CCFNB BANCORP INC
Form 10-Q
May 11, 2006

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2006

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

For the transition period from ______________ to _____________

Commission file number 0-19028

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

PENNSYLVANIA	23-2254643
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

232 East Street, Bloomsburg, PA	17815
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

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

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the issuer was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirings for the past 90 days. Yes X No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. 1,252,566 shares of $1.25 (par) common stock were outstanding as of April 28, 2006.

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

	Unaudited March 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	$ 4,582	$ 5,123
Interest-bearing deposits with other banks	225	1,110
Federal funds sold	6,486	5,129
Investment securities available-for-sale	52,370	53,919
Loans, net of unearned income	154,381	154,271
Allowance for loan losses	1,399	1,552
Net loans	152,982	152,719
Premises and equipment, net	4,750	4,837
Cash surrender value of bank-owned life insurance	6,553	6,480
Accrued interest receivable	900	959
Other assets	1,127	942
TOTAL ASSETS	$229,975	$231,218
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
Deposits:		
Non-interest bearing	$ 18,022	$ 18,249
Interest bearing	148,949	146,598
Total Deposits	166,971	164,847
Short-term borrowings	20,546	24,600
Long-term borrowings	11,307	11,310
Accrued interest and other expenses	1,404	1,442
Other liabilities	501	6
TOTAL LIABILITIES	200,729	202,205

STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common stock, par value $1.25 per share; authorized 5,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 1,256,566 shares in 2006 and 1,258,337 shares in 2005	1,571	1,573
Surplus	3,078	3,127
Retained earnings	24,929	24,616
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(332)	(303)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	29,246	29,013
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	$229,975	$231,218

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

	For the Three Months Ending March 31,	
	2006	2005
INTEREST AND DIVIDEND INCOME		
Interest and fees on loans:		
Taxable	$ 2,379	$ 2,090
Tax-exempt	99	110
Interest and dividends on investment securities:		
Taxable	401	387
Tax-exempt	83	96
Dividends	24	20
Federal funds sold	36	26
Deposits in other banks	4	6
TOTAL INTEREST AND DIVIDEND INCOME	3,026	2,735
INTEREST EXPENSE		
Deposits	787	672
Short-term borrowings	220	114
Long-term borrowings	167	167
TOTAL INTEREST EXPENSE	1,174	953
Net interest income	1,852	1,782
Provision for loan losses	22	30
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	1,830	1,752
NON-INTEREST INCOME		

Service charges and fees	187	196
Gain on sale of loans	11	15
Bank-owned life insurance income	67	67
Trust department	38	36
Other	106	96
TOTAL NON-INTEREST INCOME	409	410
NON-INTEREST EXPENSE		
Salaries	613	552
Pensions and other employee benefits	211	204
Occupancy, net	118	116
Equipment	121	124
State shares tax	73	74
Professional services	55	86
Directors' fees	43	47
Stationery and supplies	30	32
Other	264	267
TOTAL NON-INTEREST EXPENSE	1,528	1,502
Income before income taxes	711	660
Income tax expense	160	136
NET INCOME	$ 551	$ 524
PER SHARE DATA		
Net income	$ 0.44	$ 0.41
Cash dividends	$ 0.19	$ 0.18
Weighted average shares outstanding	1,255,823	1,265,223

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

	For the Three Ending March	
	2006	
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	$ 551	$
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	22	
Depreciation and amortization	90	
Premium amortization on investment securities	34	
Discount accretion on investment securities	(4)	
Deferred income taxes (benefit)	19	
(Gain) on sale of loans	(11)	

Proceeds from sale of mortgage loans	762	
Originations of mortgage loans for resale	(823)	
(Income) from investment in insurance agency	(3)	
(Increase) in accrued interest receivable and other assets	(128)	
Net (increase) in cash surrender value of bank-owned life insurance	(73)	
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest, other expenses and other liabilities	(43)	
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	393	
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of investment securities available-for-sale	(544)	
Proceeds from sales, maturities and redemptions of investment securities available-for-sale	2,520	
Net (increase) decrease in loans	(214)	
Purchases of premises and equipment	(3)	
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	1,759	
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net increase (decrease) in deposits	2,124	(
Net (decrease) in short-term borrowings	(4,054)	(
Net (decrease) in long-term borrowings	(3)	
Acquisition of treasury stock	(111)	
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	61	
Cash dividends paid	(238)	
NET CASH (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(2,221)	(
(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(69)	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	11,362	1
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	$11,293	$1
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Interest	$ 1,174	$
Income taxes	$ 17	$

