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UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

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ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT  
FORM X-17A-5  
PART III  
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 7/01/09 AND ENDING 06/30/10  
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER:  
AMERICAN FUNDS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM I.D. NO.

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

333 South Hope Street 55<sup>th</sup> Floor

	(No. and Street)		
Los Angeles	California		90071
(City)	(State)		(Zip Code)

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

Bruce DePriester (213) 486-9030  
(Area Code - Telephone No.)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report\*

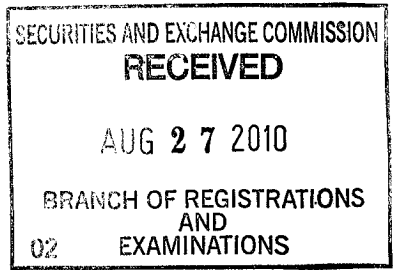
Deloitte & Touche LLP

(Name - if individual, state last, first, middle name)

350 South Grand Avenue	Los Angeles	California	90071-3462
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)

CHECK ONE:

- Certified Public Accountant
- Public Accountant
- Accountant not resident in United States 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)

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AMERICAN FUNDS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.

(SEC FILE No. 8-17168)



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION  
AS OF JUNE 30, 2010  
AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT  
AND SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON  
INTERNAL CONTROL

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Filed in accordance with Rule 17a-5(e)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act of  
1934 as a PUBLIC DOCUMENT.



## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

American Funds Distributors, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of American Funds Distributors, Inc. (the "Company") as of June 30, 2010 that you are filing pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement 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 statement is 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 statement, 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, such statement of financial condition presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at June 30, 2010 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

*Deloitte & Touche LLP*

August 24, 2010

**AMERICAN FUNDS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.**  
**(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of**  
**Capital Research and Management Company)**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION**  
**JUNE 30, 2010**  
**(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)**

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**ASSETS**

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	\$ 65,361
INVESTMENT SECURITIES—at fair value	99,767
RECEIVABLES	15,871
PREPAID EXPENSES	1,654
INCOME TAX RECEIVABLE	3,170
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES—net	13,430
PROPERTY—at cost	
Land	230
Buildings	4,013
Furniture, equipment and software	6,262
Leasehold improvements	5,457
	<hr/>
Total	15,962
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	<hr/> (13,772)
	<hr/>
Property—net	2,190
OTHER ASSETS	<hr/> 2,266
TOTAL	<hr/> \$ 203,709

(Continued)

**AMERICAN FUNDS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.**  
**(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of**  
**Capital Research and Management Company)**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION**  
**JUNE 30, 2010**  
**(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)**

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**LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY**

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES	\$ 76,907
ACCRUED COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	18,460
ACCRUED POSTRETIREMENT AND POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	<u>8,136</u>
Total liabilities	<u>103,503</u>
<b>STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY:</b>	
Capital stock, \$1 par value—authorized, 1,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding, 500,000 shares	500
Additional paid-in capital	255,900
Accumulated deficit	(153,878)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes	<u>(2,316)</u>
Total stockholder's equity	<u>100,206</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u><b>\$ 203,709</b></u>

(Concluded)

See notes to statement of financial condition.

**AMERICAN FUNDS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.**  
**(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of**  
**Capital Research and Management Company)**

**NOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION**  
**JUNE 30, 2010**  
**(Dollars in thousands)**

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**1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

*Nature of Operations*—American Funds Distributors, Inc. (the “Company”) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Capital Research and Management Company (the “Parent”) and a second-tier subsidiary of The Capital Group Companies, Inc. (“Capital Group”). The Company is a registered broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and was organized to serve as the national distributor for the capital shares of investment companies for which the Parent serves as investment advisor.

The Company’s source of revenue is concentrated in the distribution services summarized above. Revenues may be affected by the performance of the global capital markets.

*Basis of Presentation*—The accompanying statement of financial condition of the Company has been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) and pursuant to Rule 17a-5 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. The classification and reporting of items appearing therein are consistent in all material respects with that rule.

As the distributor and principal underwriter for the capital shares of investment companies for which the Parent serves as investment advisor, the Company is responsible for sales and marketing services, and other services. Additionally, the Company entered into a financial support agreement with the Parent whereby, in consideration of the above services provided by the Company and in an effort to provide financial support to the Company, the Parent will make capital contributions to ensure that the Company’s net capital meets applicable regulatory requirements. Therefore, if the Company were a stand-alone entity, the statement of financial condition presented could be materially different.

