
Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition

MARCH 31, 2009

unaudited

RAYMOND JAMES & ASSOCIATES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

(a wholly-owned subsidiary of Raymond James Financial, Inc.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

(Unaudited)

March 31, 2009

(in thousands)

(continued on next page)

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 121,417
Assets segregated pursuant to federal regulations:	
Cash and cash equivalents	4,818,220
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	12,223
Receivables:	
Brokerage clients, net	1,122,592
Securities borrowed	487,567
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	24,056
Other	265,822
Deposits with clearing organizations	85,104
Securities owned, at fair value	173,963
Deferred income taxes, net	18,878
Property and equipment, net	157,181
Prepaid expenses and other assets	<u>14,380</u>
	<u>\$ 7,301,403</u>

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

(Unaudited)

March 31, 2009

(in thousands, except share and par amounts)

(continued from previous page)

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

Loans payable	\$	60,557
Payables:		
Brokerage clients		5,630,247
Securities loaned		518,136
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations		64,667
Payables to affiliates		44,260
Income taxes payable		25,937
Trading account securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value		22,755
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		2,951
Accrued compensation, commissions and benefits		108,303
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		<u>65,877</u>
		<u>6,543,690</u>
Stockholder's equity:		
5% non-voting cumulative preferred stock - convertible into one share of common stock; \$2 par value; authorized 200,000 shares; issued and outstanding 100,000 shares		200
Common stock - \$.10 par value; authorized 4,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 1,083,500 shares		108
Additional paid-in capital		140,329
Retained earnings		617,236
Accumulated other comprehensive income		<u>(160)</u>
		<u>757,713</u>
	\$	<u><u>7,301,403</u></u>

RAYMOND JAMES & ASSOCIATES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

(a wholly-owned subsidiary of Raymond James Financial, Inc.)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (UNAUDITED)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF BUSINESS:

Raymond James & Associates, Inc. (the “Company”) is a Florida corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Raymond James Financial, Inc. (“RJF” or the “Parent”). The Company is a full service broker-dealer engaged in most aspects of securities distribution and investment banking. The Company also offers financial planning services for individuals and provides clearing services for Raymond James Financial Services, Inc. (“RJFS”, a wholly-owned subsidiary of RJF), other affiliated entities and unaffiliated broker-dealers. The Company is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations, American Stock Exchange, Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Chicago Board Options Exchange and Chicago Stock Exchange. It is also a member of the Securities Industry Association, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, National Futures Association and Securities Investor Protection Corporation.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Basis of presentation

The Company conforms to its Parent’s fiscal year end of September 30th. The accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition includes the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Planning Corporation of America (“PCA”), a general insurance agency representing a number of insurance companies, and Raymond James Geneva S.A. (“RJG”), a financial services firm based in Geneva, Switzerland. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition is prepared in conformity with U.S generally accepted accounting principles, the more significant of which are summarized below.

Securities transactions

Securities transactions are recorded on a trade date basis. Marketable securities are valued at market value, and securities which are not readily marketable are carried at estimated fair value as determined by management. When available, the Company uses prices from independent sources such as listed market prices, or broker or dealer price quotations to derive the fair value of the instruments. For investments in illiquid securities that do not have readily determinable fair values, the Company uses estimated fair values. Estimated fair values are determined by management based upon consideration of available information, including types of securities, current financial information, restrictions on dispositions and market values of underlying securities.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments, consisting mainly of money market demand accounts, with original maturities of 90 days or less.

Assets segregated pursuant to federal regulations

In accordance with Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company, as a broker-dealer carrying client accounts, is subject to requirements related to maintaining cash or qualified securities in a segregated reserve account for the exclusive benefit of its clients. Segregated assets at March 31, 2009 consist of cash and cash equivalents.

Securities purchased under agreements to resell

The Company invests in short-term securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements). Transactions involving reverse repurchase agreements are accounted for as collateralized financings. These transactions are carried at contractual amounts plus accrued interest. Reverse repurchase agreements generally require the Company to deposit cash with the counterparty. The Company monitors the market value of securities bought and sold on a daily basis, with additional collateral obtained or refunded as necessary. It is the Company's policy to obtain possession and control of securities purchased under resale agreements. The net fair value of securities purchased under resale agreements approximates their carrying value; as such, financial instruments are predominantly short-term in nature. The Company monitors the risk of loss by assessing the market value of the underlying securities as compared to the related receivable or payable, including accrued interest, and requests additional collateral where deemed appropriate. At March 31, 2009, there were no agreements with any individual counterparties where the risk of loss exceeded 10% of the Company's stockholder's equity, based on consideration of collateral value.

Receivables and allowance for doubtful accounts

Brokerage client receivables from broker-dealer clients are principally for amounts due on cash and margin transactions and are generally collateralized by securities owned by the clients. Receivables from broker-dealer clients are reported at their outstanding principal balance, adjusted for any allowance for doubtful accounts. When a broker-dealer receivable is considered to be impaired, the amount of the impairment is generally measured based on the fair value of the securities acting as collateral, which is measured based on current prices from independent sources such as listed market prices or broker-dealer price quotations. Securities owned by customers, including those that collateralize margin or other similar transactions, are not reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

The Company also makes loans or pays advances to employees, primarily Financial Advisors, mainly for recruiting and retention purposes. The Company provides for an allowance for doubtful accounts based on an evaluation of the Company's ability to collect such receivables. The Company's ongoing evaluation includes the review of specific accounts of Financial Advisors no longer associated with the Company and the Company's historical collection experience. When the review of these accounts indicates that any further collection activity is highly unlikely, the loans are written off and the corresponding allowance for doubtful accounts is reversed.

Securities borrowed and securities loaned

Securities borrowed and Securities loaned transactions are reported as collateralized financings and recorded at the amount of collateral advanced or received. Securities borrowed transactions generally require the Company to deposit cash with the lender. With respect to securities loaned, the Company generally receives collateral in the form of cash in an amount in excess of the market value of securities loaned. The Company monitors the market value of securities borrowed and loaned on a daily basis, with additional collateral obtained or refunded, as necessary.

Property and equipment

Property, equipment and leasehold improvements are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation of assets is provided using the straight-line method for financial reporting purposes over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from two to seven years for software; two to five years for furniture, fixtures and equipment; and 10 to 31 years for buildings, building improvements and land improvements. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the remaining lease term.

Additions, improvements and expenditures for repairs and maintenance that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized.

Exchange memberships

Exchange memberships are carried at cost or, if an other than temporary impairment in value has occurred, at a value that reflects management's estimate of the impairment. The memberships, carried at \$277,000, are included in Prepaid expenses and other assets and had an aggregate estimated fair value of \$1,350,000 at March 31, 2009.

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase

The Company has sold securities which it is under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements) at a future date. Transactions involving repurchase agreements are accounted for as collateralized financing. These transactions are carried at contractual amounts plus accrued interest. Included in Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are repurchase agreements with a fair value of \$2,951,000 at March 31, 2009 used to finance trading securities as part of an economic hedging strategy.

Leases

The Company leases office space and equipment under operating leases. The lease term commences on the earlier of the date when the Company becomes legally obligated for the rent payments or the date on which the Company takes possession of the property. For tenant improvement allowances and rent holidays, the Company records a deferred rent liability in Other liabilities in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition and amortizes the deferred rent over the lease term.

Income taxes

The results of operations of the Company are included in the consolidated income tax returns of RJF. The Company utilizes the asset and liability approach defined in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes" ("SFAS 109"). SFAS 109, as interpreted by Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation ("FIN") No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" ("FIN 48"), establishes financial accounting and reporting standards for the effect of income taxes. The objectives of accounting for income taxes are to recognize the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company's financial statements or tax returns. Judgment is required in assessing the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company's financial statements or tax returns. Variations in the actual outcome of these future tax consequences could materially impact the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. See Note 10 of the Notes to Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition for further information on the Company's income taxes.

Stock compensation

Select employees participate in various RJF incentive stock option and restricted stock plans which provide for the issuance of RJF common stock. Stock-based compensation expense is calculated in accordance with the fair value provisions of SFAS No. 123(R), "Share-Based Payment" pronouncement and amounts are allocated by RJF to the Company.

Foreign currency translation

The Company consolidates its foreign subsidiaries. The statement of financial condition of the subsidiaries are translated at exchange rates as of the period end. The gains or losses resulting from translating the foreign currency statement of financial condition into U.S. dollars are included in shareholder's equity as a component of Accumulated other comprehensive income.

Commitments and contingencies

The Company recognizes liabilities for contingencies when there is an exposure that, when fully analyzed, indicates it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. When a range of probable loss can be estimated, the Company accrues the most likely amount. When no amount within the range is a better estimate than any other amount, the Company accrues the minimum amount in the range.

Management estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles 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 the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. Actual results could differ from those estimates and could have a material impact on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

NOTE 3 - RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES:

Receivables from brokerage clients:

Receivables from brokerage clients include amounts arising from normal cash and margin transactions as well as fees receivable. Margin receivables are collateralized by securities owned by brokerage clients. Such collateral is not reflected in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. The amount receivable from clients at March 31, 2009 is as follows:

	March 31, 2009
	<u>(in thousands)</u>
Brokerage client receivables	\$ 1,125,873
Allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>(3,281)</u>
Brokerage client receivables, net	<u>\$ 1,122,592</u>

Payables to brokerage clients:

Payables to brokerage clients include brokerage client funds on deposit awaiting reinvestment. The Company pays interest at varying rates for qualifying client funds on deposit. The amount payable to clients at March 31, 2009 is as follows:

	March 31, 2009
	<u>(in thousands)</u>
Interest bearing	\$ 5,352,356
Non-interest bearing	<u>277,891</u>
Total brokerage client payables	<u>\$ 5,630,247</u>

Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations:

	March 31, 2009
	<u>(in thousands)</u>
Securities failed to deliver	\$ 17,909
Interest and other	<u>6,147</u>
Total receivables	<u>\$ 24,056</u>

Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations:

	March 31, 2009
	<u>(in thousands)</u>
Securities failed to receive	\$ 54,639
Open transactions, net	4,407
Interest and other	<u>5,621</u>
Total payables	<u>\$ 64,667</u>

Fails to deliver represent receivables for securities sold that have not been delivered by the Company for which settlement date has passed. Fails to receive represent payables for securities purchased that have not been received by the Company for which settlement date has passed.

Open transactions, net:

Amounts receivable and payable for securities that have not reached the contractual settlement dates are recorded net on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition and are included in receivables from or payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations as open transactions as follows:

	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2009</u>
	(in thousands)
Receivables for securities sold	\$ 273
Payables for securities purchased	<u>(4,680)</u>
Open transactions, net	<u>\$ (4,407)</u>

Receivables from employees:

The Company makes loans or pays advances to employees, primarily Financial Advisors, mainly for recruiting and retention purposes. The amounts receivable from employees at March 31, 2009 is included in Other receivables as follows:

	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2009</u>
	(in thousands)
Employee receivables	\$ 178,009
Allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>(1,562)</u>
Employee receivables, net	<u>\$ 176,447</u>

NOTE 4 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

Pursuant to formal clearing agreements, the Company clears trades for RJFS and other affiliated entities. The Company confirms securities trades, processes securities movements, records transactions with clients in its accounts and collects commissions and fees on behalf of such affiliates.

The Company participates with its Parent and affiliates in certain expense sharing agreements. Receivable from affiliates of \$3,525,000 at March 31, 2009, which is included in Other receivables, and Payable to affiliates of \$44,260,000 at March 31, 2009, reflect amounts receivable and payable for these related party transactions. Included in Payables to affiliates at March 31, 2009, is \$49,190,000 in loans made to the Company by RJF for purposes of facilitating the Company's management of excess cash of its Parent. RJF loans money to the Company where it is invested on behalf of RJF in conjunction with the Company's normal proprietary cash investing activities.

NOTE 5 - FAIR VALUE:

The Company adopted SFAS No. 157, “Fair Value Measurements” (“SFAS 157”), and FSP SFAS No. 157-3, Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset is Not Active” (“FSP SFAS No. 157-3”), on October 1, 2008. The adoption of these pronouncements did not have any impact on the financial position of the Company. SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements required under other accounting pronouncements, but does not change existing guidance as to whether or not an instrument is carried at fair value. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The Company determines the fair values of its financial instruments and assets and liabilities recognized at fair value in the statement of financial condition on a recurring basis in accordance with SFAS 157. FSP SFAS No. 157-2, “Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157” (“FSP SFAS No. 157-2”), delays the effective date of SFAS 157 (until October 1, 2009 for the Company) for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except for items recognized or disclosed at fair value on a recurring basis. As such, the Company has not applied SFAS 157 to the impairment tests or assessments under SFAS No. 142, “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (“SFAS 142”), real estate owned and nonfinancial long-lived assets measured at fair value for an impairment assessment under SFAS No. 144, “Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets” (“SFAS 144”).

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP SFAS No. 157-4, “Determining Fair Value When The Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly” (“FSP SFAS No. 157-4”). Although this FSP is effective for the Company on April 1, 2009, the Company elected to early adopt FSP SFAS No. 157-4 on January 1, 2009. As a result, the Company changed the valuation technique used for certain available for sale securities and redefined its major security types used in its trading instruments disclosure by separating mortgage backed securities (“MBS”) and collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”) from corporate obligations and agency securities. See below for additional information.

In determining fair value, the Company uses various valuation approaches, including market, income and/or cost approaches. Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of a market participant. As such, even when market assumptions are not readily available, the Company’s own assumptions reflect those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The standard describes the following three levels used to classify fair value measurements:

Level 1—Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2— Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3—Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

SFAS 157 requires the Company to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The availability of observable inputs can vary from instrument to instrument and in certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an instrument’s level within the fair value

hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement of an instrument requires judgment and consideration of factors specific to the instrument.

Valuation Techniques

The fair value for certain financial instruments is derived using pricing models and other valuation techniques that involve significant management judgment. The price transparency of financial instruments is a key determinant of the degree of judgment involved in determining the fair value of the Company's financial instruments. Financial instruments for which actively quoted prices or pricing parameters are available will generally have a higher degree of price transparency than financial instruments that are thinly traded or not quoted. In accordance with SFAS 157, the criteria used to determine whether the market for a financial instrument is active or inactive is based on the particular asset or liability. For equity securities, the Company's definition of actively traded was based on average daily volume and other market trading statistics. The Company considered the market for other types of financial instruments, including certain non-U.S. agency government securities and certain collateralized debt obligations, to be inactive as of March 31, 2009. As a result, the valuation of these financial instruments included significant management judgment in determining the relevance and reliability of market information available. The Company considered the inactivity of the market to be evidenced by several factors, including decreased price transparency caused by decreased volume of trades relative to historical levels, stale transaction prices and transaction prices that varied significantly either over time or among market makers.

When available, the Company uses quoted prices in active markets to determine the fair value of securities. Such instruments are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Examples include exchange traded equity securities and liquid government debt securities.

When instruments are traded in secondary markets and quoted market prices do not exist for such securities, the Company employs valuation techniques, including matrix pricing to estimate fair value. Matrix pricing generally utilizes spread-based models periodically re-calibrated to observable inputs such as market trades or to dealer price bids in similar securities in order to derive the fair value of the instruments. Valuation techniques may also rely on other observable inputs such as yield curves, interest rates and expected principal repayments, and default probabilities. Instruments valued using these inputs are typically classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Examples include certain municipal debt securities, corporate debt securities, agency mortgage backed securities, and restricted equity securities in public companies. Management utilizes prices from independent services to corroborate its estimate of fair value. Depending upon the type of security, the pricing service may provide a listed price, a matrix price, or use other methods including broker-dealer price quotations.

Positions in illiquid securities that do not have readily determinable fair values require significant management judgment or estimation. For these securities the Company uses pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques. Assumptions utilized by these techniques include estimates of future delinquencies, loss severities, defaults and prepayments. Securities valued using these techniques are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Examples include certain municipal debt securities, certain CMOs, certain asset backed securities ("ABS") and equity securities in private companies. For certain CMOs, where there has been limited activity or less transparency around significant inputs to the valuation, such as assumptions regarding performance of the underlying mortgages, securities are currently classified as Level 3 even though the Company believes that Level 2 inputs could likely be obtainable should markets for these securities become more active in the future.

Recurring Fair Value Measurements

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2009 are presented below:

	March 31, 2009			
	(in thousands)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Trading instruments:				
Municipal obligations	\$ -	\$ 49,942	\$ 1,159	\$ 51,101
Corporate obligations	1,004	8,638	3,834	13,476
U.S. Government obligations	7,884	-	-	7,884
Agency MBS & CMOs	-	53,376	-	53,376
Non-agency CMOs & ABS	-	-	15,484	15,484
Total debt securities	<u>8,888</u>	<u>111,956</u>	<u>20,477</u>	<u>141,321</u>
Equity securities	20,999	675	-	21,674
Other securities	<u>34</u>	<u>3,567</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,601</u>
Total trading instruments	<u>29,921</u>	<u>116,198</u>	<u>20,477</u>	<u>166,596</u>
Investments:				
Other investments	<u>1,416</u>	<u>5,625</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>7,367</u>
Total investments	<u>1,416</u>	<u>5,625</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>7,367</u>
Total	<u>\$ 31,337</u>	<u>\$ 121,823</u>	<u>\$ 20,803</u>	<u>\$ 173,963</u>
Liabilities:				
Trading instruments sold but not yet purchased:				
Municipal obligations	\$ -	\$ 547	\$ -	\$ 547
Corporate obligations	-	366	-	366
U.S. Government obligations	15,170	-	-	15,170
Agency MBS & CMOs	<u>741</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>741</u>
Total debt securities	15,911	913	-	16,824
Equity securities	5,912	-	-	5,912
Other securities	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19</u>
Total trading instruments sold but not yet purchased	<u>21,832</u>	<u>923</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,755</u>
Total	<u>\$ 21,832</u>	<u>\$ 923</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 22,755</u>

Fair Value Option

Effective October 1, 2008, the Company adopted SFAS No. 159, “The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Liabilities” (“SFAS 159”). SFAS 159 allows companies to elect to follow fair value accounting for certain financial assets and liabilities on an instrument by instrument basis. The Company elected not to adopt the fair value option for any other financial assets and liabilities as permitted by SFAS 159.

NOTE 6 - SECURITIES OWNED AND TRADING ACCOUNT SECURITIES SOLD, NOT YET PURCHASED:

Marketable Securities owned and Trading account securities sold, not yet purchased, are valued at fair value. Securities not readily marketable are valued at fair value as determined by the Company’s management. The valuation is based upon consideration of available information, including types of securities, current financial information, restrictions on dispositions and market values of underlying securities.

	<u>March 31, 2009</u>	
	(in thousands)	
	<u>Securities owned, at fair value</u>	<u>Trading account securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value</u>
Marketable:		
Equity securities	\$ 28,715	\$ 5,912
Municipal obligations	51,101	547
Corporate obligations	13,476	366
U.S. Government obligations	7,884	15,170
Agency MBS & CMOs	53,376	741
Non-agency CMOs & ABS	15,484	-
Other securities	3,601	19
Non-marketable	<u>326</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 173,963</u>	<u>\$ 22,755</u>

As of March 31, 2009 auction rate securities totaling \$6,125,000 are included in Municipal Obligations in the table above. There are no auction rate securities sold but not yet purchased as of March 31, 2009. As of March 31, 2009 these securities were carried at par, which is management’s estimate of fair value. The Company believes most of the remainder of these securities will be redeemed at par, within a reasonable time period, by virtue of call provisions, as issuers refinance their bonds to reduce the higher levels of debt service resulting from recent failed auctions.

NOTE 7 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT:

	March 31, 2009
	<u>(in thousands)</u>
Land	\$ 8,406
Buildings, building improvements, land improvements, and leasehold improvements	146,488
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	115,608
Software	<u>44,680</u>
	315,182
Less:	
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(158,001)</u>
	<u>\$ 157,181</u>

NOTE 8 - BORROWINGS:

Loans payable of \$60,557,000 represents a mortgage note payable related to the financing of the Company's home office complex. The mortgage note is guaranteed by the Parent. The mortgage requires monthly principal and interest payments of \$530,000. The mortgage bears interest at 5.70% and is secured by land, buildings and improvements with a net book value of \$66,371,000 at March 31, 2009. Principal maturities under this mortgage note payable for the succeeding fiscal years are as follows:

	March 31, 2009
	<u>(in thousands)</u>
Remainder of Fiscal 2009	\$ 1,473
Fiscal 2010	3,075
Fiscal 2011	3,255
Fiscal 2012	3,445
Fiscal 2013	3,647
Thereafter	<u>45,662</u>
Total	<u>\$ 60,557</u>

The Company maintains a committed secured line of credit for \$50,000,000 and uncommitted lines of credit aggregating \$385,100,000 (\$235,100,000 secured and \$150,000,000 unsecured) with commercial banks. The interest rates for these lines of credit are variable and are based on the Fed Funds rate. The interest rate on borrowings ranged from 0.73% to 2.25% for the six months ended March 31, 2009. The Company's committed line of credit is subject to a 0.15% per annum facilities fee. There were no secured or unsecured short-term borrowings outstanding at March 31, 2009. Loans on the secured committed and uncommitted lines of credit are collateralized by Company owned and/or client margin securities, as permitted by regulatory requirements.

The Company maintains a committed secured tri-party repurchase agreement line of credit for \$100,000,000. There were no borrowings under this agreement outstanding at March 31, 2009. The Company's committed tri-party repurchase agreement line of credit is subject to a .125% per annum facility fee. The Company also maintains uncommitted secured tri-party repurchase agreement lines of credit with related parties aggregating \$120,000,000, including an arrangement with RJFS. Raymond James Bank had provided the remaining \$60,000,000 of those uncommitted arrangements to RJA. There were no borrowings under these agreements outstanding at March 31, 2009. Under these agreements, the Company pledges certain of its trading inventory as collateral against borrowings on these lines. The required market value of the collateral ranges from 105% to 125% of the cash borrowed. The interest rates for these lines of credit are variable and are based on the Fed Funds rate. The interest rate on borrowings ranged from 0.58% to 3.47% for the six months ended March 31, 2009.

NOTE 9 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISK:

In the normal course of business the Company purchases and sells securities as either principal or agent on behalf of its clients. If either the client or a counterparty fails to perform, the Company may be required to discharge the obligations of the non-performing party. In such circumstances, the Company may sustain a loss if the market value of the security is different from the contract value of the transaction.

The Company acts as an intermediary between broker-dealers and other financial institutions whereby the Company borrows securities from one entity and then lends them to another. Securities borrowed and securities loaned are carried at the amounts of cash collateral advanced and received in connection with the transactions. The Company measures the market value of the securities borrowed and loaned against the cash collateral on a daily basis. The market value of securities borrowed and securities loaned was \$455,088,000 and \$454,894,000, respectively, at March 31, 2009. The contract value of securities borrowed and securities loaned was \$464,488,000 and \$466,018,000 respectively at March 31, 2009. Additional cash is obtained as necessary to ensure such transactions are adequately collateralized. If another party to the transaction fails to perform as agreed (for example, failure to deliver a security or failure to pay for a security), the Company may incur a loss if the market value of the security is different from the contract amount of the transaction.

The Company has also loaned, to broker-dealers and other financial institutions, securities owned by clients and others for which it has received cash or other collateral. The market value of securities loaned was \$51,037,000 at March 31, 2009. The contract value of securities loaned was \$52,117,000 at March 31, 2009. If a borrowing institution or broker-dealer does not return a security, the Company may be obligated to purchase the security in order to return it to the owner. In such circumstances, the Company may incur a loss equal to the amount by which the market value of the security on the date of non-performance exceeds the value of the collateral received from the broker-dealer or financial institution.

The Company has sold securities that it does not currently own and will, therefore, be obligated to purchase such securities at a future date. The Company has recorded a liability of \$22,755,000 at March 31, 2009 which represents the market value of the securities at such date. The Company is subject to loss if the market price of those securities increases. These positions include government obligations and equity securities utilized to economically hedge proprietary inventory positions. At March 31, 2009, the Company had \$15,613,000 in short government and agency obligations and \$4,168,000 in short equity securities which represented economical hedge positions.

The Company enters into security transactions on behalf of its clients and other brokers involving forward settlement. Forward contracts provide for the delayed delivery of the underlying instrument. The Company has entered into transactions with a contract value of \$2,314,067,000 and a market value of \$2,314,322,000 as of March 31, 2009. The contractual amounts related to these financial instruments reflect the volume and activity but do not reflect the amounts at risk. The gain or loss on these transactions is recognized on a trade date basis. Transactions involving future settlement give rise to market risk, which represents the potential loss that can be caused by a change in the market value of a particular financial instrument. The Company's exposure to market risk is determined by a number of factors, including the duration, the size, composition and diversification of positions held, the absolute and relative levels of interest rates, and market volatility. The credit risk for these transactions is limited to the unrealized market valuation gains recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

The majority of the Company's transactions, and consequently, the concentration of its credit exposure are with clients, broker-dealers and other financial institutions in the United States of America. These activities primarily involve collateralized arrangements and may result in credit exposure in the event that the counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk can be directly impacted by volatile securities markets which may impair the ability of counterparties to satisfy their contractual obligations. The Company seeks to control its credit risk through a variety of reporting and control procedures, including establishing credit limits based upon a review of the counterparties' financial condition and credit ratings. The Company monitors collateral levels on a daily basis for compliance with regulatory and internal guidelines and requests changes in collateral levels as appropriate.

NOTE 10 - FEDERAL AND STATE INCOME TAXES:

The major deferred tax asset (liability) items, as computed under SFAS 109, are as follows:

	March 31, 2009
	<u>(in thousands)</u>
Deferred tax assets:	
Capital expenditures	\$ 22,247
Accrued expenses	14,635
Other	<u>3,212</u>
Total deferred tax assets	<u>40,094</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Deferred compensation	(99)
Accelerated depreciation	<u>(21,117)</u>
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>(21,216)</u>
Net deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 18,878</u>

The Company has recorded a deferred tax asset at March 31, 2009. No valuation allowance as defined by SFAS No. 109 is required at March 31, 2009 as management believes it is more likely than not that the deferred tax asset is realizable.

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As of March 31, 2009 the liability for unrecognized tax benefits was unchanged at \$954,000. The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate for income from continuing operations was \$705,000 at March 31, 2009.

The company recognizes the accrual of interest and penalties related to income tax matters in interest expense and other expense, respectively. As of March 31, 2009 accrued interest and penalties included in the unrecognized tax benefits liability was \$295,000.

The Company is included in the consolidated income tax returns of RJF in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various consolidated states. It also files separate income tax returns in various states and local jurisdictions. With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state and local income tax examination by tax authorities for years prior to 2008 for federal tax returns and 2004 for state and local tax returns. During the first quarter, the fiscal year 2004 federal income tax return examined under the IRS Compliance Assurance Program was finalized resulting in a charge of \$78,000. The 2008 and 2009 federal income tax returns are currently being examined under the IRS Compliance Assurance Program. This program accelerates the examination of key issues in an attempt to resolve them before the tax return is filed. Certain state and local returns are also currently under various stages of audit. The 2008 IRS audit and state audits in process are expected to be completed in fiscal year ending 2009. It is anticipated that the unrecognized tax benefits may increase by an estimated \$53,000 over the next 12 months.

NOTE 11 - NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS:

As a registered broker-dealer the Company is subject to the Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company, a member firm of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. ("NYSE") and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") is also subject to the rules of FINRA, whose requirements are substantially the same. Rule 15c3-1 requires aggregate indebtedness, as defined, not exceed 15 times net capital, as defined. Rule 15c3-1 also provides for an "alternate net capital requirement" which the Company has elected. It requires that the minimum net capital, as defined, be equal to the greater of \$250,000 or two percent of aggregate debit items arising from client transactions. FINRA may require a member firm to reduce its business if its net capital is less than four percent of aggregate debit items and may prohibit a member firm from expanding its business and declaring dividends if its net capital is less than five percent of aggregate debit items. At March 31, 2009, the Company's percentage was 26.43% as compared with the minimum two percent, and net capital, as defined, was \$303,969,000 as compared with minimum required net capital of \$22,998,000, resulting in excess net capital of \$280,971,000.

At March 31, 2009, the Company's deposit requirement for the proprietary accounts of introducing brokers was \$320,000.

NOTE 12 - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS:

The Company participates in various qualified and non-qualified savings, incentive and stock plans of RJF along with other affiliated companies. RJF allocates the cost of providing these plans to the Company based on cost per employee. The qualified plans include profit sharing, employee stock ownership, 401(k), employee stock purchase and incentive stock options plans. The profit sharing plan and employee stock ownership plan provide certain death, disability or retirement benefits for all employees who meet certain service requirements. The plans are noncontributory. Contributions by RJF, if any, are determined annually by RJF's Board of Director's on a discretionary basis. The profit sharing plan and employee stock ownership plan benefits become fully vested after six years of qualified service. The 401(k) plan provides for the Company to match 100% of the first \$500 of compensation and 50% of the next \$500 of compensation contributed by each participant annually. The employee stock purchase plan allows employees to purchase shares of RJF common stock on four specified dates throughout the year at a 15% discount from market value, subject to certain limitations. As approved by the RJF Board of Directors, the incentive stock option plans grant options on RJF stock to key management employees and Financial Advisors of the Company. Non-qualified plans, available to only select employees, include deferred long-term incentive compensation, restricted stock, stock bonus, stock options and employee investment funds.

NOTE 13 - COLLATERAL:

The Company has accepted collateral with the following approximate market value at March 31, 2009 in which the Company is permitted to sell or repledge:

	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2009</u>
	(in thousands)
Sources of collateral:	
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	\$ 12,002
Securities received in securities borrowed vs. cash transactions	478,024
Collateral received for margin loans	<u>979,072</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,469,098</u>

At March 31, 2009, certain collateral was sold or repledged. The approximate market values of this portion of collateral sold or repledged by the Company were:

	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2009</u>
	(in thousands)
Uses of collateral and trading securities:	
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	\$ 3,027
Securities delivered in securities loaned vs. cash transactions	506,015
Collateral for deposits	<u>129,490</u>
Total	<u>\$ 638,532</u>

The Company utilizes client marginable securities to satisfy deposits with clearing organizations. At March 31, 2009, the Company had client margin securities valued at \$114,355,000 pledged with a clearing organization to meet the point in time requirement of \$68,333,000.

NOTE 14 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

Long-term lease agreements expire at various times from 2009 through 2019. Minimum annual rentals under such agreements for the succeeding fiscal years are approximately:

	March 31, 2009
	<u>(in thousands)</u>
Fiscal 2009	\$ 17,535
Fiscal 2010	29,806
Fiscal 2011	24,100
Fiscal 2012	20,317
Fiscal 2013	16,265
Thereafter	<u>37,756</u>
Total	<u>\$ 145,779</u>

Certain leases contain rent holidays, leasehold improvement incentives, renewal options and escalation clauses.

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into underwriting commitments. Transactions relating to such commitments that were open at March 31, 2009 and were subsequently settled had no material effect on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition as of that date.

As a result of the extensive regulation of the securities industry, the Company is subject to regular reviews and inspections by regulatory authorities and self-regulatory organizations, which can result in the imposition of sanctions for regulatory violations, ranging from non-monetary censure to fines and, in serious cases, temporary or permanent suspension from business. In addition, from time to time, regulatory agencies and self-regulatory organizations institute investigations into industry practices, which can also result in the imposition of such sanctions.

In connection with auction rate securities (“ARS”), the Company has been subject to ongoing examinations, with which it is cooperating fully, by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), the New York Attorney General’s Office and Florida’s Office of Financial Regulation. The Company is also named in a class action similar to that filed against a number of brokerage firms alleging various securities law violations, which it is vigorously defending.

Several large banks and brokerage firms, most of who were the primary underwriters of and supported the auctions for, ARS have announced agreements, usually as part of a regulatory settlement, to repurchase ARS at par from some of their clients. Other brokerage firms have entered into similar agreements. The Company, in conjunction with other industry participants is actively seeking a solution to ARS’ illiquidity. This includes issuers restructuring and refinancing the ARS, which has met with some success. Should these restructurings and refinancings continue, then clients’ holdings

could be reduced further, however, there can be no assurance these events will continue. If the Company were to consider resolving pending claims, inquiries or investigations by offering to repurchase all or some portion of these ARS from certain clients, it would have to have sufficient regulatory capital and cash or borrowing power to do so, and at present it does not have such capacity. Further, if such repurchases were made at par value there could be a market loss if the underlying securities' value is less than par and any such loss could adversely affect the results of operations.

The Company is a defendant or co-defendant in various lawsuits and arbitrations incidental to its securities business. The Company is contesting the allegations in these cases and believes that there are meritorious defenses in each of these lawsuits and arbitrations. In view of the number and diversity of claims against the Company, the number of jurisdictions in which litigation is pending and the inherent difficulty of predicting the outcome of litigation and other claims, the Company cannot state with certainty what the eventual outcome of pending litigation or other claims will be. In the opinion of the Company's management, based on currently available information, review with outside legal counsel, and consideration of amounts provided for in the accompanying Statement of Financial Condition with respect to these matters, the ultimate resolution of these matters will not result in a material adverse impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations. However, resolution of one or more of these matters may have a material effect on the results of operations in any future period, depending upon the ultimate resolution of those matters and upon the level of income for such period.

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