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CCFNB BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2006

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

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

NATURE OF OPERATIONS & LINES OF BUSINESS

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

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

SEGMENT REPORTING

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

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

USE OF ESTIMATES

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

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

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

Debt securities not classified as held-to-maturity and equity securities included in the available-for-sale category, are carried at fair value, and the amount of any unrealized gain or loss net of the effect of deferred income taxes is reported as other comprehensive income (loss) (see Note 6). Management's decision to sell available-for-sale securities is based on changes in economic conditions controlling the sources and uses of funds, terms, availability of and yield of alternative investments, interest rate risk, and the need for liquidity.

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

LOANS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DERIVATIVES

The Bank has outstanding loan commitments that relate to the origination of mortgage loans that will be held for resale. Pursuant to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 133 "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" as amended by SFAS No. 138, "Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities", and SFAS No. 149 "Amendments to SFAS 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" and the guidance contained in the Derivatives Implementation Group Statement 133 Implementation Issue No. C 13, the Bank has accounted for such loan commitments as derivative instruments. The outstanding loan commitments in this category did not give rise to any losses for the three-month period ended March 31, 2006 and the year ended December 31, 2005, as the fair market value of each outstanding loan commitment exceeded the Bank's cost basis in each loan commitment.

PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

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

MORTGAGE SERVICING RIGHTS

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

OTHER REAL ESTATE OWNED

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

BANK OWNED LIFE INSURANCE

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

INVESTMENT IN INSURANCE AGENCY

On January 2, 2001, the Corporation acquired a 50% interest in a local insurance agency, a corporation organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The income or loss from this investment is accounted for under the equity method of accounting. The carrying value of this investment as of March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005 was $202,000 and $199,000, respectively, and is carried in other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

INCOME TAXES

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

PER SHARE DATA

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

CASH FLOW INFORMATION

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

TRUST ASSETS AND INCOME

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

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In November 2005, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Staff Position (FSP)115 - "The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments". This FSP provides additional guidance on when an investment in a debt or equity security should be considered impaired and when that impairment should be considered other-than-temporary and recognized as a loss in the consolidated statement of income. Specifically, this guidance clarifies that an investor should recognize an impairment loss no later than when an impairment is deemed other-than-temporary, even if the decision to sell has not been made. The FSP also requires certain disclosures about unrealized losses that have not been recognized as other-than-temporary impairments. The Corporation has followed the guidance of this FSP in 2005.

In May 2005, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS) No. 154 "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections" which modifies the accounting for and reporting of a change in an accounting principle. This statement applies to all voluntary changes in accounting principles and changes required by an accounting pronouncement in the unusual instance that the pronouncement does not include specific transition provisions. This statement also requires retrospective application to prior period financial statements of changes in accounting principles, unless it is impractical to determine either the period-specific or cumulative effects of the accounting change. SFAS 154 is effective for accounting changes made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The adoption of SFAS 154 is not expected to have a material impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial condition or results of operation.

In December 2004, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 153, "Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets", which amends APB Opinion No. 29, "Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions". SFAS No. 153 eliminates the exception from fair value measurement for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets in Opinion No. 29 and replaces it with an exception for exchanges that do not have commercial substance. SFAS No. 153 specifies that a nonmonetary exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. SFAS No. 153 is effective for nonmonetary exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005. The adoption of SFAS No. 153 is not expected to have a material impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment". This Statement is a revision of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees", and its related guidance. SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004) established standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services. This Statement requires that the cost resulting from all share-based payment transactions be recognized in the financial statements. This Statement established fair value as the measurement objective in accounting for share-based payment arrangements and requires all entities to apply a fair-value-based measurement method in accounting for share-based payment transactions with employees, except for equity instruments held by employee share ownership plans.

In addition, this statement amends SFAS No. 95 "Statement of Cash Flows" to require that excess tax benefits be reported as financing cash inflow rather than as a reduction of taxes paid. The Corporation will be required to adopt these statements as of January 1, 2006. SFAS 123R will require the Corporation to change its method of accounting for share-based awards to include estimated forfeitures in the initial estimate of compensation expense and to accelerate the recognition of compensation expense for retiree-eligible employees. The adoption of these standards is not expected to have a material effect on the Corporation's consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

ADVERTISING COSTS

It is the Corporation's policy to expense advertising costs in the period in which they are incurred. Advertising expense for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 was approximately $21,000 and $19,000, respectively.

