stock plans and convertible notes. In addition, FNB has reserved 26.6 million shares of common stock for issuance in connection with the merger, the Omega stock options being assumed by FNB and the Omega RSUs. After taking into account these reserved shares, FNB will have approximately 405.2 million shares of authorized but unissued common stock available for issuance for other corporate purposes.

Voting and Other Rights. The holders of FNB common stock are entitled to one vote per share, and in general a majority of the votes cast with respect to a matter is sufficient to authorize action upon routine matters. Directors are elected by a plurality of votes cast, and each shareholder entitled to vote in an election of directors is entitled to vote each share of stock for as many persons as there are directors to be elected. In elections of directors, shareholders do not have the right to cumulate their votes. See Comparison of Shareholder Rights.

In the event of a liquidation, holders of FNB common stock are entitled to receive pro rata any assets legally available for distribution to shareholders with respect to shares held by them, subject to any prior rights of the holders of any FNB preferred stock then outstanding.

FNB common stock does not carry any preemptive rights, redemption privileges, sinking fund privileges or conversion rights. All outstanding shares of FNB common stock are, and the shares of FNB common stock to be issued to Omega's shareholders in the merger will be, validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable.

Distributions. The holders of FNB common stock are entitled to receive such dividends or distributions as the FNB board of directors may declare out of funds legally available for such payments. The payment of distributions by FNB is subject to the restrictions of Florida law applicable to the declaration of distributions by a business corporation. A corporation generally may not authorize and make distributions if, after giving effect thereto, it would be unable to meet its debts as they become due in the usual course of business or if the corporation's total assets would be less than the sum of its total liabilities plus the amount that would be needed, if it were to be dissolved at the time of distribution, to satisfy claims upon dissolution of shareholders who have preferential rights superior to the rights of the holders of its common stock. In addition, the payment of distributions to shareholders is subject to any prior rights of any then outstanding FNB preferred stock. Stock dividends, if any are declared, may be paid from authorized but unissued shares.

The ability of FNB to pay distributions is affected by the ability of its subsidiaries to pay dividends. The ability of FNB's subsidiaries, as well as of FNB, to pay dividends in the future is influenced by bank regulatory requirements and capital guidelines.

FNB Preferred Stock

General. FNB is authorized to issue 20,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, of which no shares were outstanding as of September 30, 2007. The FNB board of directors has the authority to issue FNB

preferred stock in one or more series and to fix the dividend rights, dividend rates, liquidation preferences, conversion rights, voting rights, rights and terms of redemption, including sinking fund provisions and the number of shares constituting any such series, without any further action by the shareholders of FNB unless such action is required by applicable rules or regulations or by the terms of any other outstanding series of FNB preferred stock. Any shares of FNB preferred stock that may be issued may rank prior to shares of FNB common stock as to payment of dividends and upon liquidation.

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COMPARISON OF SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS

After the merger, Omega's shareholders will become shareholders of FNB and their rights will be governed by FNB's articles of incorporation, FNB's bylaws and the FBCA. The following summary discusses differences between FNB's articles of incorporation and bylaws and Omega's articles of incorporation and bylaws and the differences between the PBCL and the FBCA. For information as to how to get the full text of each party's respective articles of incorporation or bylaws, see "Where You Can Find More Information" beginning on page 92.

The following summary is not intended to be a complete statement of the differences affecting the rights of Omega's shareholders who become FNB shareholders, but rather summarizes the more significant differences affecting the rights of such shareholders and certain important similarities. The summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the articles of incorporation and bylaws of FNB, Omega's articles of organization and bylaws and applicable laws and regulations.

Removal of Directors; Filling Vacancies on the Board of Directors

Omega

FNB

Omega's articles of incorporation provide that a director, any class of directors or Omega's entire board of directors may be removed only for cause by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 75% of Omega's outstanding shares entitled to vote thereon. Cause is defined as:

- a felony conviction;
- a court declaration that the director is of unsound mind; or
- gross abuse of trust committed in bad faith.

