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4001 Vineville Avenue				L	
		(No. and Street)			
Macon		Georgia		31210	
(City)		(State)		(Zip Code)
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUME Joan E. Hundertmark, V.P.	BER OF PERS	ON TO CONTACT IN F	REGARD TO THIS R		74-7004
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	B. ACCOU	JNTANT IDENTIFI	CATION		
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Howard, Moore & McDuffie, P.C.	(Na	me – if individual. state last. f	irst. middle name)		
577 Mulberry Street		Macon	Georg	2	24200
(Address)		(City)	(State)	a	31208 (Zip Code)
CHECK ONE:					
Certified Public Acco	untant				
Public Accountant	Juntant				
Accountant not reside	ent in United S	States or any of its posse	ssions		
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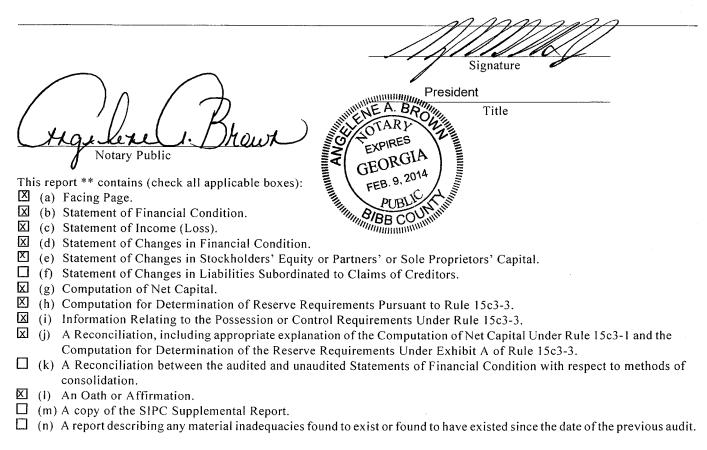
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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, <u>Raymond H. Smith, Jr.</u>, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of <u>Smith, Brown & Groover, Inc.</u>, as of <u>December 31</u>, <u>2009</u>, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified solely as that of a customer, except as follows:



** For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

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Howard, Moore & McDuffie, P.C.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the Board of Directors Smith, Brown & Groover, Inc. Macon, Georgia

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Smith, Brown & Groover, Inc. as of December 31, 2009, and the related statements of income, changes in stockholder's equity and cash flows for the year then ended that you are filing pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Smith, Brown & Groover, Inc. as of December 31, 2009, and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Howard, Moere & M. Duffie, P.C.

Macon, Georgia March 22, 2010

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

ASSETS		
Cash	\$	262,425
Cash in segregated accounts		18,358
Cash - clearing service escrow deposit		28,024
Receivable from clearing organization		101,540
Marketable securities at market value		83,796
Furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements, at cost,		
less accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$293,478		78,167
Other Assets:		
Prepaid expenses		22,093
Deferred tax asset		14,541
Commissions receivable		88,588
Stockholder advance		151,986
Employee advances		5,399
Fees receivable		18,072
Total assets	\$	872,989
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	\$	98,666
Income tax payable	4	7,187
Total liabilities		105,853
STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Common stock, \$100 par value, 500 shares authorized,		
260 shares issued		26.000
Retained earnings		26,000
		743,805
Cost of 1 share of common stock held by the Company		769,805
Total Stockholder's Equity		(2,669)
		767,136
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	\$	872,989

STATEMENT OF INCOME

For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

REVENUES Securities commissions	\$ 50,761
Net unrealized gains (losses) on investment accounts	(10,320)
Net realized gains (losses) and income on investment accounts	32,352
Margin interest	2,986
Revenue from sale of investment company shares	1,439,992
Investment advisory fees Other revenue related to securities business	101,605
Interest	14,464
Total revenues	4,513
Total levenues	1,636,353
EXPENSES	
Compensation and benefits	1,088,760
Communications	57,772
Occupancy and equipment costs	141,014
Losses in error account and bad debts	27,653
Data processing costs	6,383
Regulatory fees and expenses	60,147
Exchange, clearance fees and expenses	70,805
Other	92,003
Total expenses	1,544,537
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX PROVISION	91,816
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	
Current income tax (benefit)	25,625
Deferred income tax (benefit)	(624)
	25,001
	<u> </u>
NET INCOME	\$ 66,815

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

Treasury Stock Total	\$ (2,669) \$ 700,321	66,815	\$ (2,669) \$ 767,136
Retained Earnings	\$ 676,990	66,815	\$ 743,805
Common Stock Shares Amount	260 \$ 26,000		260 \$ 26,000
	Balances at January 1, 2009	Net income (loss)	Balances at December 31, 2009

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Net income (loss)	\$ 66,815
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to	
net cash provided (used) by operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization	45,509
Net unrealized depreciation (appreciation) of securities	10,320
Net realized (loss) gain on sale of investments	(31,222)
Net loss on sale of property and equipment	205
(Increase) decrease in:	
Prepaid expenses and income tax refund	18,113
Commissions receivable	(13,890)
Receivable from clearing broker	(101,540)
Fees receivable	674
Deferred tax benefit	(621)
Increase (decrease) in:	
Payable to customers	(496)
Payable to clearing broker	(3,703)
Accounts payable and other liabilities	49,834
Income tax payable	7,187
Other, net	 509
Net cash provided by operating activities	 47,693
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Acquisition of equipment and software	(1,838)
Proceeds from sale of vehicle	3,550
Purchases of investments	(116,183)
Proceeds from sale of investments	200,416
Loans with shareholders, net	30,089
Loans with employees, net	 (4,399)
Net cash provided by investing activities	111,635

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

FLOW INFORMATION Income taxes paid	18,600
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, ending	\$ 262,425
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning	 103,097
NET INCREASE IN CASH	\$ 159,328

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

A. . . .

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Smith, Brown & Groover, Inc. is a securities broker-dealer registered with the SEC and a member of FINRA. The Company's principal products and services are stocks, bonds, mutual funds, insurance, and annuities. The Company's customers are primarily individuals in the middle Georgia area.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Securities Owned

Proprietary securities transactions in regular-way trades are recorded on the trade-date, as if they had settled. Profit and loss arising from all securities transactions entered into for the account and risk of the Company are recorded on a trade-date basis. Customers' securities transactions are reported on a settlement-date basis with related commission income and expenses reported on a trade-date basis. The Company clears most of its proprietary and customer transactions through another broker-dealer on a fully disclosed basis.

Amounts receivable and payable for securities transactions that have not reached their contractual settlement date are recorded net on the statement of financial condition.

Securities are recorded at fair value in accordance with FASB ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*.

Commissions

Commissions and related clearing expenses are recorded on a settlement-date basis as securities transactions occur and adjusted annually to trade-date basis if materially different from settlement-date basis.

Investment Advisory Income

Investment advisory fees are received quarterly but are recognized as earned on a pro rata basis over the term of the contract.

Depreciation and Amortization

The Company capitalizes property with a useful life of more than one year. Furniture, equipment, software and the automobile are depreciated over a period of five to ten years using the straight-line depreciation method. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lesser of the economic useful life of the improvement or the term of the lease. Depreciation and amortization expense for the year is \$45,509.

7

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Statement of Cash Flows

For the purpose of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include operating cash on deposit in bank accounts and money market funds. Money market funds held in the investment account are treated as an investment. Cash segregated under SEC rules and held in escrow for the clearing broker is not a part of operating cash.

Advertising

The Company expenses the cost of advertising the first time the advertising activity takes place. Advertising expenses total \$16,863 for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are provided for the tax effects of transactions reported in the financial statements and consist of taxes currently due plus deferred taxes related primarily to differences between tax and book depreciation of property and equipment and the basis of marketable securities for financial and income tax reporting. The deferred tax assets and liabilities represent the future tax return consequences of those differences which will either be taxable or deductible when the assets and liabilities are recovered or settled.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Subsequent Events

Subsequent events are evaluated through the audit report date, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

3. SEGREGATED CASH

Cash of \$13,918 is segregated in a special reserve bank account for the benefit of customers under Rule 15c-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Customer money of \$4,440 is also segregated in accordance with Security and Exchange Commission rules.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

FASB ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability occurs in the principal market, the most advantageous market. Valuation techniques that are consistent with the market, income or cost approach, as specified by FASB ASC 820, are used to measure fair value.

The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities the Company has the ability to access.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs (other than quoted prices included within level 1) that are observable for the asset or liability, whether directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability and rely on management's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. (The unobservable inputs should be developed based on the best information available in the circumstances and may include the Company's own data.)

The following presents the Company's fair value hierarchy for those assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2009.

	L	<u>evel 1</u>
Money market funds	\$	16,986
Corporate stocks		66,810
	\$	83,796

Total marketable securities at cost are \$122,158. Net unrealized losses from market value depreciation are \$19,434 during the year ended December 31, 2009.

There were no Level 2 or 3 inputs as of December 31, 2009.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consisted of the following, at cost:

Office furniture and equipment	\$ 208,314
Leasehold improvements	11,819
Automobiles	119,711
Software	31,801
	\$ 371,645

6. NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Uniform Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. At December 31, 2009, the Company has net capital, as defined by Rule 15c3-1 of \$466,516, which is \$216,516 above its required net capital of \$250,000. The Company's net capital ratio is .23 to 1.

7. SHORT-TERM LOANS

The Company has a \$250,000 line of credit with Security Bank, with interest accrued on the outstanding balance at the prime rate which is 6 percent per annum as of December 31, 2009. At December 31, 2009 there was no debt outstanding. The line is guaranteed by an officer of the Company.

8. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Company adopted a 401k plan effective in January 2005. All employees age 21 and over with one year of service are eligible to participate. The Company amended its safe harbor matching plan to a regular plan effective 2009 and suspended its matching contributions.

9. LEASES

The Company has operating leases for office and storage space with a stockholder. Rent is \$8,333.34 and \$1,500 per month, respectively, for a term of 5 years ending in August and December of 2012. The lease rate can be adjusted annually but not more than 10 percent per annum. Future minimum annual lease payments for the term of the lease are \$118,000 for 2009 through 2011 and \$84,667 for the year ending 2012. Total rent paid under the above operating lease was \$118,000 for the year ended December 31, 2009.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. INCOME TAXES

The 2009 taxable income differs from net income on the statement of income because of nondeductible expenses, a difference between book and tax depreciation, unrealized losses on marketable securities held for investment and deductible carryover losses on marketable securities.

The net deferred tax asset in the accompanying statement of financial condition includes the following amounts of deferred tax assets and liabilities:

Deferred tax liabilities	\$ (1,602)
Deferred tax assets	16,143
Net deferred tax asset	\$ 14,541

The deferred tax liability results from the use of accelerated methods of depreciation for property and equipment. The deferred tax asset results from deductible capital loss carry forwards and unrealized gains and losses in market value of securities held for investment.

11. CONCENTRATIONS

The Company has concentrated its credit risk for cash by maintaining deposits in two banks. Accounts at each institution are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to \$250,000. Funds held in banks in excess of insured amounts were \$13,636 as of December 31, 2009.

The Company derived 8% of its total revenue from the sale of mutual funds and mutual fund dealer commissions and 80% of its total revenue from the sale of annuities during the year ended December 31, 2009. The Company received 79% of its commissions from annuity sales from two issuers.

The Company is engaged in various trading and brokerage activities in which counterparties primarily include broker-dealers, banks, and other financial institutions. In the event counterparties do not fulfill their obligations, the Company may be exposed to risk. The risk of default depends on the creditworthiness of the counterparty or issuer of the instrument. It is the Company's policy to review, as necessary, the credit standing of each counterparty.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES

To the Board of Directors Smith, Brown & Groover, Inc. Macon, Georgia

Our report on our audit of the basic financial statements of Smith, Brown & Groover, Inc. for 2009 appears on page one. That audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information for the year ended December 31, 2009, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion on it.

Heward, Morre & M. Ouffie, P.C.

Macon, Georgia March 22, 2010

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES

For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS		
Commissions to registered representatives	\$	357,166
Stockholder's compensation	Ý	379,029
Clerical salaries		278,710
Insurance - employee benefits		39,092
Payroll taxes		33,706
Profit sharing plan expense		1,057
		1,088,760
COMMUNICATIONS		
Office supplies		13,861
Telephone		21,205
Postage		5,843
Advertising		16,863
		57,772
OCCUPANCY AND EQUIPMENT COST		
Rent		118,000
Building insurance		2,007
Utilities		18,457
Equipment rental		2,550
		141,014
LOSSES IN ERROR ACCOUNT AND BAD DEBTS		
Errors and omissions		27,653
DATA PROCESSING COSTS		—
Computer software service and maintenance fees		6,383
		0,505

See independent auditor's report on the supplementary schedule of expenses.

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

REGULATORY FEES AND EXPENSES	
Professional fees	\$ 25,467
Insurance and bond - required	8,626
Taxes, licenses, and fees	26,054
	60,147
EXCHANGE, CLEARANCE FEES AND EXPENSES	
Exchange fees	2,099
Clearing broker administrative fees	41,107
Clearance fees	27,599
	70,805
	70,805
OTHER	
Automobile expense	6,887
Dues and subscriptions	1,672
Depreciation and amortization	45,509
Interest and penalties	45,509
Repairs and maintenance	16,915
Loss on disposal of equipment	205
Miscellaneous	4,220
Meals and entertainment	
Conference and travel	8,396 2,664
Dues, fees and assessments	
	5,455
	92,003
	\$ 1,544,537
	<i>•</i> • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

See independent auditor's report on the supplementary schedule of expenses.



Howard, Moore & McDuffie, P.C.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY RULE 17a-5 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

To the Board of Directors Smith, Brown & Groover, Inc. Macon, Georgia

We have audited the financial statements of Smith, Brown & Groover, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2009, and have issued our report thereon dated March 22, 2010. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in the Schedules I, II, III, and IV is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by Rule 17a-5 under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Howard, Moore & M. Dufie, P.C.

Macon, Georgia March 22, 2010

SCHEDULE I COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL UNDER RULE 15c3-1 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

December 31, 2009

NET CAPITAL	
Total stockholder's equity from statement of financial condition	\$ 767,136
Deduct stockholder's equity not allowable for net capital	
Total stockholder's equity qualified for net capital	767,136
Add:	,
Other (deductions) or allowable credits	-
Total capital	767,136
Deductions and/or charges:	
Nonallowable assets:	
Furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements, net	78,167
Employee loans, uncollateralized	157,385
Prepaid expenses	22,094
Deferred tax asset	14,541
Commissions and fees receivable	18,072
Total deductions and/or charges	290,259
Net capital before haircuts on securities positions	476,877
Haircuts on securities	
Trading and investment securities	
Stocks and warrants	10,021
Other securities	340
	10,361
Net capital	\$ 466,516

SCHEDULE I (continued) COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL UNDER RULE 15c3-1 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

December 31, 2009

COMPUTATION OF BASIC NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENT (continued)	
Minimum net capital required (6-2/3% of aggregate indebtedness)	\$ 7,057
Minimum dollar net capital requirement of reporting broker	\$ 250,000
Net capital requirement (greater of the above)	\$ 250,000
Excess net capital	\$ 216,516
Excess net capital at 1000%	\$ 455,931
COMPUTATION OF AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS	
Total aggregate indebtedness liabilities from Statement	
of Financial Condition	105,853
Total aggregate indebtedness	\$ 105,853
Percentage of aggregate indebtedness to net capital	23%

SCHEDULE II

COMPUTATION FOR DETERMINATION OF RESERVE REQUIREMENTS UNDER RULE 15c3-3 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

December 31, 2009

CREDIT BALANCES: Free and other credit balances in customers' security accounts \$ **DEBIT BALANCES:** Debit balances in customers' cash and margin accounts \$ -**RESERVE COMPUTATION:** Excess of total credits over total debits 105% of total credits over total debits \$ Amount held on deposit in Reserve Bank Account \$ 13.918 Required deposit \$ _

SCHEDULE III INFORMATION RELATING TO POSSESSION OR CONTROL REQUIREMENTS UNDER RULE 15c3-3 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

December 31, 2009

State the market value and the number of items of:

1. Customers' fully paid securities and excess margin securities not in respondent's possession or control as of the report date (for which instructions were issued as of the report date) but for which the required action was not taken by respondent within the time frames specified under Rule 15c3-3.

	<u>\$_0</u>
Number of items	0

2. Customers' fully paid and excess margin securities for which instructions to reduce to possession or control had not been issued as of the report date, excluding items arising from "temporary lags resulting from normal business operations" as permitted under Rule 15c3-3.

	<u>\$0</u>	
Number of items	0	

3. Possession and control procedures have been tested and are functioning as required by Rule 15c3-3. (Y or N)

X	Yes
	No

SCHEDULE IV RECONCILIATION WITH COMPANY'S COMPUTATIONS

December 31, 2009

Net capital, as reported in Company's Part II (Unaudited) FOCUS report	\$ 473,913
Net effect of other audit adjustments on net income Audit adjustments that decreased (increased) nonallowable assets	 12,969 (20,366) (7,397)
Net capital per audited Schedule I	\$ 466,516

There were no differences between the Company's computation of reserve requirements and the audited computation of reserve requirements under Rule 15c3-3.



Howard, Moore & McDuffie, P.C.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL ACCOUNTING CONTROL REQUIRED BY SEC RULE 17a-5(g)(1)

To the Board of Directors Smith, Brown & Groover, Inc. Macon, Georgia

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Smith, Brown & Groover, Inc. (the Company) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by Rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company, including consideration of control activities for safeguarding securities. This study included tests of compliance with such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g), in the following:

- 1. Making periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and the reserve required by Rule 15c3-3(e)
- 2. Making the quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons, and the recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13
- Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
- 4. Obtaining and maintaining physical possession or control of all fully paid and excess margin securities of customers as required by Rule 15c3-3

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls, and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph, and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in any internal accounting control procedures or the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

A control deficiency exits when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of deficiencies in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first and second paragraphs and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at December 31, 2009, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, and FINRA, and other regulatory agencies that rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the

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Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Howard, Morre & MC Duffie, P.C.

Macon, Georgia March 22, 2010

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

For the Year Ended December 31, 2009