RECLASSIFICATION

Certain amounts in the consolidated financial statements of the prior years have been reclassified to conform with presentation used in the 2006 consolidated financial statements. Such reclassifications had no effect on the Corporation's consolidated financial condition or net income.

NOTE 2 - ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

Changes in the allowance for loan losses for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2006 and March 31, 2005 were as follows:

	(Amounts in Thousands)	
	2006	2005
Balance, beginning of year	$1,552	$1,392
Provision charged to operations	22	30
Loans charged-off	(191)	(7)
Recoveries	16	27
Balance, March 31	$1,399	$1,442

At March 31, 2006, the total recorded investment in loans that are considered to be impaired as defined by SFAS No. 114 was $548,000. These impaired loans had a related allowance for loan losses of $82,000. No additional charge to operations was required to provide for the impaired loans since the total allowance for loan losses is estimated by management to be adequate to provide for the loan loss allowance required by SFAS No. 114 along with any other potential losses.

At March 31, 2006, there were no significant commitments to lend additional funds with respect to non-accrual and restructured loans.

Non-accrual loans at March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005 were $548,000 and $707,000, respectively, all of which were considered impaired.

Loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest amounted to $111,000 at March 31, 2006.

NOTE 3 - SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

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

NOTE 4 - LONG-TERM BORROWINGS

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

NOTE 5 - DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS

The Bank has entered into certain non-qualified deferred compensation agreements with certain executive officers and directors. Expenses related to these non-qualified deferred compensation plans amounted to $32,000 and $31,000 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

There were no substantial changes in other plans as disclosed in the 2005 Annual Report.

NOTE 6 - STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Changes in stockholders' equity for the three-month period ended March 31, 2006 were as follows:

	(Amounts in Thousands, Except Common Sha					
	Common Shares	Common Stock	Surplus	Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Accum Ot Compre In (L
Balance at January 1, 2006	1,258,337	$1,573	$3,127		$24,616	$(
Comprehensive Income:						
Net income	--	--	--	$551	551	
Change in unrealized gain (loss) on investment securities available-for-sale net of reclassification adjustment and tax effects	--	--	--	(29)	--	

TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				$522		
Issuance of 2,229 shares of common stock under dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plans	2,229	3	57		--	
Purchase of 4,000 shares of treasury stock	--	--	--		--	
Retirement of 4,000 shares of treasury stock	(4,000)	(5)	(106)		--	
Cash dividends $.19 per share	--	--	--		(238)	
Balance at March 31, 2006	1,256,566	$1,571	$3,078		$24,929	$(

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

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

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The Corporation may require collateral or other security to support financial instruments with off-balance sheet credit risk. The contract or notional amounts at March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005 were as follows:

	(Amounts in Thousands)	
	March 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Financial instruments whose contract amounts represent credit risk:		
Commitments to extend credit	$24,703	$20,418
Financial standby letters of credit	1,552	1,498
Performance standby letters of credit	968	570
Dealer floor plans	426	1,043

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

Standby letters of credit and commercial letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Corporation to guarantee payment to a third party. When a customer either fails to repay an obligation or fails to perform some non-financial obligation, the credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. The Corporation holds collateral supporting those commitments for which collateral is deemed necessary.

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

The Corporation granted commercial, consumer and residential loans to customers primarily within Pennsylvania. Of the total loan portfolio at March 31, 2006, 85.4% was for real estate loans, with significantly most being residential. It was the opinion of management that the high concentration did not pose an adverse credit risk. Further, it was management's opinion that the remainder of the loan portfolio was balanced and diversified to the extent necessary to avoid any significant concentration of credit.

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

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

The results of operations for the three-month period ended March 31, 2006, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

These consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with requirements of Form 10Q and therefore do not include all disclosures normally required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to financial institutions as included with consolidated financial statements included in the Corporation's annual Form 10K filing. The reader of these consolidated interim financial statements may wish to refer to the Corporation's annual report or Form 10K for the period ended December 31, 2005, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

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

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of CCFNB Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiary as of March 31, 2006, and the related consolidated statements of income and cash flows for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2006 and 2005. These consolidated interim financial statements are the responsibility of the management of CCFNB Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiary.