Omega's bylaws provide that the board of directors may without shareholder approval remove a director for proper cause, including:

- the director's disclosure of confidential information supplied to the director;
- the director's conflict of interest or breach of fiduciary duty;
- the director's violation of federal or state banking or securities laws or other applicable law; or
- the director's unacceptability to any federal or state regulator or self-regulatory organization.

Under Florida law, unless the articles of incorporation of a corporation provide otherwise, directors may be removed by the corporation's shareholders with or without cause; provided that, if a director is elected by a voting group, only the shareholders of that voting group may participate in the vote to remove him or her. Article 6 of FNB's articles of incorporation, however, provides that, subject to the rights of holders of any preferred stock, any director or the entire board of directors may be removed without cause by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 75% of the then outstanding shares of FNB common stock. Florida law and FNB's bylaws provide that vacancies on the FNB board of directors, including vacancies resulting from an increase in the number of directors or resulting from a removal from office, may be filled by a majority vote of the remaining directors, though less than a quorum.

Pennsylvania law and Omega's bylaws provide that vacancies on Omega's board of directors, including vacancies resulting from an increase in the number of directors, may be filled by a majority vote of the remaining directors, though less than a quorum, except that a vacancy resulting from a removal of a director resulting from a shareholder vote may be filled by the shareholders at the same meeting at which the removal occurs. Directors elected to fill a vacancy serve for the remainder of the term of the class to which the director is elected.

Table of Contents**Quorum of Shareholders****Omega**

Pennsylvania law provides that the holders of a majority of votes entitled to be cast on a matter to be considered, represented in person or by proxy, constitute a quorum of that voting group for action on the matter. Pennsylvania law further provides that, if a meeting called for the election of directors is adjourned, the shareholders who attend the resumption of the adjourned meeting, although less than a quorum, shall nevertheless constitute a quorum for the purpose of electing directors. Pennsylvania law also provides that shareholders who attend a meeting of shareholders that previously has been adjourned for one or more periods aggregating at least 15 days because of the absence of a quorum, although less than a quorum under applicable law, shall nevertheless constitute a quorum for the purpose of acting upon any matter set forth in the notice of meeting.

FNB

FNB's bylaws and Florida law provide that the holders of a majority of votes entitled to be cast on a matter to be considered, represented in person or by proxy, constitute a quorum of that voting group for action on the matter. FNB's bylaws further provide that whenever the holders of any class or series of shares are entitled to vote separately on a specified item of business, the holders of a majority of the votes of that class or series entitled to be cast, represented in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum of such class or series.

Adjournment and Notice of Shareholder Meetings**Omega**

Pennsylvania law provides that any regular or special meeting of shareholders may be adjourned for such periods, not to exceed 15 days in the case of the election of directors, as may be directed by the shareholders present in person or by proxy at the meeting who are entitled to vote at that meeting.

FNB

FNB's bylaws and Florida law provide that, if a quorum is not present or represented at a shareholders meeting, the shareholders present and entitled to vote at the meeting may adjourn such meeting from time to time.

Call of Special Meetings of Shareholders**Omega**

Omega's bylaws provide that special meetings of Omega's shareholders may be called at any time by Omega's board, the chairman of the board, the president or by shareholders entitled to cast at least one-third of the vote that all shareholders are entitled to cast at the particular meeting.

FNB

FNB's bylaws provide that special meetings of shareholders may be called only by the chairman of the board, the president or the secretary of FNB pursuant to a resolution or written direction of at least 75% of the members of the FNB board or by the holders of not less than 10% of the outstanding shares of FNB.

Shareholder Consent in Lieu of Meeting

Omega

Pennsylvania law provides that any action that may be taken at a meeting of the shareholders may be taken without a meeting, if a consent or consents in writing setting forth the action so taken shall be signed by all of the shareholders who would be entitled to vote at a meeting for such purpose and shall be filed with Omega's secretary.

FNB

Florida law permits any action that may be taken at a meeting of the shareholders of FNB to be taken without a meeting, if, prior or subsequent to the action, one or more written consents signed by a majority the shareholders who would be entitled to vote at a meeting for such purpose are delivered to FNB.