*Estimates*—The preparation of a statement of financial condition in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make certain 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 statement. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

*Cash and Cash Equivalents*—Cash and cash equivalents consist principally of shares of a money market fund for which the Parent serves as the investment advisor. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

*Investment Securities*—Investment securities consist of U.S. Treasury securities, which are carried at fair value. Fair value is determined by management by generally obtaining prices from independent pricing services, which base prices on market quotations. The amortized cost of these investments is \$98,320.

*Fair Value of Financial Instruments*—Cash and cash equivalents and receivables are recorded at carrying amounts that approximate fair value. Investment securities are recorded at fair value, as

discussed above. Receivables from affiliates are carried at cost as it is not practical to estimate fair values due to the related-party nature of such amounts.

**Depreciation and Amortization of Property**—Depreciation of buildings, furniture and non-technological equipment is computed generally on the straight-line method based upon estimated useful lives of 3 to 39 years. Depreciation of technological equipment and software is computed generally using the double-declining balance method based upon an estimated useful life of 3 years. Amortization of leasehold improvements is computed on the straight-line method based upon the life of the related asset or the term of the lease, whichever is shorter.

**Income Taxes**—The Company's results are included in consolidated tax returns filed by Capital Group, and the Company is allocated income taxes based on the separate return method. However, if the Company incurs a loss which is utilized by Capital Group, the loss is characterized as realized and the Company is reimbursed. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases using currently enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets are subject to a valuation allowance if, in the Company's opinion, it is more likely than not that these benefits will not be realized.

Effective July 1, 2009, the Company adopted the authoritative guidance for uncertainty in income taxes included in Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 740, *Income Taxes*, as amended by Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2009-06, *Implementation Guidance on Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes and Disclosure Amendments for Nonpublic Entities*. ASC 740 provides that a tax benefit from an uncertain tax position may be recognized when it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including resolutions of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits. A tax position is recognized as a benefit only if it is more likely than not that the tax position would be sustained in a tax examination, with a tax examination being presumed to occur. The amount recognized is the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized on examination. For tax positions not meeting the more likely than not test, no tax benefit is recorded. The Company reviews and evaluates tax positions in its major jurisdictions and determines whether or not there are uncertain tax positions that require financial statement recognition. Based on this review, the adoption of the guidance did not have a material effect on the financial condition of the Company.

The Company is subject to examination by U.S. federal tax authorities for tax returns filed for the prior three years and by state tax authorities for the prior four years.

**Postretirement Benefits**—The expected costs of providing postretirement benefits are recognized during the years that the associates render service with the Company, based on actuarial estimates.

**Postemployment Benefits**—The Company recognizes the liability for future costs of compensation and benefits to be paid to employees on disability leave, based on actuarial estimates.

**Recent Accounting Pronouncements**—In December 2008, the FASB issued amendments to ASC 715, *Compensation – Retirement Benefits*, which requires certain disclosures regarding postretirement benefit plan assets. ASC 715 requires an entity to disclose how investment allocation decisions are made, the major categories of plan assets, the inputs and valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of plan assets, and significant concentration of risk within plan assets, if any. The adoption of ASC 715 did not have a material impact on the Company's statement of financial condition (see Note 9).



## 2. INCOME TAXES

The net deferred tax asset consists of the following:

Accrued expenses and other	\$ 8,925
Accrued compensation and benefits	8,358
Postretirement benefits	587
State franchise taxes	(3,352)
Depreciation	<u>(1,088)</u>
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$ 13,430</u>

The Company has not established a valuation allowance against the net deferred tax asset, as it has been determined that it is more likely than not that the asset will be realized.

The income tax receivable balance primarily relates to amounts receivable between Capital Group and the Company for jurisdictions in which Capital Group and the Company file a consolidated/combined tax return.

## 3. FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES

ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, establishes a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs of valuation methods used to measure fair value for financial assets that are carried at fair value. The hierarchy consists of three levels that are prioritized based on observable and unobservable inputs. Level 1 values are based on quoted prices in active markets for identical securities. Level 2 values are based on significant observable market inputs, such as quoted prices for similar securities and quoted prices in inactive markets. Level 3 values are based on significant unobservable inputs that reflect the Company's determination of assumptions that market participants might reasonably use in valuing the securities.

The Company's valuation levels as of June 30, 2010 are as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash equivalents	\$ 65,361	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65,361
Investment securities at fair value—				
U.S. Treasury securities	-	99,767	-	99,767
Other assets—Equity mutual funds	2,242	-	-	2,242
	<u>\$ 67,603</u>	<u>\$ 99,767</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 167,370</u>

Cash equivalents include money market mutual fund instruments, which are short term in nature with readily determinable values derived from active markets. For publicly traded securities with sufficient trading volume and U.S. Treasury securities, fair value is determined by management using third-party pricing services, which base prices on market quotations.