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

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

We have previously audited, in accordance with the auditing standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of CCFNB Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiary as of December 31, 2005, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated January 13, 2006, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2005, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

J.H. Williams & Co., LLP
Kingston, Pennsylvania
April 27, 2006

CCFNB BANCORP, INC.
FORM 10-Q
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED MARCH 2006

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

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

	At and For the Three Months Ended March 31,		At and For the Years		
	2006	2005	2005	2004	200

Income and Expense:					
Interest income	$ 3,026	$ 2,735	$ 11,442	$ 10,843	$ 11
Interest expense	1,174	953	4,131	3,669	4
Net interest income	1,852	1,782	7,311	7,174	6
Loan loss provision	22	30	90	140	
Net interest income after loan loss provision	1,830	1,752	7,221	7,034	6
Non-interest income	409	410	1,713	1,530	1
Non-interest expense	1,528	1,502	6,077	5,746	5
Income before income taxes	711	660	2,857	2,818	2
Income taxes	160	136	631	601	
Net income	$ 551	$ 524	$ 2,226	$ 2,217	$ 2
Per Share: (1)					
Net income	$ .44	$ 41	$ 1.76	$ 1.74	$
Cash dividends paid	.19	.18	.74	.70	
Average shares outstanding	1,255,823	1,265,223	1,262,171	1,267,718	1,281
Average Balance Sheet:					
Loans	$ 154,661	$ 149,617	$ 150,065	$ 147,348	$ 149
Investments	53,145	62,009	54,943	61,999	58
Other earning assets	3,685	5,491	7,503	5,705	8
Total assets	230,597	232,557	230,081	231,477	230
Deposits	165,910	171,641	167,812	172,028	171
Other interest-bearing liabilities	33,092	31,399	32,253	29,823	29
Stockholders' equity	29,130	28,222	28,789	28,136	27
Balance Sheet Data:					
Loans	$ 154,381	$ 149,815	$ 154,271	$ 149,900	$ 147
Investments	52,370	58,344	53,919	61,834	62
Other earning assets	6,711	4,823	6,239	6,233	6
Total assets	229,975	231,731	231,218	235,377	232
Deposits	166,971	171,339	164,847	172,487	171
Other interest-bearing liabilities	31,853	30,775	35,910	30,080	32
Stockholders' equity	29,246	28,404	29,012	28,506	27
Ratios: (2)					
Return on average assets	.96%	.90%	.97%	.96%	
Return on average equity	7.57%	7.43%	7.73%	7.88%	
Dividend payout ratio	43.19%	43.32%	41.92%	40.19%	3
Average equity to average assets ratio	12.63%	12.14%	12.51%	12.17%	1

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

(2) The ratios for the three month period ending March 31, 2006 and 2005 are annualized.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Form 10-Q, both in the MD & A and elsewhere, contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements are not historical facts and include expressions about our confidence and strategies and our expectations about new and existing programs and products, relationships, opportunities, technology and market conditions. These statements may be identified by such forward-looking terminology as "expect," "look," "believe," "anticipate," "may," "will," or similar statements or variations of such terms. Such forward-looking statements involve certain risks and uncertainties. These include, but are not limited to, the direction of interest rates, continued levels of loan quality and origination volume, continued relationships with major customers, and sources for loans, as well as the effects of economic conditions and legal and regulatory barriers and structure. Actual results may differ materially from such forward-looking statements. We assume no obligation for updating any such forward-looking statement at any time. Our consolidated financial condition and results of operations are essentially those of our wholly-owned subsidiary bank, Columbia County Farmers National Bank. Therefore, our discussion and analysis that follows is primarily centered on the performance of this bank.

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EARNINGS SUMMARY

Net income for the three months ended March 31, 2006 was $551 thousand or $.44 per basic and diluted share. These results compare with net income of $524 thousand, or $.41 per basic and diluted share for the same period in 2005. Annualized return on average equity increased to 7.57 percent from 7.43 percent, while the annualized return on average assets increased to .96 percent from .90 percent, for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 respectively.

Net interest income continues to be the largest source of our operating income. Net interest income on a tax equivalent basis remained at $1.9 million at March 31, 2006 and March 31, 2005. Overall, interest earning assets yielded 5.92 percent for the three months ended March 31, 2006 compared to 5.23 percent yield for the three months ended March 31, 2005. The tax equivalized interest margin increased to 3.68 percent for the three months ended March 31, 2006 compared to 3.48 percent for the three months ended March 31, 2005.