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Dissenters Rights

Omega

Under Pennsylvania law, dissenters rights are generally afforded to shareholders in the event of corporate actions involving certain mergers, share exchanges, transfers of all or substantially all of the assets of the corporation, as well as certain other fundamental transactions.

Under Pennsylvania law, dissenters rights generally are denied to holders of shares that are listed on a national securities exchange, such as the Nasdaq Global Select Market, or held beneficially or of record by more than 2,000 shareholders when a plan of merger converts the shares into shares of the acquiring, surviving, new or other corporation, whether or not the shares of the acquiring, surviving, new or other corporation are listed on the exchange or privately held.

FNB

Under Florida law, dissenters rights are available in connection with corporate actions involving certain mergers, share exchanges, sales or other dispositions of all or substantially all of the property of the corporation other than in the ordinary course of business, the approval of certain control-share acquisitions and amendments of the articles of incorporation that would materially and adversely affect the rights or preferences of shares held by the dissenting shareholders.

Under Florida law, dissenters rights generally are denied to holders of shares listed on a national securities exchange or the Nasdaq Global Select Market or when the corporation s shares are held of record by at least 2,000 persons and such outstanding shares have a market value of at least \$10 million, not counting the value of certain insider shares.

Derivative Actions

Omega

Under Pennsylvania law, a derivative action may be brought only by person who was a shareholder or held a beneficial interest at the time of the alleged wrongdoing unless the person became a shareholder through transfer by operation of law from a person who was a shareholder at the time of the alleged wrongdoing; however, a derivative action may be brought by a shareholder who was not a shareholder at the time of the alleged wrongdoing, if a court determines that there is a strong prima facie case in favor of the claim and a serious injustice will result without such action.

FNB

Under Florida law, a derivative action may be brought only by a person who was a shareholder of FNB at the time of the alleged wrongdoing unless the person became a shareholder through transfer by operation of law from one who was a shareholder at the time of the alleged wrongdoing.

Dividends and Distributions

Omega

Subject to any restrictions in a corporation s articles of incorporation, Pennsylvania law generally provides that a corporation may make distributions to its shareholders unless after giving effect thereto:

FNB

Subject to any restrictions in a corporation s articles of incorporation, Florida law generally provides that a corporation may make distributions to its shareholders unless after giving effect thereto:

the corporation would not be able to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of business; or

the corporation would not be able to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of business; or

the corporation's total assets would be less than the sum of its total liabilities plus the amount that would be needed upon the dissolution of the corporation to satisfy the preferential rights of shareholders having superior preferential rights to those shareholders receiving the distribution.

Omega's articles of incorporation do not contain any restriction on the payment of dividends or the making of distributions to shareholders.

the corporation's total assets would be less than the sum of its total liabilities plus the amount that would be needed upon the dissolution of the corporation to satisfy the preferential rights of shareholders having superior preferential rights to those shareholders receiving the distribution.

FNB's articles of incorporation do not contain any restrictions on the payment of dividends or the making of distributions to shareholders.

Table of Contents**Classes of Stock With Preferential Rights****Omega**

Omega's articles of incorporation authorize Omega to issue up to 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock divided into one or more series. The designations, preferences, qualifications, limitations, restrictions and special or relative rights, if any, of any series of preferred stock shall be authorized by the board of directors by resolution. Omega has no outstanding shares of preferred stock.

FNB

The articles of incorporation of FNB authorize it to issue multiple classes of stock that may have rights preferential to the FNB common stock to be received by Omega shareholders as a result of the merger. No such stock is currently outstanding. Such preferential rights include rights to preferential dividend rates compared to such rates for FNB common stock, rights to prevent dividends from being paid on the common stock until dividends have been paid on the preferred stock, rights to preferential payments upon any liquidation of FNB, independent class voting rights with respect to certain fundamental transactions and rights to convert shares of FNB preferred stock into FNB common stock at a conversion ratio that protects such preferred shareholders against a decline in the price of FNB common stock by further diluting the common stock.