#### **4. RETIREMENT PLANS**

The Company participates with Capital Group and affiliates in a defined contribution retirement plan covering substantially all of its associates. The Company annually contributes up to 15% of each participant's eligible compensation.

The Company also has a supplemental retirement plan for certain senior executives. The liability for benefits under the plan is included in accrued postretirement and postemployment benefits. Other assets include investments of \$2,242 held solely for the purpose of providing benefits under the plan. These investments are carried at fair value and are held in a trust for the plan participants. Effective October 2002, contributions to the supplemental retirement plan were discontinued.

#### **5. TRANSACTIONS WITH AFFILIATES**

Receivables and accounts payable and accrued expenses include \$2,323 and \$43,114, respectively, relating to transactions with affiliates. Accounts payable and accrued expenses is primarily comprised of the loan payable to the Parent discussed below.

The Company and its Parent entered into an agreement whereby the Parent loans the Company amounts necessary to pay investment dealers compensation related to the sale of Class C and 529-C shares. The loan is non-interest bearing and the Company is obligated to repay the loan monthly in equal installments over twelve months.

#### **6. INDEMNIFICATIONS, GUARANTEES AND COMMITMENTS**

Management has reviewed the indemnification provisions of its material contracts. In the normal course of its business, the Company enters into contracts in which it makes representations and warranties as well as standard "hold harmless" indemnifications to counterparties. The obligation amounts of these types of agreements are not explicitly stated; therefore, the overall maximum amount of the obligations cannot be reasonably estimated. However, management believes that it is unlikely that the Company will have to make material payments under these agreements, and no liabilities related to these agreements have been recognized in the Company's statement of financial condition.

The Parent provides certain indemnifications, warranties and guarantees on behalf of the Company in connection with sale of the Rights to a third party.

#### **7. NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS**

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) Uniform Net 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 June 30, 2010, the Company had net capital of \$57,639, which was \$50,739 in excess of its required net capital of \$6,900. At June 30, 2010, the Company's net ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital was 1.80 to 1.

#### **8. RESERVE REQUIREMENTS AND POSSESSION OR CONTROL FOR BROKERS OR DEALERS**

The Company is exempt from the provisions of Rule 15c3-3 (pursuant to paragraph k(1) of such Rule) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as the Company is as an introducing broker or dealer whose business is limited to the sale of mutual funds and insurance products, carries no customers' accounts,

promptly transmits any customer funds and customer securities to the clearing broker or dealer and does not otherwise hold funds or securities of customers. Operating under such exemption, the Company is not required to prepare a determination of reserve requirements and possession or control for brokers or dealers or provide information relating to possession or control requirements for brokers or dealers.

## 9. POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS

The Company sponsors a plan to subsidize health care insurance coverage for retired United States based associates who meet certain age and service requirements, if they elect to contribute a portion of the cost. The Company funds its postretirement benefits in cash through a §401(h) account by the maximum deductible amount allowed by the Internal Revenue Code in most years. All assets are invested in a combination of equity and fixed-income commingled funds and money market mutual funds and are held in Employee Benefit Trust accounts managed by an affiliate. The measurement date for the actuarial valuation is June 30, 2010.

Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation	\$ 13,725
Plan assets at fair value	<u>12,118</u>
Underfunded status/liability recognized in accrued postretirement and postemployment benefits	<u>\$ (1,607)</u>

Asset allocation targets are established based on the long-term return and volatility characteristics of the investment classes and recognize the benefit of diversification and the profiles of the plan's liabilities. The actual and target allocation at June 30, 2010 are as follows:

	Actual	Target Allocation
Money market mutual fund	1%	0% to 15%
Fixed-income commingled funds	25%	10% to 50%
Equity commingled funds	74%	35% to 90%
	<u>100%</u>	

The plan's money market mutual fund investments of \$166 are valued using quoted prices in active markets and are classified as Level 1 under the ASC 820 fair value hierarchy. Equity and fixed-income commingled fund investments of \$3,053 and \$8,899, respectively, are valued at net asset value per unit as reported by the commingled fund managers and are classified as Level 2. Investments in equity and fixed-income commingled funds are redeemable on a semi-monthly basis.

Weighted-average assumptions as of June 30, 2010:

Discount rate	5.9%
Expected return on plan assets	6.0%
Medical trend:	
Ultimate trend	5.0%
Initial trend	8.5%
Year ultimate trend reached	2019

The discount rate assumption is based upon the review of high quality corporate bond rates and the change in these rates during the year. The expected return on plan assets and health care cost trend rates are based upon an evaluation of the Company's historical trends and experience, taking into account current and expected future market conditions.