Average interest earning assets decreased $5.6 million or 2.58 percent for the three months ended March 31, 2006 over the same period in 2005 from $217.1 million at March 31, 2005 to $211.5 million at March 31, 2006. Average loans increased $5.1 million or 3.41 percent, average investments decreased $8.9 million or 14.35 percent from $62.0 million at March 31, 2005 to $53.1 million at March 31, 2006 and average federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits with other financial institutions decreased $1.8 million or 32.73 percent from $5.5 million at March 31, 2005 to $3.7 million at March 31, 2006.

Average interest bearing liabilities for the three months ended March 31, 2006 were $180.9 million and for the three month period ending March 31, 2005 they were $184.5 million. Average short-term borrowings were $20.1 million at March 31, 2005 and $21.8 million at March 31, 2006. Long-term debt, which includes primarily FHLB advances, was $11.3 million at March 31, 2005 and 2006. Average demand deposits decreased $.4 million from $18.5 million at March 31, 2005 compared to $18.1 million at March 31, 2006.

The average interest rate for loans increased 51 basis points to 6.54 percent at March 31, 2006 compared to 6.03 percent March 31, 2005. Interest-bearing deposits with other Financial Institutions and Federal Funds Sold rates increased 201 basis points to 4.34 percent at March 31, 2006 from 2.33 percent at March 31, 2005. Average rates on interest bearing deposits increased by 37 basis points from 1.76 percent to 2.13 percent in one year. Average interest rates also increased on total interest bearing liabilities by 53 basis points to 2.60 percent from 2.07 percent. The tax equivalized net interest margin increased to 3.68 percent for the three months ended March 31, 2006 from 3.48 percent for the three months ended March 31, 2005. The cost of long-term debt averaged 5.91 percent for the past several years which negatively impacted net interest margin. This high costing liability will remain due to the fact that the Federal Home Loan Bank has the option to reprice these loans at their discretion. Until interest rates would rise to make the current 5.91 percent average rate unattractive, this in all probability will not occur. We will continue to price deposits conservatively.

NET INTEREST INCOME

Net interest income increased from $1.8 million at March 31, 2005 to $1.9 million at March 31, 2006.

The following table reflects the components of net interest income for each of the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005:

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

AVERAGE BALANCE SHEET AND RATE ANALYSIS
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2006 and 2005				
	Average Balance (1)	Interest Income / Expense (2)	Average Yield / Rate	Average Balance (1)	Interest Income / Expense (2)
ASSETS:					
Interest-bearing deposits with other financial institutions	$ 408	$ 4	3.92%	$ 1,157	$ 6
Investment securities (3)	53,145	508	4.24%	62,009	503
Federal funds sold	3,277	36	4.39%	4,334	26
Loans	154,661	2,478	6.54%	149,617	2,200
Total interest earning assets	$211,491	$3,026	5.92%	$217,117	$2,735
Reserve for loan losses	(1,561)			(1,408)	
Cash and due from banks	4,181			5,719	
Other assets	16,486			11,129	
Total assets	$230,597			$232,557	

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL:					
Interest bearing deposits	$147,774	$ 788	2.13%	$153,116	$ 672
Short-term borrowings	21,783	219	4.02%	20,078	114
Long-term borrowings	11,309	167	5.91%	11,321	167
Total interest-bearing liabilities	$180,866	$1,174	2.60%	$184,515	$ 953
Demand deposits	$ 18,136			$ 18,525	
Other liabilities	2,465			1,295	
Stockholders' equity	29,130			28,222	

Total liabilities and capital	$230,597			$232,557
NET INTEREST INCOME / NET INTEREST MARGIN (4)		$1,852	3.50%	$1,782
TAX EQUIVALENT NET INTEREST INCOME / NET INTEREST MARGIN (5)		$1,946	3.68%	$1,888

(1) Average volume information was computed using daily (or monthly) averages for interest earning and bearing accounts. Certain balance sheet items utilized quarter end balances for averages. Due to the availability of certain daily and monthly average balance information, certain reclassifications were made to prior period amounts.

(2) Interest on loans includes fee income.

(3) Yield on tax-exempt obligations has been computed on a tax-equivalent basis.

(4) Net interest margin is computed by dividing annualized net interest income by total interest earning assets.

(5) Interest and yield are presented on a tax-equivalent basis using 34 percent for 2006 and 2005.

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

CHANGE IN NET INTEREST INCOME ON A TAX EQUIVALENT BASIS

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2006 Compared with 2005 Increase (Decrease) (2)		
	Volume	Rate	Total
	(In thousands)		
Interest income:			
Loans (1)	304	763	1,067
Investments (1)	(316)	422	106
Federal funds sold and other short-term investments	(42)	110	68
Total Interest Income:	(54)	1,295	1,241
Interest expense:			
Deposits	(94)	567	473
Short-term borrowings	39	349	388
Long term debt	(1)	1	0
Total Interest Expense:	(56)	917	861
Net Interest Income:	2	378	380

(1) Interest income is adjusted to a tax equivalent basis using a 34 percent tax rate.

(2) Variances resulting from a combination of changes in volume and rates are allocated to the categories in proportion to the absolute dollar amounts of

the change in each category

The outstanding balance of loans at March 31, 2006 was $154.4 and December 31, 2005 was $154.3 million.

Income from investment securities remained at $.5 million at March 31, 2006 and 2005. The average balance of investment securities for the three months ended March 31, 2006 was $53.1 million compared to $62.0 million at March 31, 2005.

Total interest expense increased $.2 million or 20.00 percent for the first three months of 2006 as compared to the first three months of 2005. This percentage increase is attributable to volume increases along with rising interest rates, particularly in short term borrowings. The average yield on interest earning assets increased from 5.23 percent to 5.92 percent as of March 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively.

NON-INTEREST INCOME

The following table presents the components of non-interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005:

	Three Months Ended March 31, (In thousands)	
	2006	2005
Service charges and fees	$187	$196
Trust department income	38	36
Gain on sale of loans	11	15
Gain on cash surrender value of BOLI	67	67
Other	106	96
Total	$409	$410

Non-interest income continues to represent a considerable source of our income. We are committed to increasing non-interest income. Increases will be from our existing sources of non-interest income and any new opportunities that may develop. For the three months ended March 31, 2006 and March 31, 2005 total non-interest income remained at $.4 million. Service charges and fees decreased $9 thousand from $196 thousand at March 31, 2005 to $187 thousand or 4.59 percent at March 31, 2006. This decrease is mainly attributable to the fees associated with the "Overdraft Privilege" program, which is into its second full year; loss of fees from a large commercial customer who we no longer maintain a relationship with; and fees received from early pay-off of loans. Sales of fixed rate mortgages through the MPF and PHFA programs eased in the first three months of 2006 compared to the first three months of 2005 resulting in gain on sale of loans decreasing from $15 thousand in 2005 to $11 thousand in 2006. The MPF loans are being serviced by CCFNB and the bank retains minimal credit risk. Other non-interest income increased $10 thousand from $96 thousand at March 31, 2005 to $106 thousand at March 31, 2006. This increase is mainly attributable to ATM and debit card related fees, including surcharge fees, foreign usage fees, and monthly ATM cardholder usage fees; and penalty paid on COD early withdrawals.

NON-INTEREST EXPENSE

The following table presents the components of non-interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
Salaries and wages	$ 613	$ 552
Employee benefits	211	204
Net occupancy expense	118	116
Equipment expense	121	124
State shares tax	73	74
Professional services	55	86
Director fees	43	47
Stationery and supplies	30	32
Other expense	264	267
Total	$1,528	$1,502

Non-interest expense remained at $1.5 million at March 31, 2006 and March 31, 2005.

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

Salaries increased 11.05 percent from $552 thousand at March 31, 2005 to $613 thousand at 2006. Additionally, employee benefits increased 3.43 percent from $204 thousand at March 31, 2005 to $211 thousand at March 31, 2006. These increases were attributable to the addition of new personnel to increase business development and annual increases in salaries and cost of benefits.

Occupancy expense increased 1.72 percent. This increase is attributable to additional janitorial costs as a result of obtaining third party janitorial service rather than employee compensated janitorial services. Equipment expense reflects a $3 thousand decrease for the first three months of 2006 compared to the first three months of 2005. Pricing of service on equipment contracts have decreased this large expense item. We will continue to comparatively price services to obtain the best value for our shareholders. Depreciation expense is lower than last year. We expect depreciation expense to increase third and fourth quarter of 2006 with the opening of our Berwick branch.

Pennsylvania Bank Shares Tax decreased slightly due to change in the mix of securities used to calculate this tax. The decrease was from $74 thousand at March 31, 2005 to $73 thousand at March 31, 2006.

Professional services decreased 36.05 percent from $86 thousand at March 31, 2005 to $55 thousand at March 31, 2006. This decrease is attributable to the Sarbanes Oxley (Sox 404) required project that is complete until SEC rulings are determined. We expect no SOX 404 expense in 2006. Additionally, set up fees attributable to the Overdraft Privilege Program are no longer applicable.

Director's fees decreased 8.51 percent from $47 thousand through March 31, 2005 compared to $43 thousand through March 31, 2006. Beginning January 2006, the Chairman of the Board fee decreased from $56 thousand annually to $40 thousand annually.

Stationery and supplies decreased $2 thousand in comparing March 31, 2005 at $32 thousand and March 31, 2006 at $30 thousand.

Other expenses decreased $3 thousand from $267 thousand at March 31, 2005 to $264 thousand at March 31, 2006. Telephone and Data Processing expenses for the first quarter 2006 compared to the first quarter of 2005 were the reason for the decrease in other expenses. These particular expenses should continue to show a decrease in the future due to a recent review and recommendations by a third party consultant.

INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense as a percentage of pre-tax income was 22.50 percent for the three months ended March 31, 2006 compared with 20.61 percent for the same period in 2005. The effective tax rate for 2006 remains at 34 percent.

ASSET / LIABILITY MANAGEMENT

INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY

Our success is largely dependent upon our ability to manage interest rate risk. Interest rate risk can be defined as the exposure of our net interest income to the movement in interest rates. We do not currently use derivatives to manage market and interest rate risks. Our interest rate risk management is the responsibility of the Asset / Liability Management Committee ("ALCO"), which reports to the Board of Directors. ALCO establishes policies that monitor and coordinate our sources, uses and pricing of funds as well as interest-earning asset pricing and volume.

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

LIQUIDITY

Liquidity measures the ability to satisfy current and future cash flow needs as they become due. Maintaining a level of liquid funds through asset / liability management seeks to ensure that these needs are met at a reasonable cost As of March 31,2006, we had $52.4 million of securities available for sale recorded at their fair value, compared with $53.9 million at December 31, 2005. As of March 31, 2006, the investment securities available for sale had a net unrealized loss of $332 thousand, net of deferred taxes, compared with a net unrealized loss of $303 thousand, net of deferred taxes, at December 31, 2005. These securities are not considered trading account securities, which may be sold on a continuous basis, but rather are securities which may be sold to meet our various liquidity and interest rate requirements.

In accordance with disclosures required by EITF NO. 03-1, the summary below reflects the gross unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by investment category that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than or more than 12 months as of March 31, 2006:

	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		
Description of Security	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair
Obligations of U.S. Government Corporations and Agencies:					
Mortgage backed	$ 6,315,891	$ 36,588	$11,685,494	$378,152	$18,00
Other	5,192,283	55,584	15,939,465	310,535	21,13
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	316,719	6,673	350,976	365	66
Marketable Equity Securities	130,333	11,798	37,144	7,046	16
Total	$11,955,226	$110,643	$28,013,079	$696,098	$39,96

Note: This schedule reflects only unrealized losses without the effect of unrealized gains.

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

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

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

NON-PERFORMING ASSETS

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

(Dollars in thousands)

	March 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Past due and non-accrual:		
Days 30 - 89	$ 487	$1,229
Days 90 plus	111	130
Non-accrual	548	707
Total	$1,146	$2,066

Past due and non-accrual loans decreased 52.38 percent from $2.1 million at December 31, 2005 to $1.1 million at March 31, 2006. The loan delinquency expressed as a ratio to total loans was .74 percent at March 31, 2006 and 1.34 percent at December 31, 2005.

The provision for loan losses for the first three months of 2006 was $22 thousand compared to the first three months of 2005 at $30 thousand. Management is diligent in its efforts to reduce delinquencies and continues to monitor and review current loans to foresee future delinquency occurrences and react to them quickly.

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

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

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

MATURITY AND REPRICING DATA FOR LOANS AND LEASES

Closed-end loans secured by first liens and 1-4 family residential properties with a remaining maturity or repricing frequency of:
- (1) Three months or less
- (2) Over three months through 12 months
- (3) Over one year through three years
- (4) Over three years through five years
- (5) Over five years through 15 years
- (6) Over 15 years

All loans and leases other than closed-end loans secured by first liens on 1-4 family residential properties with a remaining maturity or repricing frequency of:
- (1) Three months or less
- (2) Over three months through 12 months
- (3) Over one year through three years

(4) Over three years through five years
(5) Over five years through 15 years
(6) Over 15 years

Sub-total
Add: Non-accrual loans not included above
Less: Unearned income

Total Loans and Leases

ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following table presents a summary of CCFNB's loan loss experience as of the dates indicated:

For the Three Months

	Ending March 31, Amounts in thousands 2006	2005
Average loans outstanding:	$154,661	$149,617
Total loans at end of period	154,381	149,815
Balance at beginning of period	$ 1,553	$ 1,392
Total charge-offs	(192)	(7)
Total recoveries	16	27
Net charge-offs	(176)	20
Provision for loan losses	22	30
Balance at end of period	$ 1,399	$ 1,442
Net charge-offs as a percent of average loans outstanding during period	.11%	.01%
Allowance for loan losses as a percent of total loans	.91%	.96%

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

CAPITAL ADEQUACY

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

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

	March 31, 2006		December 31, 2005	
	Calculated Ratios	Minimum Standard Ratios	Calculated Ratios	Minimum Standard Ratios

Risk Based Ratios:				
Tier I Capital to risk-weighted assets	19.87%	4.00%	19.24%	4.00%
Total Qualifying Capital to risk-weighted assets	20.88%	8.00%	20.32%	8.00%

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

	March 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Tier I Capital to average assets	12.83%	12.74%

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

Book value per share amounted to $23.28 at March 31, 2006, compared with $23.06 per share at December 31, 2005.

Cash dividends declared amounted to $.19 per share for the three months ended March 31, 2006, equivalent to a dividend payout ratio of 43.2 percent, compared with 43.3 percent for the same period in 2005. Our Board of Directors continues to believe that cash dividends are an important component of shareholder value and that, at the bank's current level of performance and capital; we expect to continue our current dividend policy of a quarterly cash distribution of earnings to our shareholders.

The following table presents information on the shares of our common stock that we repurchased during the first quarter of 2006:

CCFNB BANCORP, INC.
ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

PERIOD	NUMBER OF SHARES PURCHASED	PRICE PAID PER SHARE	NUMBER OF SHARES PURCHASED AS PART OF PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED PROGRAM (1)	NUMBER OF SHARES THAT MAY YET BE PURCHASED UNDER THE PROGRAM
01/06/06 - 01/06/06	2,000	$28.25	2,000	62,000
02/07/06 - 02/07/06	2,000	$27.35	2,000	60,000
03/01/06 - 03/31/06	0			60,000
TOTAL	4,000		4,000	

(1) This program was announced in 2003 and represents the second buy-back program. The Board of Directors approved the purchase of 100,000 shares. There is no expiration date associated with this program.

Controls and Procedures

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Principal Financial Officer (PFO) have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a - 15(e) and 15d - 15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended), based on their evaluation of these controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Report, were effective as of such date at the reasonable assurance level as discussed below to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

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

The CEO and PFO have evaluated the changes to our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during our fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2006, as required by paragraph (d) Rules 13a - 15 and 15d - 15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and have concluded that there were no changes that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION;

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

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

Item 2. Changes in Securities - Nothing to report.

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

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

Item 5. Other Information - Nothing to report.

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K - The following were filed with the SEC during 2006:

March 10, 2006 - - Proxy dated December 31, 2005

April 3, 2006 - Item 1.01 - Entry into a Material Definitive Agreement - Complying with newly enacted Section 409A of Internal Revenue Code of 1986...changes made to existing deferred compensation programs maintained by the Subsidiary.

May 1, 2006 - Item 5.02 - Departure of a Director and Election of a Director - Resignation of Director and Election of Director to fill unexpired term.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2006, to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

CCFNB BANCORP, INC.
(Registrant)

By /s/ Lance O. Diehl

Lance O. Diehl
President and CEO

Date: May 10, 2006

By /s/ Virginia D. Kocher

Virginia D. Kocher
Treasurer

Date: May 10, 2006