Director Qualifications, Number and Term**Omega**

Omega's bylaws provide that the board of directors shall consist of not less than five nor more than 25 members, as determined by the board, divided into three classes, as equal in number as possible, with each director serving a staggered three-year term. Under Pennsylvania law, a director must be at least 18 years of age, but need not be a resident of Pennsylvania or a shareholder. Under Omega's bylaws, no person is eligible to be newly elected or appointed as a director if he or she will attain age 70 on or prior to December 31 of the calendar year. Any director who attains age 70 shall cease to be a director as of December 31 of the year in which he or she attains age 70; however, Omega's board of directors has waived the mandatory retirement for Messrs. Gingerich and Lee who will continue to serve as directors until the earlier of the completion of the merger or the termination of the merger agreement.

FNB

FNB's bylaws provide that the board of directors of FNB shall consist of such number of directors as may be determined by the board of directors of FNB, which number shall be not less than five nor more than 25. FNB's bylaws further provide that FNB's board of directors shall be divided into three classes as equal in number as possible, with each director having a staggered three-year term. Under Florida law and FNB's bylaws, a director need not be a resident of Florida or a shareholder of FNB to qualify to serve as a director. FNB's bylaws further provide that the directors must be at least 21 years of age.

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Nomination of Directors

Omega

Under Omega's bylaws, nominations for directors to be elected at a meeting of shareholders may be made by the board of directors or by any shareholder. Directors of Omega must be shareholders of Omega if required by applicable law. Nominations by shareholders for directors to be elected at an annual meeting of shareholders and which have not been previously approved by the board of directors must be submitted to the secretary of Omega in writing not later than the date that shareholder proposals are required to be submitted under Rule 14a-8 of the Exchange Act. For nominations to be considered at a special meeting of shareholders, the nomination must be submitted no later than the earlier of:

30 days prior to the printing of Omega's proxy materials or information statement with respect to the meeting; or

the close of business on the fifth day following the date on which notice of such meeting is first given to shareholders if there are no proxy materials or information statement.

Each nomination must set forth the information required by Omega's bylaws.

Cumulative Voting

Omega

Under Pennsylvania law, cumulative voting in the election of directors is available unless precluded in the articles of incorporation of the corporation. Omega has precluded cumulative voting in the election of directors in its articles of incorporation.

FNB

FNB's bylaws provide that directors may be nominated for election to FNB's board of directors by either a resolution of the board of directors or by a shareholder of FNB. FNB's bylaws provide that a shareholder may make nominations for director by providing FNB with written notice of the shareholder's intention to nominate a director, which written notice generally must be received not less than 14 days prior to the meeting of shareholders called for the election of directors. The notice of a shareholder's intention to nominate a director must include the information required by FNB's bylaws.

FNB

Under Florida law, cumulative voting in the election of directors is not available unless provided for in the articles of incorporation of the corporation. FNB has not provided for cumulative voting in its articles of incorporation.

Indemnification of Officers and Directors

Omega

Pennsylvania law permits a corporation to indemnify its directors and officers against expenses, judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement incurred by them in connection with any pending, threatened or completed

FNB

Florida law permits a corporation to indemnify a director or officer who was or is a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or other type of proceeding, other than an action by or in the

action or proceeding, and permits such indemnification against expenses incurred in connection with any pending, threatened or completed derivative action, if the director or officer has acted in good faith and in a manner the director or officer reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation and, with respect to any criminal proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was unlawful. Pennsylvania law further provides that expenses incurred in defending any action or proceeding may be paid by the corporation in advance of the final disposition upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of the

right of the corporation, by reason of the fact that he is or was a director or officer or is currently serving at the request of the corporation as a director or officer of another entity against expenses, including attorneys' fees, judgments, fines, penalties and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by the director or officer in connection with such action, suit or proceeding. These indemnification rights apply if the director or officer acted in good faith and in a manner in which the director or officer reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation and, with respect to a criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable

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director or officer to repay the amount if it is ultimately determined that the director or officer is not entitled to be indemnified by the corporation.