Total benefit payments to retirees were \$383 in 2010. Estimated future payments to retirees are as follows:

**Years Ending  
June 30**

2011	\$ 151
2012	161
2013	179
2014	199
2015	230
2016 through 2020	1,988

The amounts recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss (AOCL) for postretirement and postemployment benefit plans at June 30, 2010 that have not been recognized as components of net periodic benefit costs are as follows:

Net prior service costs	\$ 1,001
Net actuarial loss	2,796
Pre-tax amount recorded in AOCL	<u>\$ 3,797</u>
After-tax amount recorded in AOCL	<u>\$ 2,316</u>

Estimated pre-tax amounts in AOCL as of June 30, 2010 expected to be recognized as components of net periodic benefit costs in 2011 are as follows:

Net prior service benefit	\$ (60)
Net actuarial loss	280
Total	<u>\$ 220</u>

There were no plan assets returned to the Company in 2010, nor does the Company expect any plan assets to be returned in 2011.

**10. LEGAL CONTINGENCIES**

The Company and its Parent are defendants in a lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, Western Division. The court consolidated five different lawsuits involving substantially similar allegations that were filed between July 15, 2004 and February 23, 2005 into a single consolidated action, *In re American Mutual Funds Fee Litigation*. Plaintiffs alleged that the defendants charged excessive management fees for managing the American Funds mutual funds. Following a two-week trial, the court ruled in favor of the Company and its Parent on all causes of action and issued its decision on December 28, 2009. Plaintiffs have filed a notice indicating that they intend to appeal the decision.

On December 5, 2006 and January 12, 2007, separate (but virtually identical) class action lawsuits were filed against the Company and its Parent in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, Western Division, alleging failure to disclose revenue sharing arrangements (in fund registration statements) and breach of fiduciary duty. The court consolidated these lawsuits into a single consolidated action, *In re American Funds Securities Litigation*, and plaintiffs filed a consolidated amended complaint on July 26, 2007. On June 5, 2008, the court granted a motion filed by the Company and its Parent to dismiss the suit with prejudice. An appeal by plaintiffs to the United States Court of Appeal for the Ninth Circuit is pending.

On June 18, 2008, plaintiff Rachelle Korland filed suit on behalf of EuroPacific Growth Fund against the Company and its Parent in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, Western Division. The suit alleges violations of Section 36(b) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 for charging excessive Rule 12b-1 fees. The case has been transferred to the court handling *In re American Mutual Funds Fee Litigation*. On February 10, 2009, the court dismissed the complaint, and plaintiff filed an amended complaint on March 24, 2009. The court has stayed the action pending disposition of *In re American Mutual Funds Fee Litigation*. On July 21, 2009 and July 31, 2009, separate plaintiffs filed complaints virtually identical to the Korland complaint on behalf of Fundamental Investors, Inc. and Washington Mutual Investors Fund, Inc.

On February 16, 2005, the Department of Enforcement of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (now called the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority [FINRA]) filed a complaint with the FINRA Office of Hearing Officers against the Company alleging violations of the FINRA's "anti-reciprocal" rule by directly or indirectly offering or promising to pay brokerage commissions to broker-dealers in exchange for future sales of mutual fund shares. A hearing on the merits of this matter was held in March 2006 before the FINRA panel. The panel issued a decision in August 2006, finding that the Company had violated the rule and imposed a \$5 million fine, which the Company recorded in accounts payable and accrued expenses. The Company appealed this decision to the FINRA's National Adjudicatory Council, which upheld the panel's decision on April 30, 2008. The Company has appealed the National Adjudicatory Council's decision to the SEC.

The Company believes that the allegations in the complaints described above are without merit and intends to vigorously defend against them. At the present time, the Company cannot predict with certainty the eventual outcome of these matters and therefore is unable to estimate the impact, if any, they will have on the Company's financial condition.

## **11. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through August 24, 2010, the date the statement of financial condition was available to be issued. No material subsequent events have occurred since June 30, 2010 that should require recognition or disclosure in the statement of financial condition.

\* \* \* \* \*

August 24, 2010

American Funds Distributors, Inc.  
333 South Hope Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90071

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statement of American Funds Distributors, Inc. (the "Company") as of June 30, 2010 (on which we issued our report dated August 24, 2010 and such report expressed an unqualified opinion on that financial statement), 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 an opinion on the financial statement, 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 (the "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 making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3. We did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in making the quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons, and the recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13 or in 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 because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities.

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 statement in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 *deficiency* in internal control 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 and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a 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 deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity'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. 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 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 June 30, 2010, 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 Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, and other regulatory agencies that rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered broker-dealers and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Yours truly,

Deloitte & Touche LLP