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ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT
FORM X-17A-5
~~PART III~~

SEC FILE NUMBER
8-53494

FACING PAGE
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 PERIOD BEGINNING **1/1/2009** AND ENDING **12/31/2009**

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER:

Catapult Advisors LLC

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM I.D. NO.

ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)

135 Main Street, Suite 1300
(No. and Street)

San Francisco	**California**	**94105**
(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT

Ron Lissak **(415) 593-4520**
(Area Code – Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose option is contained in this Report*

Ernst Wintter & Associates, Certified Public Accountants
(Name – if individual, state last, first, middle name)

675 Ygnacio Valley Road, Suite B-213,	**Walnut Creek,**	**California**	**94596**
(Address)	(City)	(Sate)	(Zip Code)

CHECK ONE:

- ☑ Certified Public Accountant
- ☐ Public Accountant
- ☐ Accountant not resident in United State or any of its possessions.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

**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).*

SEC 1410 (06-02)

Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, **Ron Lissak**, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of **Catapult Advisors LLC,** as of **12/31/2009**, 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:

NONE

Signature

Title

Notary Public

This report** contains (check all applicable boxes):

- ☑ (a) Facing page
- ☑ (b) Statement of Financial Condition.
- ☑ (c) Statement of Income (Loss).
- ☑ (d) Statement of Cash Flows.
- ☑ (e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietor's Capital.
- ☐ (f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors.
- ☑ (g) Computation of Net Capital.
- ☑ (h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
- ☑ (i) Information Relating to the Possession or control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
- ☑ (j) A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanation, of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirement Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
- ☐ (k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of consolidation.
- ☑ (l) An Oath or Affirmation.
- ☐ (m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.
- ☐ (n) A report describing any material inadequacies found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.
- ☑ (o) Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Accounting Control.

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

Catapult Advisors LLC
December 31, 2009

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ERNST WINTTER & ASSOCIATES ***Certified Public Accountants***

675 Ygnacio Valley Road, Suite B-213
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

(925) 933-2626
Fax (925) 944-6333

Independent Auditors' Report

Managing Member
Catapult Advisors LLC
San Francisco, California

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Catapult Advisors LLC (the Company) as of December 31, 2009 and the related statements of income (loss), changes in members' 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 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 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 in our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Catapult Advisors LLC at December 31, 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in Schedules I & II 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 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.

E Wintter + Associates

February 22, 2010

Catapult Advisors LLC

Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2009

Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	35,933
Certificate of deposit, restricted		57,668
Securities owned, non-marketable		449
Accounts receivable		776
Prepaid expenses and other assets		11,684
Furniture and equipment, net of $9,281 accumulated depreciation		3,343
Total Assets	$	109,853
Liabilities and Members' Equity		
Accounts payable	$	4,049
Total Liabilities		4,049
Members' Equity		
Class A, 715 units		141,673
Class B, 4,750 units		(35,869)
Total Members' Equity		105,804
Total Liabilities and Members' Equity	$	109,853

See independent auditors' report and accompanying notes.

Catapult Advisors LLC

Statement of Income (Loss)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

Revenue	
Investment banking fees	$ 544,885
Interest income	1,681
Total Revenue	546,566
Expenses	
Compensation	430,153
Rent	136,988
Professional fees	30,925
Research costs	20,200
Other operating expenses	54,711
Total Expenses	672,977
Net Income (Loss)	$ (126,411)

See independent auditors' report and accompanying notes.

Catapult Advisors LLC

Statement of Changes in Members' Equity

For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

	Class A	Class B	Total
December 31, 2008	$ 254,708	$ (22,493)	$ 232,215
Net income (loss)	(113,035)	(13,376)	(126,411)
December 31, 2009	$ 141,673	$ (35,869)	$ 105,804

See independent auditors' report and accompanying notes.

Catapult Advisors LLC

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net income (loss)	$	(126,411)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:		
Fees received in securities		(449)
(Increase) decrease in:		
Certificate of deposit, restricted		(1,136)
Accounts receivable		(326)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		628
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities		(127,694)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(127,694)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		163,627
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	$	35,933

See independent auditors' report and accompanying notes.

Catapult Advisors LLC

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2009

1. Organization

Catapult Advisors LLC (the "Company") was organized as a limited liability company in the State of Delaware on July 16, 2001 and was accepted as a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers on November 28, 2001. The Company engages in mergers and acquisition advisory services and capital raising services on a fee basis.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Investment Banking Fees

Investment banking revenues are earned from providing private placement and merger and acquisition advisory services. Revenue is recognized when earned either by fee contract or the success of a predetermined specified event and the income is reasonably determinable.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all demand deposits held in banks and certain highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, other than those held for sale in the ordinary course of business, to be cash equivalents.

Receivables

The Company considers accounts receivable to be fully collectible, and accordingly, no allowance for doubtful accounts has been provided. Management reviews accounts receivable and sets up an allowance for doubtful accounts when collection of a receivable becomes unlikely.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates and may have impact on future periods.

Income Taxes

The Company, a limited liability company, has elected to be taxed as a partnership under the Internal Revenue Code and a similar state statute. In lieu of income taxes, the Company passes 100% of its taxable income and expenses to its members. Therefore, no provision or liability for federal or state income taxes is included in these financial statements. However, the Company is subject to the annual California LLC minimum tax of $800 and a California LLC fee based on gross income.

Furniture and Equipment

Furniture and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets ranging from three to seven years.

3. Fair Value Measurements

The Fair Value Measurements Topic of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to measurements involving significant unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1	Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date.
Level 2	Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3	Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Determination of Fair Value

Under the Fair Value Measurements Topic of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, the Company bases its fair value on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between participants at the measurement date. It is the Company's policy to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when developing fair value measurements, in accordance with the fair value hierarchy. Fair value measurements for assets and liabilities where there exists limited or no observable market data and, therefore, are based primarily upon management's own estimates, are often calculated based on current pricing policy, the economic and competitive environment, the characteristics of the asset or liability and other such factors. Therefore, the results cannot be determined with precision and may not be realized in an actual sale or immediate settlement of the asset or liability. Additionally, there may be inherent weaknesses in any calculation technique, and changes in the underlying assumptions used, including discount rates and estimates of future cash flows, that could significantly affect the results of current or future value.

Following is a description of valuation methodologies used for assets and liabilities recorded at fair value and for estimating fair value for financial instruments not recorded at fair value.

Cash and cash equivalents, short-term financial instruments, accounts receivable and accounts payable

The carrying amounts approximate fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

Investments in securities

Fair values are based on quoted market prices when available. When market prices are not available, fair value is generally estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, incorporating current market inputs for similar financial instruments. In instances where there is little or no market activity for the same or similar instruments, the Company estimates fair value using methods, models and assumptions that the managing member believes market participants would use to determine a current transaction price. These valuation techniques involve a high level of the managing member's estimation and judgment which become significant with increasingly complex instruments or pricing models. Where appropriate, adjustments are included to reflect the risk inherent in a particular methodology, model or input used.

3. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

Assets and Liabilities Measured and Recognized at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The table below presents the amounts of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2009:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets at fair value:				
Warrants	$ -	$ -	$ 449	$ 449
Total assets at fair value	$ -	$ -	$ 449	$ 449

Changes in Level 3 instruments for the year ended December 31, 2009

The table below summarizes the activity for nonmarketable equity securities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant Level 3 inputs for the year ended December 31, 2009:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Equity Securities
Balance at 1/1/09			$ -	$ -
Transfers in (out) of Level 3			449	449
Balance at 12/31/09			$ 449	$ 449

4. Net Capital Requirements

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission's uniform net capital rule (Rule 15c3-1) which requires the Company to maintain a minimum net capital equal to or greater than $5,000 and a ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital not exceeding 15 to 1, both as defined. At December 31, 2009, the Company's net capital was $31,884 which exceeded the requirement by $26,884.

5. Risk Concentration

Due to the nature of the private placement and merger and acquisition business, the Company's revenue during the period was generated from five customers. The Company earned 82% of its total revenue from two customers.

6. Members

The Company has two classes of members, Class A and Class B. Both classes are entitled to share in the Company's net income and net loss in accordance with that member's percentage interest and have specified consent, approval and voting rights. Class A members are outside investors while Class B members are employed or formerly employed by the Company.

7. Standby Letter of Credit

On December 31, 2009, the Company was contingently liable to Bank of America under a $53,346 standby letter of credit which expires on September 1, 2011. The standby letter of credit is used as security on the Company's office lease in San Francisco. The Company is required to maintain a certificate of deposit at the Bank of America as security on the standby letter of credit. The certificate of deposit is restricted from withdrawal.

8. Operating Lease

The Company leases office space in San Francisco, California. The lease began on August 3, 2007 and ends September 1, 2011. The annual future minimum lease payments are as follows:

	Amount
Year 2010	$ 132,820
Year 2011	100,989
Total	$ 233,809

9. Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through February 22, 2010, the date which the financial statement became available to be issued.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Catapult Advisors LLC

Schedule I

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

Net Capital	
Total members' equity	$ 105,804
Less: Non-allowable assets	
Certificate of deposit, restricted	57,668
Securities owned, non-marketable	449
Accounts receivable	776
Prepaid expenses and other assets	11,684
Furniture and equipment, net	3,343
Total non-allowable assets	73,920
Net Capital	$ 31,884
Net minimum capital requirement of 6 2/3 % of aggregate indebtedness of $4,049 or $5,000 whichever is greater	5,000
Excess Net Capital	$ 26,884

Reconciliation with Company's Net Capital Computation
(included in Part II of Form X-17A-5 as of December 31, 2009)

There were no material differences noted in the Company's net capital computation at December 31, 2008.

Catapult Advisors LLC

Schedule II

Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Under

Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission

For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

An exception from Rule 15c3-3 is claimed, based upon section (k)(2)(i). All customer transactions are processed in accordance with Rule 15c3-1(a)(2).

Information Relating to Possession or Control Requirements Under

Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission

December 31, 2009

An exception from Rule 15c3-3 is claimed, based upon section (k)(2)(i).

ERNST WINTTER & ASSOCIATES *Certified Public Accountants*

675 Ygnacio Valley Road, Suite B-213
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

(925) 933-2626
Fax (925) 944-6333

Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Accounting Control Required by SEC Rule 17a-5

Managing Member
Catapult Advisors LLC
San Francisco, California

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements and supplemental schedules of Catapult Advisors LLC (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 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 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 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 internal control and 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 deficiency, or a 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 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 internal control that might be material weaknesses. However, we identified the following deficiency in internal control that we consider to be a material weakness, as defined above. This condition was considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of the procedures performed in our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2009, and this report does not affect our report thereon dated February 22, 2010.

> The size of the business and the resultant limited number of employees imposes practical limitations on the effectiveness of those internal control policies and procedures that depend on the segregation of duties. Because this condition is inherent in the size of the Company, the specific weaknesses are not described herein and no corrective action has been taken or proposed by the Company.

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 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, as described in the second paragraph of this report, 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, the FINRA, 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.

[signature] + Associates

February 22, 2010

Catapult Advisors LLC

Annual Audit Report

December 31, 2009

ERNST WINTTER & ASSOCIATES
Certified Public Accountants