Under Pennsylvania law, the statutory provisions for indemnification and advancement of expenses are non-exclusive with respect to any other rights, such as contractual rights or rights granted pursuant to a bylaw or by vote of shareholders or disinterested directors, to which a person seeking indemnification or advancement of expenses may be entitled. Such rights may, for example, provide for indemnification against judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement incurred by the indemnified person in connection with derivative actions. However, no indemnification is permitted where the act or failure to act giving rise to the claim for indemnification is determined by a court to have constituted willful misconduct or recklessness. Pennsylvania law permits Omega to purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of Omega's directors and officers against any liability asserted against any of them and incurred in such capacity, whether or not Omega would have the power to indemnify them against such liability. Omega's bylaws further provide that Omega's directors and officers are entitled to be indemnified to the fullest extent permitted by law. In addition, Omega may indemnify other persons to the fullest extent permitted by law.

FNB

cause to believe his or her conduct was unlawful. In addition, under Florida law, FNB may indemnify and hold harmless an officer or director who is a party in an action by or in the right of the corporation against expenses, including attorneys' fees, and certain amounts paid in settlement, actually and reasonably incurred in connection with the defense or settlement of such proceeding, including any appeal thereof. Such indemnification shall be authorized if the director or officer has acted in good faith and in a manner in which the director or officer reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation, except indemnification is not authorized where there is an adjudication of liability, unless a court determines, in view of all the circumstances, that such person is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnity for such expenses.

Florida law further provides that indemnification against the costs and expenses of defending any action is required to be made to any officer or director who is successful in defending a derivative action. Except with regard to the costs and expenses of successfully defending a derivative action as may be ordered by a court, indemnification is only required to be made to a director or officer if a determination is made that indemnification is proper under the circumstances. Such determination shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Florida law.

Florida law further provides that expenses incurred in defending any action or proceeding may be paid by the corporation in advance of the final disposition of such action or proceeding upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of the director or officer to repay the amount if it is ultimately determined that the director or officer is not entitled to be indemnified by the corporation.

Under Florida law, the provisions for indemnification and advancement of expenses are not exclusive. A Florida corporation may make any other or further indemnification or advancement of expenses to any of its officers or directors, both as to action in their official capacity and as to action in another capacity while holding such office. Under Florida law, indemnification or advancement of expenses, however, shall generally

not be made to or on behalf of any officer or director if a judgment or other final adjudication establishes that the director's or officer's actions or omissions were material to the cause of action so adjudicated and constitute:

a violation of the criminal law;

a transaction from which the officer or director

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Omega

FNB

derived an improper personal benefit;

an unlawful distribution; or

willful misconduct or a conscious disregard for the best interests of the corporation.

Florida law and FNB's articles of incorporation permit FNB to purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of any director or officer of FNB against any liability asserted against the director or officer and incurred in such capacity, whether or not FNB would have the power to indemnify the director or officer against such liability. FNB's articles of incorporation further provide that its directors, officers and any other person designated by the board of directors of FNB are entitled to be indemnified to the fullest extent permitted by law.

Director Liability

Omega

FNB

Pennsylvania law provides that the bylaws of a corporation may include a provision limiting the personal liability of directors for monetary damages for actions taken as a director, other than criminal conduct or with respect to liability for nonpayment of taxes, and except to the extent that the director has breached or failed to perform his or her duties to the corporation and the breach or failure to perform constitutes self-dealing, willful misconduct or recklessness. Omega's bylaws contain such a provision.

Under Florida law, a director is not liable for monetary damages for any statement, vote, decision or failure to act regarding corporate management or policy, unless the director breached or failed to perform his or her duties as a director and the director's breach of, or failure to perform, those duties constitutes a violation of criminal law, self-dealing, an unlawful distribution, willful misconduct or recklessness. FNB's bylaws contain a provision limiting the liability of its directors to the fullest extent permitted by law.

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Amendment of Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws