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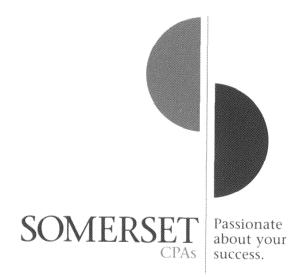
Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERI	OD BEGINNING	1/1/109	AND ENDING	2/3/02
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	A. REGIS	TRANT IDENTIFI	CATION	
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(City)		(State)		(Zip Code)
NAME AND TELEPHON	E NUMBER OF PERS	ON TO CONTACT IN I	REGARD TO THIS RE	PORT
				(Area Code - Telephone Number)
•	B. ACCOU	NTANT IDENTIFI	CATION	
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC	ACCOUNTANT whos	e opinion is contained in	n this Report*	
		ne – if individual, state last, f	first, middle name)	
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CHECK ONE:				
☐ Certified Pul	blic Accountant			
Public Accor	untant	•		
☐ Accountant r	not resident in United S	states or any of its posse	essions.	
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*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

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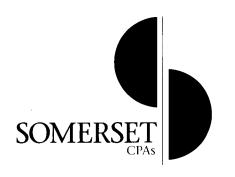


CORNERSTONE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2009

CORNERSTONE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Independent Auditors' Report	Page	1
Financial Statements		
Statement of Financial Condition		2
Statement of Income		3
Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity		2 3 4 5
Statement of Cash Flows		5
Notes to Financial Statements	6-	-8
Independent Auditors' Report on the Supplementary Information		9
Supplementary Information		
Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1		
of the Securities and Exchange Commission	1	10
Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Required		
by SEC Rule 17a-5(g)(1) for a Broker-Dealer Claiming and		
Exemption from SEC Rule 15c3-3	11-1	2



3925 River Crossing Parkway, Third Floor Post Office Box 40368 Indianapolis, Indiana 46240-0368 Tel: 317.472.2200 - 800.469.7206

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors CORNERSTONE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. Indianapolis, Indiana

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of CORNERSTONE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC., as of December 31, 2009, and the related statements of income, changes in shareholders' 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 audit in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards. 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 consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, 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 aspects, the financial condition of CORNERSTONE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC., as of December 31, 2009, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

February 23, 2010

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CORNERSTONE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. Statement of Financial Condition December 31, 2009

Assets

Current Assets	•	5.740
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	5,718
Cash deposit with clearing organization		10,000
Commissions receivable		11,807
Total Current Assets		27,525
Total Assets	\$	27,525
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$	0
Total Current Liabilities		0
Shareholders' Equity		
Common stock		1,000
Additional paid-in capital		73,360
Retained deficit		(46,835)
		27,525
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$	27,525

CORNERSTONE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. **Statement of Income** For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

Revenues	
Commissions	\$ 114,124
Advisory fees	12,291
Interest income	 19
Total Revenues	 126,434
Expenses	
Commissions	112,685
Advertising	5,400
Licenses and fees	1,745
Professional services	1,625
Rent	1,147
Insurance	587
Miscellaneous	 184
Total Expenses	 123,373
Net Income	\$ 3,061

CORNERSTONE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

	ommon Stock	Paid	-in Capital	tetained Deficit	 Total reholders' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 1,000	\$	73,360	\$ (49,896)	\$ 24,464
Net Income	0		0	 3,061	 3,061
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$ 1,000	\$	73,360	\$ (46,835)	\$ 27,525

CORNERSTONE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

Cash Flows from Operating Activities Net income Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash	\$	3,061
provided by operating activities: Increase in accounts receivable	<u> </u>	(2,534)
Net cash used in operating activities		527
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		527
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year		5,191
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$	5,718

CORNERSTONE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2009

Note A - Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

Nature of Operations

Cornerstone Financial Services, Inc. (the Company), is a registered broker-dealer with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA), (formerly known as the National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD)), the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and various states within the United States.

The Company operates as an introducing broker on a fully disclosed basis, and forwards all transactions to its clearing broker. Accordingly, the Company operates under the exemptive provision of the SEC Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(ii).

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue on its variable annuity and mutual funds products when the necessary policy documents have been completed by the customer as well as the premiums associated with the related products have been received by the carrier.

Commissions and related clearing expenses are recorded on a trade-date basis as securities transactions occur.

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

Method of Accounting

The Company's financial statements are presented on the accrual basis method of accounting.

Commissions Receivable

The Company carries its commissions receivable at invoiced amounts less an allowance for doubtful accounts. On a periodic basis, the Company evaluates its commissions receivable and establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts, based on history of past write-offs and collections and current credit conditions. The Company considers commissions receivable to be fully collectible; accordingly, no allowance for doubtful accounts is provided. The Company's policy is not to accrue interest on past due receivables.

Cash Flows

For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, the Company considers all highly liquid instruments purchased within three months or less of an instrument's original maturity date to be cash equivalents.

CORNERSTONE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2009

Note A - Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued):

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements 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 financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 168, *The FASB Accounting Standards Codification* TM *and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162)* ("SFAS 168"). ASC SFAS 168 establishes the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Codification") as the single source of authoritative GAAP. The Codification does not create any new GAAP standards but incorporates existing accounting and reporting standards into a new topical structure. The Codification was effective for the Company July 1, 2009, and beginning with this report, a new referencing system will be used to identify authoritative accounting standards, replacing the existing references to SFAS, EITF, FSP, etc. Existing standards will be designated by their *Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC")* topical reference and new standards will be designated as *Accounting Standards Updates*, with a year and assigned sequence number.

Note B - Income Taxes:

The Company has elected to be treated as an S Corporation for tax purposes. In lieu of corporation income taxes, the shareholders of an S Corporation are taxed on their proportionate share of the Company's taxable income. Therefore, no provision or liability for income taxes has been included in these financial statements.

Effective January 1, 2009, authoritative accounting standards require the Company to examine its tax positions for uncertain positions. Management is not aware of any tax positions that are more likely than not to change in the next twelve months or that would not sustain an examination by applicable taxing authorities.

The Company's policy is to recognize penalties and interest as incurred in its statement of operations, which totaled \$0 for December 31, 2009 and 2008.

The Company's federal and various state income tax returns for 2006 through 2009 are subject to examination by the applicable tax authorities, generally for three years after the later of the original or extended due date.

CORNERSTONE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2009

Note C - Common Stock:

The Company has one class of common stock that has equal rights, preferences, qualifications, limitations and restrictions.

The following summarizes the Company's shares of common stock at December 31, 2009:

Authorized	1,000
Issued	100
Outstanding	100

Note D - Related Party Transactions:

The Company utilizes office space, equipment and the personnel of a related party (the common shareholders) and, accordingly, incurred expenses paid to these parties amounted to approximately \$2,400 for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Note E - Concentration of Credit Risk:

The Company's financial instruments that are exposed to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. The Company places its cash and cash equivalents with two financial institutions. At times, such amounts may be in excess of the FDIC insured limit. The Company routinely assesses the financial strength of its customers and, as a consequence, believes that its accounts receivable credit risk exposure is limited.

Note F - Net Capital Requirements:

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of a minimum net capital balance. The minimum dollar amount for the Company is \$5,000. At December 31, 2009, the Company's net capital was \$15,489 which was \$10,489 in excess of its minimum net capital requirement.

Note G - Statements of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of General Creditors:

For the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company did not have any subordinated liabilities subject to claims of general creditors. Therefore, no statements have been prepared.

Note H - Subsequent Events:

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through February 23, 2010, the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued.



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Independent Auditors' Report on the Supplementary Information Required by Rule 17a-5 of the Securities and Exchange Commission

To the Board of Directors CORNERSTONE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. Indianapolis, Indiana

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Our report on our audit of the 2009 basic financial statements of CORNERSTONE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC., appears on page 1. 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 supplementary information 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 Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits 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.

February 23, 2010

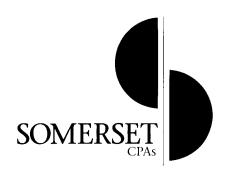
CORNERSTONE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities and Exchange Commission As of December 31, 2009

Net Capital		
Total Shareholder's Equity Other Deductions	\$	27,525 (11,807)
Haircuts - Assets Held by Clearing Organization		(229)
Net Capital	\$	15,489
Aggregate Indebtedness		
Items Included in Statement of Financial Condition Other accounts payable	\$	0
Total Aggregate Indebtedness	\$	0
Computation of Basic Net Capital Requirement	•	5.000
Minimum Net Capital Required	\$	5,000
Excess Net Capital	\$	10,489
Excess Net Capital at 1000%	\$	15,489
Ratio: Aggregate Indebtedness to Net Capital		0 to 1
Reconciliation with Company's Computation (Included in Part II of Form X-17A-5 as of December 31, 2009)		
Net Capital, as Reported in Company's Part II (Unaudited) FOCUS Report	<u>\$</u>	15,489

Net Capital per Above

\$

15,489



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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors CORNERSTONE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. Indianapolis, Indiana

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of CORNERSTONE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC., (the Company) for the year ended December 31, 2009, we considered its internal control, including control activities for safeguarding securities, in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on 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 tests of compliance with such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in rule 17a-5(g), in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under rule 17a-3-(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- 1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons and the recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13
- 2. 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

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure 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 U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

To the Board of Directors CORNERSTONE FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. Page 2

Because of inherent limitations in internal control 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 the 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 exists 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 control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

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 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 purpose in accordance with the Securities 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 on 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 Securities and Exchange Commission, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., and other regulatory agencies which rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the 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.

February 23, 2010

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